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The Catholic Register.

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

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1902

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VOL. No. 2

## Canada and Ireland

(Written for The Catholic Register by Canadensis.)

On the 19th of December last, at Wolverhampton, Hon. H. H. Asquith, M. P., who was Home Secretary in Gladstone's last Administration, delievered a very significant and highly interesting address. The the course of his remarks regarding the situation in South Africa, took occasion to institute a comparison, as far as political economy is concerned, between the possible future condition of that country and the present state of affairs in Canada. It is evident that Mr. Asquith, in common with the majority of British statesmen, feels a species of national pride in the political, legislative, and we might say, faitional, liberty, that has been accorded, by Imperial power, to this Dominion. They love to recall the story of Canada's struggles for re-Dominion. They love to recall the story of Canada's struggles for re-resentative government, in order to emphasize the more the un-bihlded freedom that reigns in this grand colony. They point to a Call-governing people, composed of various races and divers creeds, all Mending, as blend the stream in the sea, in one grand ocean of a Can-dian nationality. They take credit, before the eyes of civilization, for which happy results, and they claim that Canada's attachment to the Empire is in direct ratio of the liberty that her people enjoy. All this may be very true, well founded in fact, and beyond the power of the critic to gainsay. Granting so much; we are now confronted with of the most peculiar and contradictory of policies that the re-

the critic to gainsay. Granting so much; we are now confronted with the of the most peculiar and contradictory of policies that the reflecting mind can imagine.

Within a few hour's journey from London lies an island, the inhabitants of which have struggled, by every conceivable method, during a whole century — from the day of the Union down to the close the century just gone and into the one now beginning — to secure the crecognition that was accorded to Canada, and yet these same electrosement appear to be perfectly blind to the fact that they contradict their own theories concerning Canada by their practical policy diregard to Ireland. When, on a very recent occasion, the leader of the now United Irish Parliamentary party was in Canada, he made it clear to all who are not willingly blind, that what Ireland seeks co-obtain is exactly that which this Dominion now possesses. Yet beli-government in Canada is one of the great achievements upon which certain statesmen plume themselves, while, at the same time, they systematically combat every argument favorable to Home Rule for Ireland. To say the very least, there is something lacking in their political acumen; or else they are in political and national affairs, like those learned and careful students of great problems whose minds are perfectly sane and whose reasoning is perfectly logical on all questions, be they scientific, literary, historical or otherwise, provided they do not refer to the Catholic Church, but the moment they step made the arena of Catholic controversy, their every light seems to be antanneously extinguished, and they grope, like men in the dark, through the catacombs of error and misrepresentation.

Since, then, Canada is the happy, prosperous, contented land that political autonomy and Lexistative freedom have made her, the

Skrough the catacombs of error and misrepresentation.

Since, then, Canada is the happy, prosperous, contented land that political autonomy and Legislative freedom have made her, the Canadian people should be the very pest authorities upon the advisability of according Ireland that which her patriot sons have so persistently demanded, and for the attainment of which her orators have sthundered, her poets have sung, her heroes have fallen, her martyrs have perished, her leaders have expansion, her "people have agitated, until in every key, her genius has run up and down the zamut of supplication — in armed camp or constitutional struggle. Since so much slory is derived from the mere political autonomy of the Canadian plication — in armed camp or constitutional struggle. Since so much glory is derived from the mere political autonomy of the Canadian colony, why not hearken to the representations of the very men whose successes and achievements, under the aegis of our free constitution, are due to the 'iberty that they inherit from those who secured it? Has not Canada poken? Never, in the political history of any land, thave more emphacic assertions of those liberal principles, which constitute the basis of all permanent legislative stability, been made than in this Dominion, nor have stronger and more unqualified representations, on behalf of a long-suffering race, been often flashed back to the source of Imperial authority, than from Canada and Seading sons of this young country.

presentations, on behalf of a long-sunering race, occasional massive back to the source of Imperial authority, than from Canada and leading sons of this young country.

Canada has spoken from her experience, and her plea for Ireland's legislative autonomy has been thundered across the Atlantic in a multitude of forms and in a variety of voices — each possessing no uncertain sound. Canada has registered her verdict as to the advisability, as well as the justice, of cementing Ireland to the Empire by a practical and generous recognition of her rights. Canada has spoken in the eloquence of action, when she contributed her thousands, at one time or another, to the cause of Home Rule. Canada has spoken infrough the mouthpiece of her legislature, when repeatedly resolutions insisting upon the grand principle of self-government for Ireland the formulated on the floor of her Parliament and we fied to the seat Amperial power amidst the general approval and acclaim of her peo-

Since Canada is the example to which British leaders and statesmen so constantly point, with satisfaction and pride, and since Can-da has so frequently and so eloquently told the story of her own experience and sought to impress the world with the fairness of according like opportunities and advantages to Ireland, why cannot the Solons of Westminster learn the lesson, take it to heart, and practise with regard to their sister Ireland, that which they cherish as the guarantees of Canadian loyalty and glory? It will come with a better grace from them to recognize the benefits of self-government in Canada, when they shall have taken serious steps to secure the same toon to the "Isle of Saints."



fur garments which have been delayed in our work rooms by the press of Christmas orders. It is necessary that we move them on, and we intend to do so at these low prices :

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9 Mink Capes, very handsome and rare, 36 to 33 inches long, 9250 to \$350.

36 No. 1 Micotric Seal Jackets, beautifully finished, heavy brown sart a linings, intro collars and rivers, \$50.00.

24 Uneteered Electric Seal Jackets, 32 and 34 in. leng, \$25.00.

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Pentifical Jubilee of Leo. XIII. On February 26th, 1902, the Father of all the Faithful, the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII., will begin, under divine favor, the 25th year of a Pontificate, that will remain glorious in all Christian ages. To celebrate this event with great solemnity an International Committee, under the presidency of His Eminence the Cardinal-Vicar of His Holiness, has been formed in Rome with national delegates all over the Catholic world.

Many prayers, Masses, Holy Communions, Rosaries, visits to the Blessed Sacrament, aspirations, acts of mortification, and good works are daily offered by thousands of the faithful in order that the Holy Father may be spared to see the forthcoming event which will crown all his jubilees—namely, that of the priesthood.

namely, that of the priesthood, Avchibishopric and Cardinalate. All persons desiring to join in this plous work may do so any time from now to the end of the rom now to the end of the Pontifical Jubilee, April 27th, 1903, and they are requested to send their names and a list of devotions, etc., to Father Clemente, St. Ethelbert's, Slough, to be inserted in an album, which will be presented to His Holiness on the above date for a special Papal blessing.



Eminence Cardinal

Vaughan for England, have decided to present His Holiness with a collective gift of a Tiara or Priregno of Gold, for which the Catholies all over the world are invited to send an offering, however small it may be. The Tiara will be adornated with rare dispused to the value of the property of the prope ed with rare diamonds of the vaiue of £50,000, the gift of an Italian In the United Kingdom the offer-In the United Kingdom the offering should be sent no later than May next to the Right Rev. Mgr. Pover, Archbishop's House, Westminster, London, or to the Rev. J. Clemente, St. Ethelbert's, Slough, who will duly acknowledge all receipts. The names of the donors will also be inserted in the abovementional cibium.

Thirdly, a large number of pil-grims from all parts of the world are expected in Rome during the Pontifical Jubilee year, particularly in March, April and May next.

#### Armagh Adopts a Boer Custom.

At the Armson Urban Council last week the following notice of motion was handed in for consideration: "That the members of this Council be allowed to smoke pipes, cigars and cigarettes at any meeting of the Council, and that each member provide himself with a spittoon, and that the members of the press be allowed to smoke." An among the Catholic voung men of this city and incidentally to bring this city and incidentally to bring Lord Randolph Churchill, in his visit to South Africa in 1591, was loud in his praise of a practice which prevailed in the Volksraad at Pretoria, by which members were allowed to smoke in the Chamber during an interval of an hour in which business was suspended. He thought that a similar practice might be introduced with excellent results in the House of Commons, in whose Standing Order, issued about the middle of the seventeenth century, there is the following stern injunction: "Ordered that no member of the House do presume to smoke tobacco in the Gallery or at the Table of the House sitting in Committees."

Extneibert's, Slough, to be inserted in an album; which will be produced to His Holiness on the shore data for a special Papal blessing.

In the next place the committee, with the approval of the Cardinal good. Get the grauine made by Wicar of Leo XIII, and the next Lawrence Co; Ltd.

MAKE A NUTE OF IT, when the IT, when the Cardinal Mauning once much to represent the Union at like to get at those price that Sunday's meeting.

The late Cardinal Mauning once much Sunday's meeting.

A Kanas City man's full dress with was stolen one night recently professor, that the first with the approval of the Cardinal good. Get the grauine made by Vicar of Leo XIII, and the next Lawrence Co; Ltd.

We were opened by La Sall was stolen one night recently and the detective who was sent to investigate the cure saked. What I was stolen one called to be just as a lawrence Co; Ltd.

We were opened by La Sall was stolen one of the cardinal graund the detective who was sent to investigate the cure saked. What I was stolen one called the professor, that the first with the approval of the Cardinal graund made by I always the light of reason the detective who was sent to have that I am I know that I am I know that I was stolen one night recently professor, that the first were opened by La Sall was stolen one night recently and the detective who was sent to have the detective who was sent to have the light of reason the detective who was sent to have the MAKE A NOTE OF IT, when

#### Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union.

On Sunday, January the fifth, on Sunday, January the litti, in response to a circular sent out by the Secretary of the St. Mary's C. L. & A. A., the following delegates from the different Catholic Literary Societies in Toronto, assembled in St. Mary's Club Rooms to arrange for a series of debates between the different Catholic clubs of this city: St. Mary's, Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue and Mr. H. A. Johnston, St. Clement s, Mr. W. H. Gough and Mr. A. W. McGuire; St. Length at Mr. Mr. M. McGuire; St. Length at Mr. M. McGuire; St. Joseph's (Leslieville), Mr. J. H. O'Comor and Mr. R. J. Heeney, and St Busil's, Mr. M. J. Kernahan and Mr. E. V. O'Sullivan. The delegates from the other Catholic societies unfortunately were not present, but it is understood that present, but it is understood that they will have delegates at the next meeting, which will take place next Sunday in St. Mary's Rooms, at 4.30 p. m., and that they are wholly in favor of an organization of this kind. It will be known as the Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union. His Grace Archbishop O'Connor has kindly approved of Debating the organization and it will be un-der His Grace's distinguished patrongge. The other officers are:

President - Mr. J. G. O'Donog-hue (St. Marv's C. L. & A. A.). Secretary-Treasurer - Mr. Edward V. O'Sullivan (St. Basil's

The object of the Union is the them into closer communication with each other. It was decided to have the dehates carried on in series series would then meet the win ners of the others and so on until the final. The debates are to be decided by three prominent out-side men, who will act as judges, and whose decision is to be final In case of a dispute the majority will decide. The first debates will be between St. Basil's and St. Clement's on Prohibition, and the second between St. Joseph's and St. Mary's on Departmental Stores. Mary's on Departmental Stores. The dates have not yet been decided, but will be arranged next Sunday, when it is hoped all the so cieties will be represented.

#### Cardinal Manning's Story of Mis Conversion.

will; I know that I did not make all things, or even myself. A necessity of my reason compels me to believe in One higher and greater than I, for whom I come, and to whose image I am made. My perfec-tions and welfare consist in knowing Him, in being conformed to Him. I am sure that He is good, and that He desires my happiness; and that, therefore, He has not hid Himself from me, but has made Himself known, to the end that I may love Him and be like Him. 1 find that the light of the knowledge of God has filled the world, and has of God has filled the world, and has been ever growing by fresh accessions of light waking brighter and clearer, until it culminated in the "face of Jesus Christ." In Him God and man were perfectly revealed. In Himself, in His words, and in His Commandments I find the world world have the controlled of God. most perfect knowledge of Gcd that the world has ever known the most perfect knowledge of Himself that man has ever reached; the most perfect law of morals towards God and towards man that men have ever received. All this is to be found in Christianity alone.
Christianity is, therefore, the fullness of the revelation of God.
Moreover, I find that the maximum of the m mum of human and historical evidence proves this crue and perfect Christianity to be coincident and identical with the world-wide and immutable faith of the Roman Catholic Church On these foundations - four square and imperish able — rests the faith to which God in His mercy called me, in which I hope to live and die, for which I also hope that, for God's grace, I shall be willing to give

#### St. Basil's Catholic Union.

The principal business taken up at the last meeting of St. Basil's Catholic Union was the confirming of the action of the delegates from St. Basil's to the Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union. St. Basil's first debate will be against St. Clement's Club on Prohibition, and it is hoped that all members of the it is hoped that all members of the Union will be present next meeting, when it will be decided who will represent the Society in our first battle. St. Basil's have to support the negative. The same delegates, Mr. M. G. Kernahan and Mr. E. V. O'Sullivan, were appointed to represent the Union at next Sunday's meeting.

## "Lazy" Monks and the

(A true story translated for The Register from The Katholische Volkszeitung.)

There was once a professor who generally embellished his lectures with the remarks: The priets are good for nothing; in fine to express myself briefly, the priests always hated science, art and every progress, they loved and love only, returning to darkness.

One day after school, there came to him a student who was a good young man, intellectual and not easily scared, always looking for new fun. He goes to the professor and says to him: "Professor, would you be kind enough to solve for me some doubts that bother me since I have assisted at your lectures?"

"Why not, my friend, with pleasure. With the greatest of pleasure. Out with it.'

"Only a few questions, professor. Who has preserved for us the ancient classics? How is it that they did not perish when barbarism flooded the whole of civilization?"

"Monks have in their cloisters copied them, and thus saved them to us."

"What! Monks?" "Yes, monks; especially the Bene-

dictines.' "Well, then, monks. Monks have copied those ancient codices and thus saved them for us? That must have been a tedious work, was it not? And, of course, they contracteds consumption from the library dust! Certainly; indeed, it was in those days when regents could not write their own names. Curious times and curious these monks that they delighted to copy letter by letter from Livius, Caesar, Cicero, Virgil and moreover from Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid, etc. And how do these codices appear? Carefully written as if printed and the imtials are real works of art!"

"Oh, these monks!" "Wait, professor Is it true that without those priests we would not have a Columbus and Vasco de Gama? A monk, Fru Mauro, they say, made in the year 1450 that celebrated chart which aroused Columbus?

"It is true, but any one else could have mode that chart." "Certainly; but why should only priests have such smart thoughts? Listen, professor, I read, too, that in place of the awkward Roman in horse. ciphers a Pope introduced the Ara-bian ciphers in arithmetic. Pope Sylvester II. introduced them?

"However, any other one could have done that if the Popes had not always pressed themselves forward

"Well, they say, to, that a Pop had invented the telescope and microscope.'

"That can't be true. Those priests want to claim everything." That is to say it is indeed true. The Franciscan Roger Bacon had invented those inctruments.'

"But that was a modern Franciscan, and not one of those cowl-men of the dark ages. That rascal Bacon, when did he live?"

"He died in the year 1292. He

was modern very early, was he not? Again, lately I have read who was the first to proclaim the theory that the sun atood still and the earth moved. Surely you don't even know that, professor." 'Copernicus!'

"Copernicus!"
"No, this canon has not that honor. Nearly 100 years before Copernicus taught that — who do you think, who? the Bishop of Regensburg, Regiomantanus, in teres."

"It may be."

"Kindly excuse me. Why is the age when the sciences, art and literature especially shone forth called the 'golden age of Leo X.'

"Why?"

"Because Leo N. was the special patron of scientists, artists and lit-

erateurs. "What! Leo, Pope, and the same time patron of all cultured triumphs. It seems to me, boy, you want to make fun of me."

want to make iun of me."
No, iudeed. These are only doubts unbearable doubts! I would like to get at those priests and tell them that they are only of the dark ages, but those doubts don't give me any rest. Well, is it true, priessor, that the first free schools were opened by I.a. Salle?"
"Yes, the Frenchman De I.a. Salle."

Progress of Science

"The priest De La Salle. The priest And that the first who looked after the deaf mutes was Pedro de Ponce, and after him L'Epee?"

"Yes: the Spaniard De ponce, and after him L'Epee."

"The monk De Ponce and the priest L'Epee. Do not be angry, professor, it is not our fault that the priests don't give us any peace in instory. Pray, and I read, too, that the monk Berth Schwarz invented powder and the monk Guido vented powder and the monk Guido D'Arrizzo the scale and the foun-dation rule of harmony; a monk-from Tagernsie in Bavaria, in

from Tagernsie in Bavaria, in 1000, glass painting; a Jesuit, Cavalieri, 1747, polychromy; the Jesuit Sechi, spectrum anasysis—"
"Ston I see you want to make fun of me. Blitz and thunder!"
"True, true! The first lightning rod was not invented by Franklin, but already in 1754 the Pruimonstrant monk, Pastor Procop Divisch. Even Kurschner in his conversation dictionary proves this."
"Hold you tongue, boy, talker that you are."
"Ah! The greatest polygot of our time was indeed Cardinal Alezzofanti."
"Sufficient of your nonsense, see.

"Sufficient of your nonsense, see you get hence. "In what direction surely only Deacon Givia can tell us that. He discovered in the year 1300

compass."
"Your brain is on fire."
"What if I am burning I must call for the fire engine that no conflagration takes place. The fire engines were first used by Cistercian monks and the Parisian Capucines, were until the 17th century the fireman of Paris."

"If you don't be silent you'll fly

"Perhaps into the airy heights?... Right The first balloon was in-vented by the monk Berthold Gua-mas 60 years before Montgollims. who in 1720, in presence of their whole Portuguese court ascended into the air. What, you rub your eyeglasses, professor! That is an invention of the priests. The Dominican, Alexander Spind, invented them in the 13th century! Are ed them in the 13th century! Are you so much in a hurry that you look at your watch? You should not do that at all. The watch is an invention of the priests. The first watch we have from the Church — historian Cassiodorus (505) improved by Gerbett afterwards Sylvester II., whom we have already mentioned The first astronomical thek was made by the tronomical clock was made by the Abbott Richard Wallingsord in the Abbott Richard Wallingsord in the year 1316. Well, but I go now. The gas lights are already burning. Only this yet, professor, I suppose that you don't know that the Jesuits invented the gas—these born light shunners. For certain the Jesuits invented it, and used it in Stonyhusrt, in England, 1794. The Jesuit, Dunn, established in 1815 in Preston the first gas company Good-bye professor, I hope you will excuse me. What, you have a bicycle, too! That thing was invented by the priest Pianton, who already used it in 1845. Good-night, already used it in 1845. Good-night. to excuse me. What is true remains true. Let the searcher of history speak only the truth."

Once more said the student: 'Good-bye.'' But the professor said nothing.

If thou truly lovest God it is of thy heart, thy tongue, and thy works that thou must ask it.—St.

## TO CHARM

THE KARN PIANO is an instrument built to charm its hearers and delight its possessors. In grace of design and beauty of finish it is unexcelled. Its thoroughness of construction insures against disappointment, But its truest excellence is the marvellous quality of tone it produces.

The D. W. KARN Co., Limited

WOODSTOOK, ONTARIO

Another found is done. Another year 1, run, Bin., e thou from me didst turn the

face away No travel where there is not year nor day
And yet I reckon here

Another year, Winter's cold and the Summer's blossoming, Autumn's flush and the wild sweet of the spring

O Sun's gold v heel, Arc you not tired of turning O stars of steel Give over your cold burning! Flowers, shrivel and fade

A grave is made Sick earth, will you not wither up and die,

Since in your bosem cold my love dot' h.? - MR, in Irish Monthly

#### THE DECAY OF IRELAND.

County Carlow Considered as an Example The Carlow Lensus

(Dublin Freeman's Journal) The first detailed census of an Irish county issued by the Commissioners is the census of the County of Carlow It is worth a close study by every person in-terested in the problems of Irish population. Carlow is not, in some respects, a typical Irish county, but where it differs from the type, in material circumstances at all events, the differences are not to its disadvantage. In the first place it is fairly prosperous At least the cry of distress is rarely heard there. Congestion of the population is not a difficulty Illiteracy has almost disappeared Among the population over five years of age the percentage of illiteracy has sunk to 9.2. Here, then, we have conditions that would lead one to expect the arrest of the decay of the population. But what do we find? The population which was \$6.28 in population, which was 86,228 in 1841, which was 40,396 in 1891, has now sunk to 36,793 — a decrease of 10.1 per cent. The percentage of decrease at the census of 1861 was only 9.6, and the percentage at the census of 1881 only 9.8 per cent. Thus the population of one of "the model" counties is decreasing more rapidly than in the fifties and sixties. That in itself would be an alarming fact demanding grave consideration. But the alarming feature of it is that the decrease has occurred in a de-cade during which the emigration from the county declined by over 67 per cent. During the sixties 5,-405 emigrants left Carlow, during the seventies, 5,440, during the eighties, 8,064; and during the nineties, only 2,610. Yet instead of this decline of emigration being accompanied by a lessengerate accompanied by a lessengerate accompanied by a lessengerate accompanied by a lessenger accompanied by a lesseng companied by a lessened rate of decrease in the population, the percentage of decrease is greater than when twice the number of emiwhen twice the number of em-grants were leaving, and almost as great as when three times the num-ber were joining the exodus. This sinister feature of the census is explained by the returns of marriages, births, and deaths. The marriage rate in Carlow is only 4 3, or 5, less than the low general rate for Ireland. There were only 8,325

the increase registered.
Such statistics are not forth comand from any other country in the civilized world at the present day The Carlow marriage-rate would, in any other country of Western Europe or any State of America, be regarded as the critical symp-tom of a decadent condition. Yet Irish improvidence in marriage is, or rather used to be — and that, too, amongst people who ought to too, amongst people who ought to know better — a favor te explanation of the Irish lack of prosperity. Of nineteen thousand seven hundred people over the age of 25 in County Carlow seven thousand three hundred and nineteen are unpartied. The old best large way married The old bachelors and maids of Carlow are nearly a molety of the marriageable population, Political economists deduce but one meaning from such figures. The struggle for life is so difficult in this "model county" that the voung men and maids can-not afford to marry. In the Car-low Union district of the county, out of four thousand three hundred and eight-one young men and wonen fetween the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five two thousand eight hundred and ten are unmarried. Pauperism is slightly increasing, notwithstanding this forethought. In 1891 the ratio of pauperism to the population was a ten pers to the population was 1 to 32; in 1901 it is 1 to 31 The people may have the means to live, hey

births, while there were 7,617 deaths in the county during the de-

cade. So that the natural increase of this thirty-six thousand of the Irish population for ten years was only 708; and if there were neither

migration nor emigration from the county that would have been

certainly have not yet won the sheans to thrive.

The decrease in illiteracy is the

and 15 girls are illiterate, of 1.5 per cent. That we take to be the ercentage of the future on the basis of the school work being done under the unanagement of the "obscurantist" clerical managers of County Carlow. Yet here a melancholy fact, showing how the natural resources of the population tend, has also to be noted. Not-with tanding the progressive school work, the number of Catholic children in the primary schools, which was --20 in 1881, is now only 4,though the percentage of tendance has not decreased. future of Carlow's population is anything but bright. One figure Gaelic Leaguers will note with sat isfaction—the trish-speaking population of this County of the Pale has nearly doubled. It is only 222 out of thirty-six thousand, but it was only 123 ten years ago. And the increase is among all the ages Superior education is also on the re-grade. The school statistics are the only bright spot in the Carlow Census, and they are brighter, we nete, in the rural districts than in the towns, though the latter are better off otherwise Carlow town town and Tullow have declined but its grip of its holding. The other villages are falling away with the population of the fields around them But clearly if the towns of Ireland get a chance now they may stay the population on its down **Democracy** and Education

A reprint of the address of Mr. John Millar B. A. Deputy-Minister of Education, delivered before Dominion Educational Association in August on "The Educational Demands of Democracy "makes an interesting and useful pamphlet. Following a practical review of the educational field in Canada and abroad, Mr. Millar

Democaracy should emphasize moral training in all educational efforts. Too often it is assumed that knowledge and education are identical. Growth in morals has not kept pace with growth in knowledge. In spite of much ethi-cal progress, every day brings to notice instances of intemperance, dishonesty and untruthfulness. public life charges of corruption, bribery and intimidation are too prevalent. It should be settled that high moral principle is essential for every public position. France is a powerful illustration of the evils that result from exalting the in-tellectual at the expense of the moral element in education. Domestic life should be carefully guarded. In evey home the flame of patriotism, of purity, of righte-ousness, and of the higher life, should be fed constantly by parents. We have no guarantee of the permanency of democracy unless the doctrines set forth in the "Sermon on the Mount" are maintained. tained. The avenues for promi-nence in social, industrial and political positions should be closed to men not noted for rectitude. High qualifications, not simply in scholarship but in power to mould character, should be demanded of teachers Scholarshin without moral power, should qualify for no University professorship. Teachers should become leaders in every movement that has for its object the moral elevation of the people

the moral elevation of the people.

The opinion here mentioned, and the end to be obtained, may appear high. It should be understood however, that only with a standard of this kind can our system of government acquire stability. Unless democracy is guided by Christian principles, our boasted civilization must, like that of the nations of antiquity, pass away. No progress in mere intelligence, and no zeal for Imperialism against the form for Imperialism, can save us from the fate of other great nations. No patriotism is worthy of the name which rests upon any platform lower than the one proclaimnearly two thousand years ago by the Founder of Christian civilization. Puritanism, and not military success is the force which has made the British nation what it is to-day. Puritanism is characteris tic of the best elements in both the Roman Catholic and the Protes-tant churches. As thus understood Puritanism is the salt of Democ-

#### Holy Innocents

Only three days after Christmas the Church calls us to keep the Feast of the Holy Innocents In olden times this day was called "Childermas;" and is to honor the memory of those dear little child-ren who were smatched from their mothers' arms b the command of wicked King Herod. He was seeking to kill Jesus, and not knowing where to find Him, he ordered his where to find Him, he ordered his soldiers to put to death all the male children in Bethlehem that were less than two years old. The Angel of the Lord told St. Joseph to take the Blessed Virgin and the infant Jesus into a distant country, and He was gone when the little children were murdered This lovely band of infant martyrs now The decrease in illiteracy is the conjly istatistical fact upon which Carlow can be congratulated It is the only evil of their condition for which the people have the means to provide a remedy And they are doing it. In 1891 the percentage and upwards of filiterates among the inhabitants aged five years and upwards was 149, now it is only 9.2 of just three thousand boys and orla between the ages of 14 and 18 in the county only twenty-six boys will be accepted:

Try, and He was gone when the little voice chimed in.

"Twenty-two centuries!" cried the delays; but He loves persever ance, and grants it everything.—

Bossuet.

A Scotch lawver was well reproved that was a most remarkable old doll.

"I suppose she blonged to Mr. TALK about Pyny-Balsam, the greatest modern remedy for coughs and colds. It cures quickly and certifiers of Jesus, and your offering. The "mooth simile" (that was a mooth simile" (that was a mooth simile. The conjust is only 192. Of all dealers, Made by properties of Perry Davis. Painted to use.

The decrease in illittle voice chimed in.

"Twenty-two centuries!" cried the delays; but He loves persever ance, and grants it everything.—

Bossuet.

A Scotch lawver was well reproved the children.

A Scotch lawver was well reproved the children.

The curly-haired auntic look d just a little big boy in big boy language. The curly-haired auntic look d just a little color of a little big boy in big boy language. The curly-haired auntic look d just a little color of a little big boy in big boy language.

The curly-haired auntic look d just a little delays; but He loves persever ance, and grants it everything.—

Bossuet.

A Scotch lawver was well reproved when the delays; but He loves persever ance, and grants it everything.—

Method to his delays, the delays, but He loves persever.

A Scotch lawver was well reproved when the children.

The curly-haired auntic look d just a little work and suffer or Christ's sake; and you, dear Lord, have your distributed to suffer or wind he could be proved to his hootess

## CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE NEW YEAR

(By U. Colmay Downe.)

All hail to the New Year Adieu to the Old The past and the future The dross and the gold.

Good will to thee neighbor May peace be thy lot, Like the New Year thou livest Like the Old one forgot.

On the Eve of the New Year Memories surge fast, is the Old Year decrepid Files in with the past.

All its shadings of sorrow, Will be merged in the bygone Forever tomorrow.

All its gleamings of joy,

Like a day-wearied sun Gliding slowly to rest, Thy friend is going, Strive, live for the best.

#### A SICK CALL.

Father John closed the door of his study and sank into a chair before the firef It had been a hard day with him, and he was weary, body and soul. Without the wind shricked, the storm sobbed.

"Daddy wants you," piped a lit-tle voice at the young priest's side, and he turned, startled, to find he was not alone. A child, a tiny, fair-gaired girl, had followed him.

"Daddy is dying," she continued, fixing a pair of wistful eyes on his face. "He wants the priest."
"Who is daddy, and where is he?" asked Father John, roused from all languor by the call of duty

duty.
"At No. 2 Long's Court, in the garret," answered the little one.
"You are a brave little girl to venture out in such a storm. What is your name?"

'Angie," she answered, softly. "Sit down by the fire, Angle, and get warm. I will be ready to go with you in a moment," and Father John passed into his little chapel to make preparation, for his sick call. But when he re-entered the room the little messenger was gone. Anxiously he harried into the street, shinking to find her without, but he was met by a wild swirl of wind and sleet, in which all trace of his tiny visitor was lost. The priest struggled on through the storm to his goal — a wretched heap of rookeries tottering to their fall — in one of the lowest purlicus of the town.

"There ain't no dying man here."

"There ain't no dying man here," was the surly answer to his inquir-

ies at No. 4.
"That I must see for myself," said Father John taking the smoking lamp from the wall and pressing up the rotten staircase. "In the name of God is there any

one here?" he asked, as he reached the low-pitched, dark garret under the leaking roof
"Aye, aye," cried a feeble voice

from a pile of rags in the corner.
"I am here dying — dying alone.
Godbe praised, it is a priest! Och, father, who was it brought you to me in this devil's den?"

"My poor friend, you forget you sent your little child for me,"
"My child, is it?" sobbed the dying man. "Shure, father, I have no child; me darlin' little Angie died six months ago."

And Father John thought of his little blue-eyed visitant, and a strange sweet awe thrilled his soul. He felt heaven had been very near to him that night.-Catholic Home

#### THE OLDEST DOLL.

"She's so old!" Comfort said a ittle crossly. "An' so 'lapidated

all over!"
"Well, why not? She's been lap'ed so much," remarked the big boy, who made jokes and laughed at them himself. The big boy was Comfort's brother.
"I don't believe there ever was

"I don't believe there ever was such an old doll as Diana-of-the'Phesians is," lamented the little mother voice, ruefully. She was holding the poor dolly up for the aunties to see, and the aunties both lauched. The curly-haired auntie held out her hand for the doll. "Poor Diana - of - the - 'Phesians Smith!" she said, gently. "She does look old and as if she had met perils by land and by sea—"

"Yes'm,she has — both of them," said Comfort, briskly. "She's been carth-quaked and drowned, and

carth-quaked and drowned, and once she caught a sunstroke. An' I guess she's 'most a hundred years

old!"
"The doll I saw last summer was twenty-two hundred years old," the smooth-haired auntic quietly remarked.

"Twenty-two hundred years old!" Comfort's shrill, astonished

she had such smooth, shiny brown gair) smiled. She took dilapidated little Diana-of-the-Phesians Smith into her arms and rocked her as it she had been a baby.

"Yes, as old as that -- possibly a little older. She wasn't very handsome, of course. You couldn't expect such an old, old dolly as that to be handsome. They told me (the people who take care of me (the people who take care of her) that she is the oldest doll in the world."

"Why, auntie, why!"

"Dearie me!" murmured the cur-

ly auntie.

The bir boy whistled.

"Hos she — is her little mamma live to see to her?" comfort queried in rather an awed tone. She always felt awed in front of very old people — and twenty-two hun-dred years old!

"No," auntic said gravely. "Her little girl mamma died three centuries before Christ, Comfort. She was a little princess and lived in Egypt. When she died they wrapped her little body in soft, strange wrappings that kept it all these twenty-two centuries just the

"Little girl mummy," muttered

the big boy to himself.
"Yes, a baby mummy. And when they opened her tomb (people of this century) they found the old, old dolly held tight in the little princess' hand. She had held it there twenty-two hundred years!"

"Oh," breathed Comfort, very softly. She reached out for Dianaof-the-'Phesians and clasped her in her arms. Her face was very tender and loving. Diana-of-the-'Phesians seemed suddenly very young, indeed, and very dear.

The big boy was swinging his

feet noisily and he had turned away so nobody could see his face at all. Something about his eyes bothered him.

"The princess' dolly is made wood rudely cut out. It is little and homely, but the little princess loved it."

"O yes, she loved it;" Comfort whispered.

wanspered.
"It is in the British Museum
now," the smooth-haired auntie
went on. "They keep it among the
sacred relics, and there it lies under the glass, looking up at this queer, uniamiliar world of to-day; if it could feel, how it would wonder where its little dark-jaced mo-

"An how lonesome it would feel!" finished Comfort, softly. "Poor little dolly!"—Primary Education.

The Prayers the Little Children Say. The prayers the little children say No toiling angel brings, They pass right thro the shining

That searches selfish things.

They are so little that they slip Between the guarding wings:
And God says, "Hushl and give
them way,"
The prayers the little children

## N. TEMISCAMING SENDS A STORY

A Sturdy Farmer Stricken With Rheumatism is Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

This man was so bad that he was almost paralyzed—A wonderful case and a very huppy cure by this applications are selected. excellent remedy.

North Temiscamingue, Que., Jan. 6. — (Special.) — At the Douglas Farm near here lives Mr. W. H. Johnston who to-day considers him-

self a happy man indeed.

The cause of Mr. Johnston's happiness is his somewhat sudden and piness is his somewhat sudden and very remarkable recovery from the most severe case of Rheumatism gridiron may fail in the class-room

For a long time he suffered with the Rheumatism which gradually grew worse till it threatened his life. His principal trouble was in his left side, and it was so bad that his neck stiffened so that he could exceed the suffered so that he could scarcely move it, and was beginning to fear Paralysis. The pain ginning to fear Paralysis. The pain would go away lor a time but return with greater force, and a strange feature of his case was that after the pain would leave any part it left behind that prickly "pins and needles" sensation.

He thought perhaps his smoking tobacco had something to do with it and he gave this up, but received no benefit at all till he used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills.

This remedy he found to be a complete and absolute cure for his malady, and very soon after com-mencing its use, the pain began to leave him and now he is strong and

That such an extreme case should yield so easily and quickly proves that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any case of Rheumatism.

#### Talks With Young Men

MARCONI.

(From The New York Sun.) Prospero's Ariel, in our Shakespeare's phrase,

In forty minutes round about the earth
Would put a girdle, 'compassing

its girth With thought's electric band. Our

father's days Marveled how poets, in their fancy's maze, Could bring so vain a prodigy to

birth And, 'twixt their surmise and

their scoffing anirth, Deemed it a phantom of a dreamer's lays!

Yet you, Marconi, you have shamed us all-Poets or builders in the realm of

things-Stern realist or scales of the teeps -Blithe Ariel is a droner by the

wall, And Thought herself has taken your magic wings,
Speeding to Thought across the awful deeps! -John Jerome Rooney.

#### TALENT AND CHARACTER. (Max O'Rell, in New York Journal.)

Talent helps a man to obtain success, but it is character which secures it for him. A man will succeed with character and very little talent, and will never succeed without character, whatever talent he may have at his disposal.

By character I mean honesty, steadiness of purpose, tact, perseverance, industry, sobriety, self-control, reliability and strict punctuality. The man who possesses these qualities need not leave the old world and try new countries to get a better chance in life; wher-ever he goes, wherever he happens to be, he is bound to be successful, simply because he is wanted, in dispensable, everywhere,

No one wants shrewdness without housesty, or diplomacy without incerit

When von are in the presence of a man who for many years has been a great success in life, take it for granted that you have before you a steady, sincere, honest and reliable man,

Whatever talent he may possess s of no use to him unless that taland you will find that this holds good no matter what the pursuit in life of that man, whether he is a man of business, an employer an employee, or a professional man, lawyer, doctor, journalist, ar-tist, literary man, actor.

## ATHLETICS HAVE GOOD POINTS.

(University of Ottawa Review.)

Are not our violent games a vestige of barbarism? Is it not purely for the sake of football, for instance, that many a youth seeks the classic monotony of college? Why train the animal to the almost complete exclusion of the most complete exclusion of the projection? most complete exclusion of the spiritual? How condone the fear-ful list of casualties? These are a few of the problems calling up de-bate at the end of each season. Is it considered barbaric of cultured Greece that she suspended every oc-cupation to be present at the Olympic Games and there crown the victor with wild olive leaves, the sole honor so many aspired to? Suppose youths enter college entirely with the idea of training thews and sinews; if, like the lad that swallows his hard crust for the sake of the jam smeared therefor lack of ability or application; at least they are not mere useless at least they are not mere useless drones if they find this outlet for their energies. Better this than idle loafer and cowardly tough. Whatever brings the mind into play, exercises qualities of courage, endurance, perseverance directs individual effort towards a comment and in divergent of act common end in disregard of self, cultivates confidence in leaders, decultivates confidence in leaders, deference to the wisdom and experience of others is nothing, if not highly eadvantageous? What signifies a few accidents? The bruises and fractures of conflicts are preferable to the tumors and toadstools of effeminateness. Excess of study is not a whit better than excess of sport; a due mixture of the poisons neutralizes the effects of each. Give us Athletics and — rive them hot. Our professors will find in us, appetites none the less keen for their lectures.

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NEW YEAR'S PRAYER.

I kneel alone near the altar. Alone, do I say? Christ is there, d mate, pleading voices of thousands

Join mine in its suppliant

For mine is a prayer begging

mercy,
I pray here in sin covered shame
3efore the Christ Child on his Scarce daring to utter his namel

"Sweet Babe," my lips say in pleading, Oh, name to his mother's heart

"Have mercy," I keep on repeatrill sure that the Christ Child will hear,

"Forgive all the past, the omissions,
The falt'ring of world weary feet,
The failures and falls, the forget-

tings, The human transgressions compicte.

"O Christ in the Bethlehem stable Is Thy mercy less strong than

my sin? I knock at Thy heart craving en-Is there no more room in Thy

"I lay at Thy feet my sad burden, A year that was once fair to

The blots on it beg for Thy mercy And love and compassion.

"Fair intents were mine, but my

purpose,
My resolves lie dead on their
bier; O Christ, in Thy love make me

stronger That I fail not this coming new year!"
-Florence L. Holmes in Catholic

Union and Times.

#### FAMILY AFFECTION.

It seems to many of us that, in these days of hurry, competition and general desire for independence, we are in some danger of losing much that is best worth losing much procuring in home life and family affection. It is not needful that a home should be luxurious in order to make its members happy.
Carpeted floors, soft cushions and

shaded lamps are not essential to happiness. There is joy as real by the cottage fireside as in the splen-did salons of wealth and refinement. The elegances of life are not to be despised, but their possession does not insure happiness. sources of true joy are not so shal-

The cheerful heart, like the kaleidoscope, causes more discordant materials to arrange themselves in harmony and beauty.

Now, cheerfulness in a family is the outcome of happy love in the hearts of its members.

Women, as a rule, are not dislu-clined to show that they are al-fectionate. With men it is differ-We sometimes meet with men who think that any expression of

affectionate feeling is weakness.

They will return from a journey and greet their families with distant dignity, and move among their children with the cold and lofty splendor of an iceberg sur-rounded by fragments

There is hardly a more unnatur-al sight on earth than that of a

family in which no one ventures to show any affectionate feeling. A father would better extinguish a boy's eyes than deprive him of his heart's best affections.

Who that values friendship has experienced sympathy and affection would not rather lose all that is beautiful in nature than be robbed of the hidden treasure of

Children ought to be necouraged to show their affection. They should be taught to love and pet their favorite animals, to love the robin and the rose and all that is beautiful in nature. Let it be your studied object to give your children warm hearts and ardent affections. Bind them to you with

these strong cords; you cannot make them to strong.

Religion itself is the gospel of love—love to God, love to man.

Think how much more a married

man has usually to be thankful for in this respect than a bachelor, and how little need there is for him

and now little need there is for him to despise the manifestation of his affection for his family.

Loving children with whom a fa-ther may spend his days, and who may soothe his declining years, are blessings to be thankful for.

If we compare the conditions of a married man and a bachelor, we shall see that, at the end of his, the latter has little reason to con-gratulate himself that he has nev-

er been "caught."
The married man and father has some one to care for all his com-forts, to sympathize with him in prosperity or adversity, to amuse him in health or nurse him in sick-ness; but who really cares for an old bachelor?

If he chances to be rich he is surrounded by courtiers all eager to please him, but with the only

hope of benefiting by his death.

No, married life has its trials, crosses and drawbacks; but parents who teach their children to be loving lay up comnort for themeselves in old age, or when evil days come as come they do to days come, as come they do most of us.

Alone, misfortunes are to be dreaded, but when they descend, even like a cloud, on a loving and united family, the silver lining of domestic affection lightens every earthly gloom.—New Styles.

#### PASSING UNHURT THROUGH LIFE.

It is a wise saying of Bernard:
"Nothing can work me damage except myself. The harm that I sustain I carry about with me, and

never am I a real sufferer but by my own fault." There is no power in the world that can really in-Temptation can harm us jure us. only when we let it into our heart. We cannot evade life's ills—bodily infirmities, hard toil, adversity, trial, or care — but we may so meet them that metead of harming our life they become means of grace to us. An enemy may do us cruel wrong, but if we keep our heart full of love, not growing angry, not seeking revenge, not cherishing resentment, the wrong has

not hurt us. We carry about with us the only possibilities of harm to ourselves. If we lift the latch to temptation the evil will come in. If we grow bitter in suffering adversity or meeting trial, hurt comes to us from experience -- the hurt is in the bitterness, not in the experience. If we fail in the spirit of forgiveness, the unkindnesses of other have left ugly wounds on our spirit, but it was not the unkindness-es but our own wrong way of enduring them that was the cause of the hurt.

The great problem of living is. therefore, to pass through all struggles, all sorrows, all life's experiences of whatsoever kind, keep-ing the heart meanwhile pure, sweet, loving and at peace. Then nothing amid all the world's mighty forces of evil shall have power to hurt us. — Forward.

HOW TO REST AND CARE FOR THE EYES.

There is no more important subject that I could write upon than the proper treatment of the eyes. To read in the twilight, or in a dark room, or by a flickering, unsteady light from a lamp, is ruinous to one's eyes.

The eves can be made, not only to retain their usefulness until late in life, but also their beauty of expression and color. While general care is the best treatment, yet sometimes simple remedies help them. Among such helps is to them. Among such helps is to bathe them in a mild cold tea, mild salt water, warm milk and a weak solution of borax water. Simply bathe the outer skin, with eyes closed. If very much inflamed, bathe in a solution made of a teaspoonful of boric acid, mixed in e cup with fifteen drops of spirits of camphor and rubbed to a paste. Pour over it two-thirds of a cup of boiling water. When cold, strain and bottle. Apply twice a day with a piece of absorbent cotton.

If this does not give relief, call in an oculist; but it is excellent.

The oculist told me that he was surprised to see how many neglected their eye glasses, never gave them a hot suds bath, and that they were left around to collect dirt, grease, etc., until they got disease germs into them which could not be seen with the naked eye. We should wash our glasses every week in a hot soapsuds, using a stiff little brush, and then rinse in clear hot water, and polish dry with tissue paper. We should keep our glasses healthy as well as

## LOOK AT THIS PICTURE, THEN ON THAT.

"Father is coming!" and little, round faces "row long, and merry voices are hushed, and toys are hustled into the closet; and mamma glances nervously at the door

and baby is bribed with a lump of sugar to keep the peace; and la-ther's business face relaxes not a muscle; and the little group huddle like timid sheep in a corner, and tea is dispatched as silently as if speaking were prohibited by the statute book; and the children creep like culprits to bed, marvelling that baby dare crow so loud, now that "Father has come" "Father is coming!" and bright

eves sparkle with joy, and tiny feet dance with glee, and eager laces press against the window pane, and a beyy of rosy lips claim kisses at the door; and picture-books lie un-rebuked on the table; and tops, rebuked on the table; and tops, and balls, and dolls, and kites are discussed, and little Susie lays her soit cheek against the paternal whiskers with the most fearless "abandon;" and Charley gets a love-pat for his "medal;" and mam-ma's face grows radiant; and the evening paper is read - not silently, but aloud - and teas and toast, and time vanish with equal celerity, for jubilee has arrived, and Father has come!"

## A NOVEL AND NEEDED NEWS-PAPER.

Why should the devil have all the newspapers? Accounts of wars, disputes, murders, suicides, divorces, frauds and scandals, together with the latest bettin- and the price of speculative stocks, nearly fill the columns of most journals. Yet every competent observer, from time immemorial, has decided that there is more good in the world than evil. Is there not room, therefore, for such a daily newspaper as Good News, which should deal with the better side of the human character, and should direct atten-tion to the generosity, self-sacri-fice and heroism of life?

Such a newspaper should be devoted to the cheerful sides of life. Its reporters would hunt out all that is pleasant, and the editor would do his best to encourage the public to look at things at their brightest There are very few murderers: the minority are thieves, not the majority, the amount of premeditated villainy is comparatively small; there is more kindness than unkindness in the world, and in most lives there are more agreeable than disagreeable incidents, only we are inclined to brood over the latter and forget the former. A newspaper edited on such lines would start its readers in a cheerful mood each morning, and nothing is more contagious than cheeriumess, nor more neces-sary to success.—London Truth.

#### A PRESENT STYLE OF GRAND-MOTHER.

Where are all the pretty-old la dies goue? We see no one now with soft white hair matching the snowy wool with which dainty hands, surrounded by ruffles of lovely Mech-lin, etc., made comforts for the poor. One looks in vain for such a figure in the fireside chair, sur rounded by loving relatives. In Instead we have developed a padded, painted; "toupeed" grandmother. We read with amozement that ancient dames (of whose age the "Pecrage" makes no secret) wear white satin and sliver or much be-ruffed white muslin! May it not be that this extraordinary dislike to age may have much to do with the independence of young people now-adays? What child would-take its childish griefs to our present style of grandmother?—London Truth.

### FOR INVALIDS.

Wine Whey.—Heat to 200 degrees (Fahr.) a pint of milk; add hastily a gill of sherry or madeira; shake for a moment; strain through two thicknesses of cheese-cloth and it is ready to use.

Chicken Jelly, — Prepare nicely and wash thoroughly a full grown chicken that is in perfect condi-tion. Put it on in a pot with two quarts of water. Let it boil quarts of water. Let it boil steadily until the flesh will pull to ieces readily. then nour the liquor through a colander, return it to the not and boil it down to about half a pint. Shim this carefully, salt to taste, pour into jelly molds and set in a cold place to thicken. If any grease remains after it jellies, remove it carefully.

## USEFUL TO KNOW.

USEFUL TO KNOW.

To beat eggs quickly, add a pinch of salt. Salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly

When washing sateens or other cottons with a satin finish, riuse in borax water to give a gloss.

An agreeable method of changing the atmosphere in an invalid's room is to pour cau-de-cologne into a soup plate, and with a lighted of the set fire to it. The spirit will make a pretty flame and impart a delightfully refreshing odor to the delightfully refreshing odor to the

when choosing fish see that the gills are red and the eyes bright; the flesh should also be firm and elastic to the touch. This may be proved by pressing it with the finger; if the impression remains, then reject, for the fish is stale. then reject, for the fish is stale. The sense of smell is generally a good test of freshness, but it is not always to be relied upon, for if the fish has just been taken from the ice there will be no disagreeable odor unless it is really bad; and yet if not cooked at once it

might change very quickly.

Water should never be applied to varnished furniture; oil should be

## MADAM DEAR

Send us your name a d address on the below request, and we will take pleasure in sending you free of any charge this SOLID ARIZONA SILVER SUGAR SHELL. You don't have to buy anything. The gift is unconditional. It is a bid for your ever-lasting friendship and good will and if you do not read this advertisement through and answer it at once, it will be a loss to yourself and a disappointment to us.



With the Sugar Shell we will send you 6 packages of Standard Electine Remedies, which we wish you to sell, if you can, at 25 cents each. Then return our money, and we will give you absolutely free a Butter Knie and Pickle Fork, same pattern as your Sugar Shell, and also a Set of 6 Full-Size Solid Arizona Silver Teaspoons. If you fail to sell our Medicines, return them to us and retain the Sugar Shell as a gift, it being free in any event. Our Solid Arizona Silver Premiums are fast superseding Sterling Silver for Tableware. They always look as well, and wear better; they are the same beautiful metal all the way through and are guaranteed for 50 years. There is nothing else like them except Sterling Silver, and rothing "just as good." Now, please don't throw this paper down and say to yourself, "I'il write to those Electine people to-morrow."

This is not an opportunity to put off and forget. Just sign and return the attached request to-day, that is all you have to do. The Sugar Shell and Medicines will then be promptly mailed, postpaid. Remember, even if you fail to sell our Goods, you at least have an Elegant Sugar Shell, worth 75 cents, for simply making the effort.

Sincerely yours,

#### REQUEST FOR SUGAR SHELL AND MEDICINES. Electine Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Ship immediate'y, by mai', I Solid Arizona Silver Sugar Sheli and Six 25-cent Packages of Electure Remed es. I agree to make an eargest effort to sell the Medicines, and return you the money, with the understanding that I am to receive for this service a Butter Knife and Pickle Fork, same pattern as Sugar Shell and also Six Full-Size Soli' Arizona Silver Teaspoons. It I fail to sell the Medicine, I will return it to you within 30 days, and retain the Sugar Shell as a gift from you.

(Write Name Plainly, "Mrs." or 'Miss" ACDRESS

PLEASS WRITE VERY "VERY" FLAINLY

the state of the s

ELECTINE MEDICINE CO., Limited, TORONTO, Ontario

ised in all attempts at cleaning Kerosene oil may be used with results in cleaning unvarnished wood, but, like water, it should be

wood, but, like water, it should be avoided with varnish.

A good polish for keeping hard or stained wood floors in condition is made by cutting eight ounces of yellow beeswax into small pieces and adding to it two quarts of contributions of turnoring and one quart spirits of turpentine and one quart of venetian turpentine. When the beeswax has dissolved boil the mixture for use and apply with a soft piece of flannel.

Acure that is recommended for chilblains is to rub the wrists and ankles well to encourage a good circulation and the chilblains twice or thrice a day with methylated spirits, or, if preferred, with mus-tard liniment or camphorated oil, the last two being quite as good and less dangerous than the first, which should never be applied near

It pays well to do your mending before the articles go to the washing usually results in mak-

ing the holes larger.
To take ink stains out of a colored tablecloth, dissolve a tea, spoonful of oxalic acid in a teacup of hot water and rub the stained part well with the solution.

Leather goods can be freshened up by rubbing them well with a piece of soft cloth dipped in the white of egg.

## MISS BROWN'S FRIEND.

A Hamilton young lady who is very grateful for a timely word of advice and persuasion.

Dyspepsia is no respecter of per sons Old and young, rich and, poor suffer alike with this dreadfully painful and distressing disease. There are few men and women to-day who do not suffer more or less from Stomach Trouble in some form, and much of the worrying illness of children is due to the

ing illness of children is due to the very same cause.

Miss Maggie Brown, of Hamilton, Ontario, suffered for six years with Dyspepsia, which combined with fearful headaches made her life one of much pain and misery.

The foremost physicians treated Miss Brown but were unable to do anything to relieve or cure her. anything to relieve or cure her. They pronounced her case one of the very worst forms of Dyspepsia and absolutely incurable. She tried many medicines, but without any benefit and she was constantly getting worse and worse till she had given up all hope of ever hours any

ant dyspepsia pains as well.

In a short time she was completely restored to perfect health and strength and has not since then had any return of the head-aches or other symptoms of Dyspensia.

Dodd's Dyspensia Tablets used according to directions will do for

any dyspeptic what they did for Miss Brown and her friend. They instantly relieve and permanently cure all Stomach troubles and Digestive irregularities.

#### LIFE'S JEWELS.

These are my jewels!"-thus she nobly spake Of her dear sons - the Roman

mother fond-Compared with diadem of costliest

In value infinitely far beyond! ever yielded ocean depths, nor

Aught half so rich — not e'en the diamond! Thus doth each mother's heart to

her respond.
"Ye are the jewels! — treasures
truly great!
My children-gems!—bright pearls

both pure and fair! Oh, Father, may I rightly estimate

Their priceless worth and ounder their minds with care, That they may fill with virtue whate'er state

Thou mayst appoint! And, when their life is o'er,
Oh, may they be the jewels of Thy store!"

-Rosalie Prescott Warrent.

#### James G. Blaine's Lost Opportunity (From Success.)

Failure to grasp an opportunity on the instant of its presentation, a momentary abstraction of one of the most acute and brill ant minds the country ever knew, brought to naught the life-long ambition of James G. Blaine. The objective point of years of struggle vanished forever from him for an instant's lack of quick perception. Bluine had practically won the election in 1884, and was returning home one week before the opening of the polls with victory in his grasp. He stop-ped in New York and dined with Jay Gould — an unwise move at that time. The party managers proposed a measure which met with hearty approval. It was a "Minister's Meeting."

Blaine had smarted under the im-Blaine had smarted under the imputation that he was a lobbyist and corrupt politician. The indorsement of his career by the leading clergymen of New York city would, he felt, be a vindication, aside from its political value. Rev. Dr. Tiffany, an astute reasoner and careful speaker, was at first selected to make the address, but a committee of clergymen finally designed. committee of clergymen finally de-cided that the oldest of their members, Dr. Burchard, should be the speaker. He uttered the famous alliteration of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." Blaine sat there in deep thought, and all expected that his first words would sweep away the dangerous suggestion of the ared elegyman. But the candiaged given up all hope of ever being anything but an invalid.

A friend of hers who had used
Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets with success persuaded her to try a treatment of this remedy, and to her
surprise her headaches gradually
disappeared and the other unpleasant dyspensia pains as well.

In the distribution of Refine in the Rebellion. Blaine sat there in
deep thought, and all expected that
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dorsement to the sentiment. The dies was cast and Blaine died a disappointed man.

A week after the election Colonel Alexander K. McClure, dining with Blaine in New York, asked him if he had not heard the words fraught with such fatal consequences to his political aspirutions. The states-man answered sadly: "I heard them but they failed to impress me. I was busy preparing my reply, for I had no previous opportunity of old beau to shoot with, evolving one, and those four words replied the beautiful girl.

went by me without once stirring my intelligence."

#### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the edy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a posi-tive cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W.A. Noyes, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

## THE KAISER DESCENDED FROM A SAINT.

"The Emperor of Germany," says the Northwest Review "has discovered quite lately, thanks to the researches of Stephen Michael-owitz, a genealogist, of Budapest, that he is descended from Queen Elizabeth of Hungary, who was canonized by the Pope during the Middle Ages.' The tardiness of this discovery proves the disadvantage of not knowing anything about Catholic literature. Protes-tants like the Kaiser are necessarilv shut out from all that is best in the literature of mankind. Catho-lics have been aware of Wilhelm's Elizabethan origin ever since they knew on the one hand that he is descended from the houses of Prussia and Hanover, and ever since they read, on the other hand, in Montalembert's Life of Elizabeth of Hungary, that the houses of Prussia and Hanover, with about thirty other royal houses, are des-cended from Henry I., of Hesse, grandson of St. Elizabeth. Montgrandson of St. Engabeth. Montalembert's work, first published in 1846, is as iamous among Catholics of every tongue as Boswell's Life of Johnson is among English-reading people. The only difference is that the former is much better written and infinitely more better written and infinitely more learned."

SLEEPLESSNESS. - When the terves are unstrung and the whole nerves are unstrung and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive or-gans, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be obliv-ion for a while and temporary re-lief. Parmalee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake up refreshed and restored to happiness. to happiness.

"You are an iceberg!" exclaimed "You are an iceoergi" exclaimed her elderly but well-preserved adorer, pale with anger and mortification. "A dozen cupids, with a hundred arrows each, could never find a vulnerable place in your flinty heart!" "Not if they used an old beau to shoot with," coldly really the heart!"

URPENTINE FOR THE URE OF OUGHS, OLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND ALL DISEASES LEADING ONSUMPTION.

DMANSON, BATES&(9

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

TORONTO, ONT.

## For Coughs and Colds

However careful people are in other medicines there is a tendency to accept any remedy for coughs and colds. And yet, when you come to think of it, there are no diseases more fatal than those which develop from simple colds. It is now well known throughout this continent that there is no preparation quite so prompt and thorough in the cure of coughs, colds, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, and similar ailments as Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

There are other preparations of linseed and turpentine put up in imitation of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and consequently it is necessary for you to be carful in buying. To protect you we show here a cut of wrapper bearing portrait and signature of Dr. A.W. Chase. Be certain that these appear on the bottle you buy, and do not let any druggist persuade you to take a substitute or imitation. You can be certain of beneficial results from Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the tried and proven medicine. With other remedies it is a matter of experiment.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has for years had by far the largest sale of any remedy for throat and lung troubles. Nearly every dealer has it for sale. 25 cents a bottle, size of wrapper shown here. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents. It cannot be sent by mail. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

INSIST ON CETTING Dr. Chase's Rate as Manager and Editor. Zillan Francis

3n City melicing delivery. To all outside points OFFICE FJORDANET LIBORED Approved and re-nimended to the Arch bishops histops and there.

ADVERTISING RATES ADVERTISING RAIDS
Transpent above, tencer to seem a line.
A liberal discount on contract.
Remutance should be more by lost Office postal order. Express should only need tend fetter.
When changing address the name of former bett office should be given.

#### Tolophono. Main 489

THURSDAY, JAN 9 1902

DANGER TO THE HOME Some of our most pronounced Protestant contemporaries have warmly supported the warming of Archbishop Bruchest against modern amusements which we published last week. While the words of the Archbishop were most emphatic in regard to the danger to morals and religion, some of these voices of the press dwell upon the emancipation from home restraints which modern so-called "duties" equally with modern amusements bring about A curious phase of the subject is the influence of newspaper notoriety upon women to whom these warnings are addresscd. It meets them wherever they go, praising them in language formerly reserved for queens or great patronesses of notable enterprises It lures them on to extravagance, and only drops them when they are no longer worth mentioning. There are many women in Toronto today eating their hearts out in poverty who three or four years since figured as prominently in the newspapers as politicians or company promoters Du'y! Car-

newspaper-named duty. "It has," he says, "but one end - the abandonment, or at least, the negrect, of the home. And when the influence of the home is removed life loses one of its most valuable guides, and government its strongest ally - indeed, its cornerstone.

dinal Gibbons, in a current maga-

zine article is very gentle with

women who are lured from their

homes by the ghastly skeleton of

"You remember, perhaps, what a great General of ancient times said. Greece rules the world, Athens rules Greece, I rule Athens, my wife rules me, and, therefore, my wife rules the world.' Nor is the illustration overdrawn The woman who rules the domestic kingdom is in realit, the ruler of all earthly kingdoms."

#### CATHOLICS AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Mr. Davitt is a little inclined to Tavor the opinion that French Catholics should show more enthusiasm for the Republic. This subject has been coming under discussion a great deal of late, and a valuable contribution to it comes from the pen of the Paris correspondent of The Dublin Freeman's Journal He says: "They (French Catholics) have been accused of hankering after Menarchical rulers. either Kings or Emperors, and the Religious Orders have been dethe Republic. As a matter of fact, many French Catholics. priests, monks, and laymen, have been ready to rally to the Republie, even from the beginning, but they have been disgusted at the manner in which prominent Republicans treated everything that they held most sacred. The Univers, the chief Catholic paper, advocates the establishment of a "wise and "beral Republic," for that is not what the Third Republie has been since the non-Catholics floated it This is the reason why many French Catholics have hankered after Monarchy. Under the Kings and Emperors religion was treated with respect; but what have French Catholics had to stand since Marshel de Mac-Mahon resigned in 18792 First came the Protestant. or Agnostic, Jules Ferry, who started the campaign against the Orders, and endeave ed to make education Godless Next came the attempts to drive nuns from the hospitals and prisons, but it was soon dound that the Sisters could not be dispensed with in there establishments. Then there was the utterly stupid and imbecile

edict by which crosses were pulled ing.

was followed by the secularization of Pantheon, or Church et St. Generalic for Victor Hugo's sake, the compulsory military service of ecclesiastical students, and now by the tresh 'bleeding' of the Orders under the Associations Bill \* \* \* The prominent Republicans have shown in short, that they are on the side of those who would not only destroy all that Catholics true but who would try to rob humanity of the supreme consolations which can only be given by religion M. Brisso and the 'moral law men do not want these consolations any more than they want checks on sin. They are, forsooth, above all, merely ideal or supernatural considerations, and they are naturally so prone to virtue that they need no sermons for penances. These utterly good men, however, forget that they are m a very small minority, and that the majority of mankind require both religious discipline and religious consolation. They refuse to see this, and so M. Brisson's friends. the present War Minister and the present Minister of Marine, will persecute soldiers and sailors who want to attend Mass, and will even go so lar as to refuse religious consolation and support to men dying on the battlefield and in hospitals. After all this it is not, assuredly, surprising to find some French Catholies sighing for a Republic like that of the United States, and others ready to rally to the flag of the Bourbons or the Orleans family, or the Bonapartes, or anybody else who comes along with a programme ensuring respect for re-

off the gates of cemeteries. This

#### CALLING BLACK WHITE.

ligious beliefs."

Though Canada lags behind the rest of the world in the raising of families, it occupies a place among the nations second to none in the production of mixed crops of new religions. In ten years the following amongst other "religious denominations," have been added to the list of four and twenty included in the former census. 'Pagan,' "Atheist," "Infidel," "Agnostic," "Socialist," "Philosophist," "Rationalist." As the word "religioa" implies a belief in God or the gods, it is not easy to understand how the foregoing come within the classification The "Pagans" and "Philosophists" may be able to argue themselves into compliance with the rule but "Atheists," "Infidels," and "Agnostics" are barred by their own specifications. To call them "religious" denominations is to call black white There are thirteen Pagans in Toronto, which is a significant coincidence in itself. Toronto has been the wigwam of the "Noble Thirteen," since the initiation of that famous order of parliamentarians. And now they have become a religion unto themselves! Toronto also claims the bulk of the "Atheists," "Infidcia" and "Agnostics," and practically the whole body described under the caption "various religions," which include the "Religion of Love," "Seekers after Truth," "Millennial Dawners, etc.

In the early age of the Church there were many sects that denied the faith of the Apostles, but still called themselves "Catholics." scribed as inculcating opposition This form of obstinacy still survives, though more fitting terms have been chosen by others, such fort" poets, rising to great fame as the "Universalists," "Pan-

theists" and "Unspecifieds." The spirit and inevitable tendency of schism is well exemplified by the census of religious denominations. Division and sub-division to last limit of the conabsurdity fusion and constantly going on. The subject has its pitiful side, which must be evident to all eyes; but there is really little to be gained by dwelling upon it in a newspaper article.

#### THE NEW YEAR.

The beginning of the New Year is a time of stock taking. The first year of the new century has come and gone. Where does it find us? Have we made any advance in moral, spiritual and intellectual growth?

These are questions every young man should ask hirtself. Defects of character are not easily overcome. Resolve to overcome one failing at least, during the present year. Progress is a law both of the natucal and spiritual world. If we are

not advancing we are retrograd-

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

The state of the s

The Kingston News has no other argument to arge against. Hon-Mr. Harty than that he has had all the honors possible to be won in Kingston But public life is not an honor alone. It carries responsibility, and when the man who ac cepts the responsibility is worthy of the honor, the relations created are reciprocal, not one-sided

1 N Ford the Imperialist correspondent of The New York Tri bune, in his cable message of last Monday says "The beginning of the year in Ireland sees the United Irish League in excellent working order, despite the efforts of the Government to suppress it. In many inland as well as in the western scaboard counties the league is now in absolute authority, and is as powerful an agent as its predicessors, the Land League and National League

A rancous rhymster in Satur

day Night over the initials "J. A.

T." (the first letter, however, being an obvious misprint for R), welomes Mr Marconi to Canada in eged Irish dialect of the lowest sible order. Mr. Marcom is not only an Irishman by birth, but is half Irish by parentage This and his religion may call down upon him the scurrility of the few who see fun in foul language wherever or however used But when England wants a statue to a Gladstone or a Disracli, or needs an effigy of the

as Williamson in Ward No. 1. Mr., only the rudiments of education le has learned the more tall of the first interpreted by them firstle he has learned the more tall of the item in the more interpreted by them for the head of the item in the more interpreted by the inte he has learned the more tall excellenplacing has trust on prices the general effect of the election does not lend itself to the expectation of my surprising municipal events during the coming year

#### Religious Orders in the Philippines.

Gen James F. Smith, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, has written for the Catholic Truth Society of San Francisco a very valuable pamphlet entitled "Catholic Mi sstonaries in the Philippines " Few Americans have had such opportunities to study religious and social conditions in the Philippines as Gen Smith He left San Francisco in May, 1896, as colonel of the First California Volunte is After a bul hant career in the army he was promoted to be brigadier-general, and was soon afterward selected to be Governor of the Island of Negros. His administration of the island was most successful. He won the friendship of the na-

tives, and peace reigned through-out the island. Finally, on the organization of the first Supreme Court of the Philippines he was selected to be one of its members, a osition for which he was eminent-Is fitted, as he had occupied a cading position at the bar of San Francisco before the outbreak of

the Spanish-American war.
This man's opinion on the friar question is ten times more deserving of respect than all the statements made by newspaper scribes, traveling preachers and prejudiced writers. He knows the conditions, and his high position demands that soveriegn for her comage, Catho- he speak the truth The pumphlet

perdent on the munificence of the charge of the Religious Orders and chicker with means to support themselves, education made mighty strides. A visit to the institutions of learning, richly glited with every means to furnish superior instruc-tion, cannot fail to convince an impartial observer that the Catholic missionaries, fat from being loes of learning, spared no pains to impart t, and that the statement so often made that they sought to keep the natives in ignorance the levered product of a prejudiced mind The schools, colleges and universities of Munia and other ities have produced native doctors, lawyers, authors, chemists, pharmacists engineers, painters, sculptors, etc., of splendid ability, and not even the jaundiced investigator can refuse to them the spect and consideration which learning, without regard to the col or of its possessor, commands all the wide world over.

#### THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS ARE NOT WEALTHY.

"To give a whole people a complete and hushed education, nay, to give them instruction only sufficient for the ordinary wants of a busy life, requires resources and means beyond the ability of individuals or comparatively small aggregation of individuals, to supply. It was just as much beyond the power of the Religious Orders of Spain to furnish schools of high standard to eight millions of pcople in the Philippines as it would be for all the religious denominations of California to furnish prop-er instruction to its million or more of people. The idea has gained ground that the Religious Or-

missionaries and charitable persons who labored for a sentiment and gave all their lives to what the world calls an abstraction; not so much when you come to think that even here one fairly good landgrabber, twenty-five years ago could have annexed as much about a thirtieth of the time and not hurt his appetite either

Court of Jurisdiction at Rome was appealed to on the question whether it would be considered sacramental and valid to hear confes-

A decision has just been received from the same source by Archbish-op Kain on the subject of asking or dispensations from canonical laws by cable and telegraph. American haste and hurry the custom has been steadily growing of Bishops sending cable messages to Rome asking permission to do this or that act which would be contrary to a strict interpretation of some eccelesiastical law.

The answer from Rome is that this practice—shall no longer—obtain and that it is now specifically condemned. The Church does—not mean by this to set herself against the use and development of the agencies of modern science. It is only the caution which her officers always exercise against a hasty interpretation of important legal details and an insistence on exact-ness of rules. An adequate reason must be given for every dispensa-tion asked, and this cannot be done by telephone or cable.

Hence those who desire dispensa-

NEW ASYLUM AT COBOURG.

Cohourg, Jan. 4.—To-day another charitable institution was added to the long list of agencies for the alleviation of human suffer-ing which the Province of Ontario maintaine The old Victoria University buildings, which for some years have stool vacant, have been remodelled and extended to form Asylum for the Insanc, the eighth institution of the sort maintained by the Province.

vincial Secretary, Hon. J. R. Stratton, who is charged with the oversight of the charitable institubourg and the vicinity.

Speeches were also made by

## DUKE OF NORFOLK AS A

An eloquent lesson as to the different spirit in which English and Irish landlords approach the re-sponsibilities of their position is afforded by an incident which has just occurred on the estate of the Duke of Norfolk near Sheffield. A few weeks ago the Sheffield Town Council purchased from the Duke a piece of land for the purpose of an electric power station. The land had hitherto been let in allotments, and, upon the Town Council ments tenunts felt that they had a grievance in being turned out of small holdings upon which they had expended such time and labor as to put the land in excellent condition after their two or three years of occupation. The grievance getting to the Duke's hearing, he promptly returned to the tenants all rents paid by them since their tenancy began, on the ground that the land was only now beginning to make a proper return for the labor put into it, and that it was unfair that the tenants should pay for the lean first years without enjoying the profitable seasons later.

#### A. O. H.

God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death the beloved father of our worthy and respected brothers George and Alfred Owen. Resolved, that we the officers and members of Division No. 1, A. O. HI., do hereby express our sincere sorrow for the loss sustained by them and their family, and to extend to them our sympathy in their sad bereavement. Resolved, "Almost every town, it is true, had its government school, but its teachers, as a rule, were poorly paid by the Government, and, not being highly instructed themselves," of thousands upon thousands of Recording Secretary.

#### DISPENSATIONS BY CABLE

Some time ago the Ecclesiastical sions by telephone. The decision was in the negative.

tions requiring official sanction from Rome must apply for them in time to have the documents sent abroad and an answer returned by the slow process of the mails.

The Premier of the Province, Hon. Gco. W. Ross, and the Protions, came from Toronto to attend the opening; the Commission-er of Public Works, Hon. F. R. Latchford, in the charge of whose department the actual work of reconstruction fell, was prevented from being present. A luncheon was tendered the distinguished guests, a number of representative gentlemen of the Town of Cobourg and the United Counties of Durham and Northumberland being present, and in the afternoon a public reception was held, at which the Premier and the Provincial Secretary met many of the prominent inhabitants of Co-

Judge Benson. Warden Richard, ex-Warden George Spence, Mayor Huycke, Rev. Dr. Saunders, Father Murray, Rev. Dr. Beatty, Rev. Dr. Marshall and Dr. McNicholl.

#### LANDLORD.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., the fol-

lowing resolution of condolence was unanimously passed: Whereas, It has pleased Almighty

#### HYMN OF ST. BERNARD.

Jesus, the only thought of Thee With sweetness fills my breast; But sweeter far it is to see, And on Thy beauty feast.

No sound, no harmony so gay, No thought can reach, no words

The sweets of Thy blest name.

Jesus, our hope, when we repent, Sweet source of all our grace, Sole comfort in our banishment, Oh! what when face to face! Jesus, that name inspires my mind With springs of life and light, More than I ask in Thee I find, And languish with delight,

No att, no eloquence of man Can tell the joys of love, Only the saints can understand What they in Jesus prove. Thre, then, I'll seek retir'd apart From world and business free! When these shall knock, I'll shut

my heart And keep it all for Tace.

Before the morning light I'll come.
With Magdalen, to find
In sighs and tears, my Jesu's

And there refresh my mind.

My tears upon His grave shall flow My sighs the garden fill; Then at His feet myself I'll throw,

And there I'll seek His will. Jesus, in Thy bless'd steps I'll

tread,
And walk in all Thy ways; I'll never cease to weep and plead

O King of Love, Thy blessed fire Does such sweet flames excite, That first it raises the desire Then fills us with delight.

Till I'm restored to grace.

Thy lovel- presence shines so clear Through every sense and way, That souls which once have seen See all things else decay.

Come, then, dear Lord, possess my heart, Chase thence the shades of night Come, pierce it with Thy flaming And ever-shining light.

Then I'll for ever Jesus sing, And with the saints rejoice; And both my heart and tongue shall bring Their tribute to my dearest King

In never-ending joys. Amen. MR. CHAMBERIAIN AND RIOT ING.

In connection with the recent riots in Birmingham extensive mention has been made of the outburst of organized violence known as the Aston Riots. The responsibility for that disturbance and loss of property, and interference with freedom of speech and the right of public meeting, was directly attributed to Mr. Chamberlain by Lord Randolph Churchill, who moved an amendment to the Address, in the autumn session of 1884, censuring Mr. Chamberlain, as a Minister of the Crown, for his conduct. Lord Salisbury, in October, 1884, in a speech at Kelso, thus spoke of Mr. Chamberlain as an inciter to riot: "I only hope," he said,, "that if Mr. Chamberlain in-cites the people to riot he will head the riot himself. I hope that if he is going, according to his threat, to march on London from Birmingham, we may see him at the head of the advancing column. My impression is that those that have to receive him will be able to give a very good account of him, and

that Mr. Chamberlain will return

from his adventure with a broken

head if nothing worse."

Tele phone Main 2205.

\* \* \* Mistakes are very fre-

quently made by purchasers of furs. Poor material is frequen-

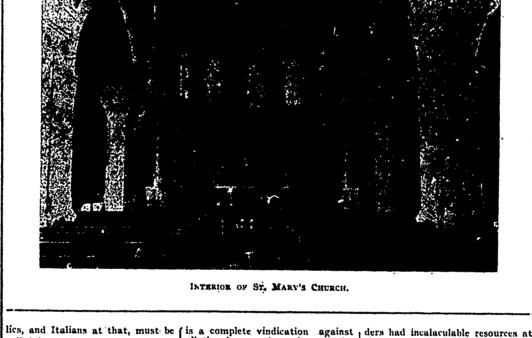
tly foisted upon innocent purchasers. We have a record of over

20 years-for fair dealing and workmanship. We guarantee every pelt

we make up. Our prices are right. We have one of the best

fur cutters in the world in our employ, 4.4

MacNab & Co.



called in to do the work. Marconi is not a solitary genius considered either on account of his race or his

religion.

Rudyard Kipling, the renowned author of "The Absent-Minded Beggar," and other poems, has written a conscription ode, in which he derides the B-itish people for sending out "comforts" to the troops in South Africa. This is an evidence of forgetfulness on the part of Rudvard, inasmuch as he was the very first of these "comthereby, when Mrs. Langtry, in tights, chanted his "Absent-Minded Beggar" nightly in the music halls of modern Babylon, Mr. Kinling also throws a brick at the British game of cricket, calling the players "flanneled fools" and "muddled oais." One of the cricketers retorts that Rudvard is "a spectacled fool with an ink pot, a muddy-brained oaf with a pen " But of a verity Rudyard is neither. He is chasing the profitable dollar through the dizzy changes of the war excitement.

The result of the municipal elections is not a surprise. The issue of municiapl ownership was thrus. upon the electors too suddenly. The poll was a light one for that reason. Mayor Howland had a larger majority than was expected, a proof of his wisdom in not allowing Mr. Maclean to claim all the credit in regard to the one issue of the campaign. In the aldermanic field the electors showed good sense by restoring such men as F. S. Spence and John Dunn to the Council We are gratified at the rebuff received by such candidates

all the charges of avarice and ig-norance leveled against the friars. WHAT THE MISSIONARIES DID FOR THE FILIPINOS.

Here is what he says shout the work of the friars.

'Spain's missionaries gathered the tribes into villages and towns, formed Councils for their Government (which, whatever might have een their deficiencies, had at least the merit of being actuated by some higher principle than mere brutal force), cut down the primeval forest, uprooted the impenetrable jungle, and taught their charges to cultivate the soil and to make for themselves a permananet habitation and a home. Churches were built, Christian instruction im-parted, and, when the desire to wander had given way to settled white schools way to settled habits, schools were established and the simpler forms of education inculcated. The work of civiliza-tion was slow, necessarily so, but the progress was steady and heal-thy, and all that could be expected until about the close of the eigh-teenth century. After that Spain began to experience the full effects of the reaction resulting from the stupendous national exertions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centurthe fifteenth and sixteenth centur-ies, and failed, except in the large, towns and cities, to give the oppor-tunities for the higher education which conditivns justified and the thirst for further knowledge am-ong the native peoples demanded. Universities, colleges and schools that would bear favorable compari-son with other institutions of learning in the world had been exlearning in the world had been established by the religious orders in

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS UP-HELD HIGHER EDUCATION UNAIDED.

Manila, Iloilo, Cebu and Zamboan-ga, but beyond those the facilities

for acquiring the higher education

their command, and that practically all the valuable lands of the archipelago were at their disposal. If I remember correctly, the Civil Commission, after a careful and impartial investigation, found that the value of the entire holdings of the Catholic Church in the Philippines did not, after more than 300 years of occupation, exceed \$12,-000,000 Mexican, or about \$6,000,000 gold, Ii that be true, then the resources at the disposition of the Church, if they were all utilized in furtherance of education, would not more than suitably endow three such institutions as Stanford Uni-versity or the University of Cali-

SPAIN DID NOT GIVE RELIGI-OUS ORDERS BIG GRANTS OF LAND.

"In judging of the Spanish missionaries one is disposed to begin with the assumption that Spain showered into their laps torrents of gold and gave over to their hand limitless tracks of valuable land. Let it be known once for all, that their Catholic Majesties of Spain were not built that way, and that, as a rule, far from show-ring shekels, the royal hands held wide the royal apron for anything valuable that might be falling their way So far as concessions of land were concerned, the missionland were concerned, the mission-aries enjoyed substantially the same privileges as other Spanish subjects — neither more nor less. They went into the trackless for-ests and took up so much of the then valueless public domain as was then valueless public domain as was necessary for their immediate wants; and as the months, the decades and the centuries went by widened their little possessions until, after 300 years, they had gained for themselves a property worth some \$6,000,000 gold—not an inconsiderable sum when you look at it all together; but not so much when you consider that it repre-

#### THE STORY OF A REDEEMED SOUL,

For some weeks past correspondents of The New York Sun have been discussing the subject of immortality. Last Sunday's issue of the journal named contained a communication from Rev. Edward F. X. McSweeney, S. T. D., of Mount St. Mary's Seminary, Emmitsburg, Md., which is of an extremely touching nature and worthy of the wides, circulation, Father McSweeney wrote:

"Many reasons are given for the belief in immortality. One of the most convincing and unanswerable is contained in a history, or it may be, a parable, I read some years ago in the then brilliant pages of The Detroit Free Press. A priest was walking the wards of one of the great London hospitals, and stopped to see a patient recently brought in and very dangerously infured. The man's face was bloodless and that stare called stony met the priest's first glance, but it relaxed a little into polite acknowledgment of his Well, sir, I hope you're feeling better?' 'Thank you, no; I'm done for.' In fact he had been run over, and his leg, as the chaplain soon found out, had been amputated after great loss of blood. He was an American, and the native coolness of his countries. trymen made him far more selfpossessed and at his case than an Arishman, or even an Englishman, perhaps, could have been under the same circumstances.

"The priest naturally drew the man's attention to the condition of this soul, and the vropriety of set-this soul, and the vropriety of set-thing his accounts with God, as his accident and present state must as-sure him that, after all, we have yno abiding city here and should fix our hearts on the future life—I'll give you a hundred thousand dol-lars if you make me believe in Godl' This interruption startled the speaker and its accept of prethe speaker and its accent of pro-found despair filled him with pity for the poor man. God forbid, my friend, he replied, that I should take money for helping you to a knowledge of the first and most important of all truths. But you are in trouble. Tell me about it.

It will do you good, here all alone

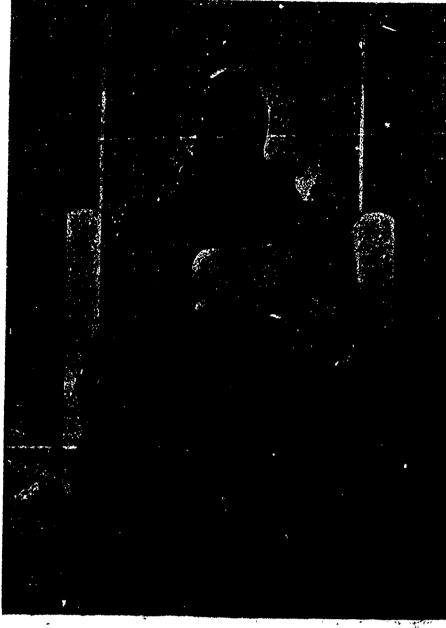
ses you are far from home and, I
suppose from friends, and I will do
my best to comfort you.' As he
spoke he raised his heart in earnest
supplication that his words mist. spoke he raised his heart in earnest supplication that his words might be the means of bringing light and grace to this poor dying brother of his. — he manner of the priest, his kindly tone, and perhaps his professional habit of receiving confidence moved the patient to tell his history, which, though pery said

ence moved the patient to tell his history, which, though very sad, was unhappily, not uncommon.

"He was well-off, even rich, and had married a beautiful, accomplished and affectionate young woman, who had accepted him against the better judgment and the wishies of her family. They lived together for a while, but his habits of dissipation soon caused him to reglect his chaste and gentle wife and seek the company of bold and dissolute women. At last not imany months after his marriage, he left home, crossed the ocean, and came to London with an actress, who led him a wild chase up and down the rapids of fashion and folly, and then laughed at him and the chim a wild the marriage with the second of the second folly, and then laughed at him and took up with some other rich fool. The result of his association with The result of his association with this wicked woman, and the contrast which he now realized between her devisish character and the angelic being whose loving heart he had broken, startled, shocked and stuned him. While in this condition he heard of his wife's death, and it was while he wandered half-dazed through the streets of the great capital that he met with the accident which aid him up in the hospital. ip in the hospital.

in the accident which aid him up in the hospital.

Jet is not necessary to repeat what the priest said to this unfortunate wretch, this most unhappy victim of vice, this murderer of a woman who had left father and nother to cleave to him, this maimed and dying wreck of husaimed and dying wreck of husaimed and dying wreck of a woman who believe in God and amortality. My object is to show how got him to believe in God and amortality "The patient was exhausted with the telling of his sad tale, and ore with the emotion which it cited, but the sharing of his puble with a sympathizer gave if great relief. The priest himpore with the emotion which it cited, but the sharing of his puble with a sympathizer gave if great relief. The priest himpore with the poor wife! May God rest her soul this with way God rest her soul this wife! What a disappointment of rhopes of happiness. Did she we any consolation in her dying it?" No,' replied the sick man, hever wrote her a line, and she believing me unfaithful and dhearted.' Well, my dear ad, do you, can you think that is all over with that poor wife yours, and that she is to receive ceturn for all her sufferings, her dulness to her marriage vows, devotion to a worthless husail! No reply, 'By the way, does trike you that you deserve to ownished for the marner in he you have behaved toward wife?' 'I am the first one to let that, father (I believe they you.). I have no words to extend the contempt I have for my-



COMFORTER OF THE AFFLICTED.

self; if my death would bring her back to her happiness before she met me, I'd accept it right now.'
That's right; allow me to say that you haven't lost all your notion of nobility, decency and justice.

"'Now, my dear friend," contin-ued the priest, 'vour wife is dead, ued the priest, 'vour wife is dead, but can you believe that what generosity, nobility and justice itself demand will not be done, and that she will never be happy again, but died just as a dog dies, and all is ended? Does your heart allow you to believe that?' 'No,' was the reply; 'I cannot think but that she will be happy yet. It's impossible will be happy yet. to believe that? 'No,' was the reply; 'I cannot think but that she will be happy yet. It's impossible that it should be otherwise.' 'True,' said the priest, ''tis the voice of Nature, that cannot but be true, else we would have to say that gratitude, justice, nobility, virtue and vice were mere fancies unworthy of attention, respect, reward or condemnation on the part of reasonable beings. Now, my dear friend, there is One above us all, One who is Lord of life and death, who implanted those grand ideas, reflections of His own divine attributes, in our created nature, and who it is will bring the just to their destined happiness and condemn the wicked to their selfdemn the wicked to their self-sought fate.'

"Then he spoke of the goodness of that Necessary Being who had created that good wife, and told the story of the Son of God, infinite in mercy as in power and justice, who had become man and dwelt among us, proving His divinity, pitying our utter weakness, teaching, enlightening and strengthto practice virtuo reach the happy home of His Father in heaven.

"The accents of truth from the mouth of a sympathizer touched the heart of the poor stranger. Fa-ther, I believe. O God, be merciful

ther, I believe. O God, be merciful to me, a sinner! These were his last words. The paroxysm of sorrow worked his frame, the ligature slipped that bound the artery and in a few seconds are was dead.
"As for the priest, he knelt by the bedside and prayed for a redeemed soul, saying, 'Whence is this to me, O Lord, that I should be made the channel of such grace as made the channel of such grace as this? "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord!" "

DUTY AND DILIGENCE. So surely as the day and the night alternately follow one annight alternately follow one an-other, does every day when it yields to darkness, and every night when it passes into dawn, bear with it its own tale of the results which it has silently wrought upon each of us, for evil or for good. The day of diligence, duty and devo-tion leaves us richer than it found us: richer sometimes and even us; richer sometimes and even commonly in our circumstances; richer always in ourselves. But the day of aimless lethargy, the day of passionate and rebellious disorwile? I am the first one to that, father (I believe they perverse activity, as surely leaves on). I have no words to explain the contempt I have for my at its beginning—Gladstone.

#### Religions of Canadian Cities.

A bulletin of the Census Department at Ottawa, giving the results of a census of the religious, population of the three cities of Mont-real, Toronto and Ottawa, has been issued. Taking the aggregate of each denomination for the three cities the Catholies far outnumber the other leading communities combined, the totals being as follows: Roman Catholies, 322,423; Church of England, 96,358; Presbyterian, 68,582, Methodist, 62,206 Since 1891 the Roman Catholies have increased by 67,967 in Montreal, 10,121 in Ottawa and 7,174 in Toronto. The Church of England gained 4,250 in Montreal, 2,315 in Ottawa and 16,322 in Toronto. The Presbyterians increased 4,073 in Montreal, 3,865 in Ottawa and 14,913 in Toronto. The Methodists muster 1,368 more in Montreal, 2,562 in Ottawa and 15,gate of each denomination for the

Montreal, 2,562 in Ottawa and 15,970 in Toronto.

Below is given a detailed comparative statement of the enumeration at the census of 1901 and that

of 1891:	sus OI 1	yoi an	a tnat
	1901.		
į.	Mortreal.	O'LAWA	Toronto.
Roman Cat' olio .	202,109	31,310	29 01 4
Ch of England	23 934	10 017	
Presbyterian	18.919	8 025	62,407
Method at	8,139	5 783	41,638 48 278
Baptist	2,143	1.673	11,915
Congregational	1.218	4 27	3 665
Utitatian	843	7 23	262
Protestant	1 894	69	461
Salvation Army	1+2	69	625
Brethren	273	219	671
Lutheran	687	1.088	971
Episcop (R form)	••••	131	65
Hebrew	6,748	397	3 1 78
Adven is	52	6	80
Catholic Apostolic		•	00
(i. vingite)	15	49	180
C the lie, Greek	197	8	172
Char ho Christ	47	-	13
Chri adelphiau	8	••••	124 128
Chris , siero	าอั	127	
Deiss	2	12/2	£93
13i cip	16	3	524
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Ho inese Move.	•	• • • •	43
men (Hamplie)	22		
Latt r Day (Mor-	22	6,5	***
m(n)	2		
Mennesi'e	14	••••	173
	1.4	в	103
New Church 18no.			
denhagi)	25	2 2	225
Theosophist.	. 2	2	49
Spiritu.list	11	,	256
Surfallat	****	1	3
Seculariet	9	••••	11 [
No Resiston	159	11	
No now exercism.	8	****	131
Pymouth Bie h.,	٠ _	62	328
Jusker	8	4	221
Ur jud Breth en			į
(Mormo:)	1		3
Universalist	. 7	13	42
U ap cified	243	132	946
\ arious religio: 8	2	8 4	409
Ag oatly	27	3	97.
Atheint	8		4
Haddhiet	63	4	23
Confuecian	180	8	71

sembly of Christians, eighteen Besembly of Christians, eighteen Believers, five Brotherhood, 64 Christian Brethren, 235 Christian Workers, 25 Church, four Church of Zion, nine Church, Workers, two Fatth Healers, two God in Christian Cospel Medic, six House of Israel, two Missionary Alliance, four Orthodox, three Religion of Love, two Seekers after Truth, one each of Ark of the Convenant, Bethany Church, Dutch Reformed, Following Christ, Millennial Dawn, New Era, Philosophist, Pantheist and Rationalist. Montreal has under the same heading one Manider the same heading one Mani-chean and one Rationalist, and Ottawa six Humanitarians.

	Montreal	Ottawa,	Toronto.
Romen Cathelic	134,142	21.189	
Ch. of England	19.684	6 702	
Presbyterian	14.848	4 160	
R.f. P a-bytarian.	R	- 102	**,***
Other Presbyte 'ne	1	ıĭ	ĭ
Methor ists	6.771	8,226	32,309
Bible Christians	8	26	194
Prim. Me hodists.	••••	8	400
Other M thodier.	24		••••
Baptista	1,400	676	6 361
Free Will Baptiers	121	47	548
Congregational	871	278	3,102
Uniteries	448	36	252
Protestant	311	158	86
Salvation Arm v.	84	41	672
Biethren	248	168	609
Jew	2,457	46	1,025
Adventists	41	6	13
Lutte an.	488	286	728
Free Thinkers	- 4	-ŭ	129
Dirgiples	ī	· · · · <del>·</del>	396
Universalists	18		14
Quakers	5	8	132
Other dem nin.	-	-	
tions	291	100	767
Nut spectfed	386	91	100
	•	•-	

#### CHRISTMAS IN GUELPH.

The penitential garb of Advent removed, the altar ablaze with lights, statuary and evergreens profusely adorning the sanctuary, while over all was suspended the message of the angels: "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" — such was the spectacle that greetel the eyes of the worshippers at the 6 o'clock Mass in the Church of Our Lady Christmas morning. The edifice was well filled even at that early hour. The boys of St. Stanislaus' School sang Christmas hymns with fine spirit and fervor. Nearly all the congregation received Holy Com-The penitential garb of Advent congregation received Holy Com-

Masses followed at 6.45, 7.30, 9 and 10.30. The last named was a High Mass, and was celebrated by Rev. Father Renaud, S. J. The sermon on the festival by Rev. Fa-ther Kenny, S. J., was a splendid effort. He traced the promise which fallen man carried with him out of U specified 213 182 946 fallen man carried with him out of the Garden of Eden down through the long line of kings and prophets, until on the Christmas morn it found its fulfillment in the stable at Bethlehem. Wonderful it was 18 free Talieku. 46 10 41 Infile! 22 33 Mohammeran. 3 0 1 1 Pagan 5 1 13 207,700 50 928 208,041 The 409 persons in Toronto under the head of various religions include five described as of the As include the manner of Kings came into this world would be apparent, include five described as of the As in a proper spirit we joined the

shepherds in their pilgrimage to Bethlehem, From the Manger the Redeemer of men preached the first beatitud?, "Blessed are the Poor" At the outset, by His example, He showed that if we would have part in His Heavenly Kingdom we must detech in His Heavenly Kingdom we must detach our hearts from earthly things. The sensuality of the world taught us to gratify our desires. The lesson practiced at Bethlehem and preached in the aftertime was "Peny yourself!" Father Kenny wished all his congregation a happy Christmas. To make it truly haven, they should like the start. happy, they should, like the shepherds, return to their homes glori-lying God and firmly resolved to so live their lives here below as to merit the privilege of singing eter-nally in Heaven, "Glory to God in the Highest." The musical service was the most

pretentious and artistically successful that has been held in the church for some years. Especially note-worthy were the O'Salutaris, by Mr. Readwin, and the Tantum Ergo by Mr. Duignan and the choir. The following was the programme for

#### MORNING.

Mass in D.—Stearns.
Adeste Fidelis—Arr. by Novello.
Violin obligato by Mr. Bedford.
There were Shepherds Abiding in
the Field—Garbutt.

EVENING.

Psalms-Gregorian. Magnificat-Emmerig. Sleep Holy Babe-Benediction-O'Salutaris - Mr. Readwin -

O'Salutaris — Mr. Readwin —
Stearns.
Adeste Fidelis —
Tantum Ergo — Mr. Duignan
and Choir — Lambillotte.
The soloists were Mesdames
Kloepfer and Kennedy, Misses Rose
Heffernan, K. Parsons, M. Gay,
Cox, McAstocker and Quinn, and
Messrs. Gallaher, O'Brien, Duignan
and Kennedy.

and Kennedy. Organist — Miss Gay.

#### OBITUARY.

It is our sad duty this week It is our sad duty this week to chronicle the death of Mr. J. B. Marr, whose sudden demise came as a great shock to his many relatives and friends, and deprived the stricken family of the tender care of a kind and loving husband and indulgent father. Upright in all his dealings and cheerful at all times, he won for himself a host of friends during his stay in Toronto, and his sudden departure will cause a deep sadness.

cause a deep sadness.

Up to within a few days of his death he conducted a novelty business on the corner of Harbord and Major atreets, and was apparently in good health until Christmas Eve, when he took to his bed, and on Tuesday the following week death spread its pallor over his features and his spirit took its

Deceased was entering on his 2nd year, having been born in 62nd year, having been born in Simcoe in the year 1840 and resided there until three years ago, when he took up residence in Towhen he took up residence in Toronto, opening a business and doing a comfortable trade. He leaves
a widow, three sons and two
daughters to mourn his loss: Walter, of the Northwest; Hardie and
Duke, and the Misses Annabel and
Leta, of Toronto. We extend our
sympathy to the stricken family in
their sad bereavement. sad bereavement.

The remains were taken to Sim-

## PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE

Mesday, the twentieth day of January next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

Moeday, the twenty-seventh day of January next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the House.

Friday, the seventh day of February next, will be the last day for presenting Percent of Committee. Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills.

CHARLES CLARKE, Clerk Legislative Assembly. Toronto, 10th December, 1901.

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H. C. TOMLIN. Toronto Bakery. <del>፞ዀቝኯ</del>ቑቑቑቑቑቑቑቑቑቑቑቑቑቑቔቔቔ

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The O'Keefe Brewery Go.

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Wm. ROSS, Manager,

#### **▼** THB.... -OSGRAVE BREWERY CO

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Phone Park SEE **\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***  THE NAME OF JPSUS Is an impregnable tampart. There is no pearl or or mment that can be compared to the name of Jesus. We sound the harp soweet barmonics when we pronoun a the name of Jesus. If Henry Surv.

FIRST MONTH

### Tanuarv

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HOLY INFANCY

MONTH MONTH	DAY OF WFFK	COLOR UP	31902s	R	1 h m	Slav	Rbe Rbe	•
1934	W T. P.	u r w	They, Devin and affore Circumenters of Ottobles of Stephen (Lord Circuments) and the Ryangelist of Willy nocents	7 51 7 51 7 51 7 51	4 51 4 52 4 54 4 54	3 4	0 10 1 (h 2 (8 1 05	Latt Quarter New Moon. First Quarter
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IDTAYCT

An indulgence of 50 days is granted to all the faithful every time that with at least contribe heart they shall make the sign of the cross, invoking at the same time the Blessed Trinity with the words. "In the name of the Pather, and of the 50n, and of the Holy Ghost, also an indulgence of 100 days when they shall make the sign of the cross with Learnager, pronouncing at the same time, with contrite heart, the above-

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## Upon the 器 Stairs

The stairs of wmch there is here

question, lead down into Lower Town, Quebec, that quaint, com-Quebec, that quaint, comthan the walled city above, bears than the walled city above, its years with infinitely less grace. Church of Our Lady of tory, time worn and venerable, stands in a square which is like-wise occupied by a variety of booths, selling cheap and bright-colored vases of various sorts to mo less heterogeneous class of customers. In the very facade of the which had long excited my curiosity, so that one idle day I went down the stairs and directed my steps towards that emporium of commerce, exam ming the highlysteps towards that emporatm of commerce, exam ung the highly-colored glass candicaticks, and the fugs and cups and saucers with an interest, which this aot altogether commend itself to the proprietor of the establishment, who began to grow crusty at my delay in purchasing and was only propitiat-ed when I selected some half-dozen articles, which I mentally bestowed already upon a country bazaar.

In the course of conversation with the no less tacitum shopic.man, I chanced to mention the

"Peste," she exclaimed, "those stairs. They have brought me an evil chance I can tell you. Have you remarked the shops there?" I replied that I had, though not in detail.

"Perhaps, then, you have per-ceived over a door the sign of Pierre Moreau. Is at his name? I know nothing. But he is a rascal, for sure. He is come to Quebec from where. Who knows? He have: a small shop upon the stairs and he begins to sell, well, a little of everything, chiefly, he got a stock of crockery, as if I were not here to furnish that to the quarter. Did

to furnish that to the quarter. Did he pay for those tangs? It is not I that can tell, of one thing am T certain only, it is arascal."

Now I standing with Madame, in front of the gray walls of that ancient edifice, began to think that in the matter of charity at least, here was a crification of the old saving, "the nearer the church the farther from God. I prudently held my peace, however, and the good avonan continued her narrative:

"One day I go up the stairs to see what is passing in the world above there. I meet Pierre Moreau. He raise his hat with politemess and says, wood morning, Mere Gougeon. That is my name. Good morning, I say, though I know not how you get my name. Then he auswer, the whole quarter, know Mere Go. con. It is the light name. I have been supported to the says of t first name I have heard in coming here. Oh, it is a ascal, but his tongue is as well used as a cart. Hespeaks well; so I thought it will not do to be too raide — still you call it — with a new comer, and I impuire of him.

'You have a shop they tell' But yes, Madame, a yery lit-

tle one, far different from the shop

Madame looked around complacently at her small establishment as she spoke and I could not re-press a smile at the varying gra-dations of human complacency. It appeared to me that the Magasin Gougeon could scarce be smaller.

"That was well said," went on Madame Gougeon, "and I entered his shop, though it was not too easy, so small was the door. I advised him about his stock. him what he will sell and what he will have on his shelves. He asked, as a favor, oh, it is a rascal, to come and see my stock. I consented.

"He arrived here when I was at dinner, about half-past eleven o'clock, and he knew well who would in charge at that hour. Alphonsine, my daughter, who has just left school and knows much and can play the piano and paint and sing like an engal Alphonsine. and sing like an angel. Alphonsine is not for the first vagabond that may come. Well, she takes the shop sometimes, when I not there She is a fine-looking girl and Pierre he talk to her with his tongue of a rogue and when he go away, he

say:
"Tell madame, your mother, that I much regret not to have seen her. I will call again. The stock is of much interest.'

"Well, after this, every day the well, after this, every day the rascally Pierre, he come, when the girl Alphonsine keep the shop and he talk to her — Oh, the girl was to blame, too — he talk not about the shop, ma foi, no. Do I know what they talked about? I can guess may be. I may be old, but I am not doting.

"Perhaps, too, you remember when you were young yourself. Oh, ca," she cried with a laugh, 'I had my chances like the rest. I was not one to talk with my lad behind my parent's back. toh, no. Homer Gougeon, he come on Sunday, as a decent boy should, to my father's house and when my my father's house and when father did not put him out, which there was no reason to do, seeing that we had a snug farmhouse and an acre ol ground, he came every Sunday for two months, after which the banns were called. But

this Pierre it is a rascal."

The word seemed to afford much consolation to her irritated feelins that I left her presently, not before I caught a glumpse of a pale, dark-eyed girl, who looked much depressed and apprenently total in wholesasts. parently stood in wholesome aw of her stout parent. Now a rascal is no curiosity at all, for there are is no curiosity at all, for there are far too many of them going, still I felt a lurking desire to see this Pierre and discover for myself what the villain was like. I mounted the stairs again, looking at the shops on either side and near the top I saw over the very timest and darkest door the name of Pierre Moreau. I entered with difficulty and was presently confronted by that dark and designing personage himsell. He was dresse ly enough, but in a suit which had unmistakably seen better days. His face was dark and was somewhat morose just then in its expression. His stock was pitifully small, though the crockery, which he had been unable to sell, predominated.

Something in the man and his surroundings touched me. I hope I have no natural affinity for rascals, but I opened my pocketbook and began to buy freely. In fact, I made quite a hole in his collec-tion (f increhandise He was very submissive and very respectful and he sold very cheap. In this latter respect he had quite the advantage of the respected Madame Gongeon, who I feel sure had a theory that the wealthier folk and tourist should be made to pay for their privileges.

'Have you been long here'" I inuired

"Not quite a year, Madame," Pierre answered.

"And are you succeeding?"
He put out his hands with queer gesture and looked about him as much as to say there was not much appearance of it "Do you think this a

"Do you thin stand?" I asked. Good enough it one could the wares to sell, et puis, the cus-toms And then, I like the stairs. They are gay and the world passing by. He waved his hand in the direction of the street above, where the daily tide of fashion, indeed, took its way, afoot or in carriages and which the eye of imagination might repeople with the motley throngs of cavaliers, of churchmen, of Indians, of traders, of couriers des bois and of charming ladies, who once passed by within the then fortfied walls.

"Now there is Madame Gougeon, down below," I began.
"Oh, she," he cried with the red flaming suddenly into his face, so that I thought he was going to fire a counterblast to that respected lady's opinion of himself. But he

paused, controlling himself.
"She I am sure has many tomers," I remarked

"She has the whole quarter,"
Pierre answered, hanging his head.
"So that her daughter," I ventured.

He raised his head instantly, brightness coming into his thin and sallow face, as when the sun shines out of a cloud. "Madame has perhaps seen her?"

he inquired. "Only at a distance," I answer-

He looked disappointed and I continued, impelled by the mere spirit of mischief or curiosity, for I am not more ill-natured than my

neighbors.
"She will be well provided for," said, "and will no doubt make a fine match one of these days." "Never, Madame," Pierre cried suddenly. "She has promised me

She will wait — until I shall have made money enough that we may marry But it is hard I have no goods. I have no money to buy some I have no custom. Those who at first bought of me Mere Gou-

geon has turned away. I made no complaint She says I am a rascal, so that none will buy."

I could scarcely help laughing, remembering as I did, the stout ladv's unhesitating verdict, and yet there was something nathetic vet there was something pathetic, too, in the poor lad's desperate circumstances and humble ro-

mance. "Was it not perhaps unwise, even wrong, to have gone and visited the young arl when her mother was absent and without her mother's knowledge?"

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Pierro's brown eyes looked up above pithilly. His face was so much softer and more animated when in conversat on. "Oh, she had told you," he said, "well, I never thought it was wrong till Mere Gougeon found out, then-I knew"

I smiled again, being able to imagine the excellent shop-woman's flow of language on that occasion. "But it was this way," Pierre ontinued, "Madame Gougeon ask-

ed me to visit her shop and I went there. For sure I did not know therewas any daughter and I only wanted to see the stock and may be through Mrs. Gougeon to get some custom. Then I see Alphon-sine. We talk. There is much to say. And I came agm, and still there was much more to say, and I never find Mere Gougeon

This last was said in a mingled simplicity and shrewdness, which made me thank that, perhaps, good woman down below was not so far wrong in calling him a ras-cal, but for the rest it appeared that he had fallen honestly in love with the girl, as great and small will do, and found as much attention in the very moderate good looks and cheap finery of Alphonsine as my lord, the millionairei discovers in his golden-tinged, exquisitely-attired sweetheart. "Then," said Pierre, looking out

thoughtfully upon the stream of gaily-dressed and cheerful people, who thronged the thoroughfare of Upper Town, "I gave Alphonsine a characteristic areas stone in it for ring with a oreen stone in it for luck and Alphousine she gave me a lock of hair. Mere Gouwean she found out all and Alphonsine is never left alone any more and I dare not so near the shop. Alphon-sine cry very much and I just sent her a piece of paper to say that when I have made the money I will come for her and she send me also a note, where she tells me that she has put this affair of ours at the feet of Notre Dame de Victoire, in the little church down onder. Alphonsine she pray hard so maybe everything come right."

I took my leave, but I promised Pierre to come again, and I inquired among his neighbors, nearly all of whom gave him a good charac-ter, adding that he had been hardlv dealt with by Madame Gougeon, who had ruined his trade. I got into the way of visiting the shop upon the stairs once a week or so, but though my purchases helped him there was little sign of prosperity about the place.

Then I set myself to procue him customers, in cresting people in Pierre and the little romance, for, prosaic as is the world, here in the very shadow of the citadel of Que-bec, within daily view of the Plains of Abraham, as elsewhere, there is always some corner in evthe erybody's nature which can be touched qy that rosy light which brightens the morning of youth. The show began to look up a little and Pierre's face to gladden.

One afternoon as I descended the steps I saw, to my surprise, the burly form of Madame Gougeon just outside Pierre's door. Perhaps she had heard of Pierre's improved prospects or perhaps just came for the pleasure of abusing him, a gratification in which she was at the moment indulging.

"Ah, ha! a nice rascal are you, Pierre Moreau!" she called from the sidewalk. "I believe you are a Wehr wolf, yes, a Wehr wolf You have bewitched the little one. She grows pale and thin. She will not eat and all because her mind is set upon a good-for-nothing who has no clothes to his back."

Pierre remained prudently with-

in his shop paling and flushing no doubt, but speaking never a word I believe in my heart he was glad to hear of the constancy of his sweetheart and would rather she had grown pale and thin through loss of appetite than thrive on robust diet and forget him. dame Gougeon, however, continued: some time longer. The sound her own voice was pleasant when it was consoling to vent some the anger and pain of her disap-pointment, which aff etc. he. ma-ternal heart, on this meek mer-chant of small wares who had no defence to offer.

I stood meanwhile on one of the I stood meanwhile on one of the upper steps and tooked upon the squalor of the lower town and up at the citadel and the green places and the. tide of fashion passing, carriages going outwards toward the St. Louis gate, pedestrians gaily chatting, while far off in the early dusk of the late November the Valley of the St. Charles lay shimmering in the last rays of a pale sun. I heard Pierre's voice speak once as Madame turned to descend the stairs.

"Take care for fell down," he

"Take care for fell down," ried, speaking in worse English than usual, for he had been to the States and learned the prevailing, language there and evidently for-getting that Mere Gougeon was not. one of his English customers. The turn of the phrase struck me as so when I saw Madame Gongeon flash hack a glance of disdain at Pierre, who had emerged from his shop in his anxiety. For he knew that the steps were slippery with the first frost. At the yery instant, indeed, the shop woman lost her ballance and fell heavily, a considerable distance. Pierre and I rushed to her side. We were so afraid of droll that I was still laughing

that when Alphonsine went as often as she could be spated from shop and I went myself occasionally if only in the interest of the young people. Pierre also went dutifully every day to inquire. He also gave Alphonsine so much as sistance at the Magasin Gougeon that it did a thriving trade. For most people knew their story and came through kindness or curiosi-ty to help. I fear the shop upon the stairs was somewhat neglected though Pierre, indeed, faithfully ful filled my own orders and those of my own orders and those of my friends.

One day Madame Gougeon sent for me to the hospital. surprise Pierre was there and sick woman began without much preface:

"Since I am lying here, Madame, I feel that I have been perhaps hard. It is not best to keep two young people from marrying." I agreed with her cordially and declared that I would endeavor get Pierre a clerkship in a whole-sale house, which would enable him to marry.
But Madame, while thanking me

and asking that the offer might be kept open for future contingencies, explained her own idea:
"Since I have been here the re-

ceipts of the shop have been good, very bod, and Alphonsine has confessed that Pierro has been there times and has made big sales. Now, I say to myself, may be I will never be better any more. Why should I not let my girl marry this Pierre since she loves him. He is a rascal, but marriage may improve him. They can marrie improve him. They can manage together the business. I will share with them the profits and at my death they will have all. Let this Pierre sell what he has on the stairs there to help him and he can bring the custom which you, ma-dame, have got him."

I will not victure the delight of those two simple lovers, nor need I describe the wedding at the Church of Our Lady of Victory, when Alphonsine in her white frock was very pretty and Pierre in his new second-hand suit, with a white flower in his button-hole, caused many of the wirls in that quarter to envy the joyful bride. Some of my friends and myself provided the wedding breakfast and paid for a ca lage with two white horses in which the happy pair drove around town all day to show their finery and their beaming faces. As they stepped into the vehicle, Pierro whispered: "It was Alphousine's praying hard to Notre Dame de Victorie who has won our happiness."

I was absent from Quebec for some time, for when I returned Mere Gougeon was gathered to her the emporium in church facade had passed to others and there was Pierre in a large shop with a fine stock back again upon the stairs. — Anna T. Sadlier in The Voice of the Deaf.

THE FLAGGING ENERGIES REVIVED. - Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be not relax-ation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomach troubles. The of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition Parmalee's Vege-table Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flavoing energies.

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IT IS AN OFFICER OF THE LAW OF HEALTH. — When call ed in to attend a disturbance searches out the hiding-place pain, and like a guardian of the peace, lays hands upon it and savs, "I arrest you." Resistance is uscless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual ban-ishment on pain and Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.

COERCION IN IRELAND

(London Westminster Gazette.) We seem now drifting back into an attempt to govern Ireland by Coercion. The attempt is as certain to fail as it has failed before, and to fail as it has failed before, and the only possible result is that, after much imprisonment and agitation, we shall concede last, what, if conceded first, would have saved all the trouble. Law, as administered by Resident Magistrates under a Crimes Act passed, as was the Act of 1887, carries with it no moral sanction. We may recret Time to Think of Your Winter

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That song and raiment flash at once on mehave the ermine sweet, without the stings.

Not mine the learning of some men that are But, when I hear a lambkin, from

Bleating, and save it from the pit, my joy Is great as had I found an unknown star.

have not castles, lands, or gems of art; But not for these would I my treasures part-Content enough to fill my soul

with peace. An overflow of gladness for my heart.

-Aloysius Coll. in Success.

## Marooned

Miss Joan Rye was having the last hatpin run through the floppi-est of hats by her maid, so that,

quite plainly, she was going out to brave the sun.

"If any one wants to know where I am," she said, "you haven't the slightest idea."

"Yes, miss."
"Not the slightest," repeated Miss Rye, admonishingly; 'unless Captain Suttlebury asks—and then you might fancy that I'd gone in the direction of the kennels." "Yes, miss."

"And now, if that pin is in, I'm going down to the lake. I do hope nobody will see me."

nobody will see me."

She rose, as graceful as a panther and full of spirits, and went out swiftly and silently into the park, taking care to evade any other of the Wattle House guests who might be about. Not that many were likely to be, for it was still early and their decisions for early and their decisions for the day's amusement were not yet arrived at. She dived into the nearest green shade, and took the avenue leading down to the lake. The kennels were in quite the op-posite direction; but then, Miss Ryc had a passion for the waterside, particularly this morning, when the sun was riotously hot and the mere sound of the swish in the reeds would be cooling Also, nono-lake body ever went down to the in the morning. She would be alone and unpestered for once. Captain Suttlebury could bestow his insufferable attention upon the hounds. She laughed aloud at the

It was understood, as such maters generally are understood. Miss Rye was the destined bride of the captain. He was ugly, vulgar and one of the wealthiest landown-ers, so that he could marry any one he chose. And his choice seem-

ed to be Miss Joan Rye. "Beauty and the Beast," as Lord Wattle remarked to his distant connection and temporary private secretary, Dick Maynard, anent this affair.

The young man nodded.
"I hope she'll refuse him," he frowning.

"My dear man," said Lord Wat-tle, "how can she? Lady Wattle gave me to understand that Miss Rye and Suttlebury have fixed it up, kindly making my house the

up, kindly making my house the base of operations. He's a vulgar little brute, and he'll flutter round till she's worn out. Then I'll have to congratulate him."

Maynard shut his mouth at this feebleminded view and busied himself over his work. He spent a restless night trying to devise disinterested schemes whereby Beauty might be saved from the toils, and woke early and angry, with a conmight be saved from the toils, and woke early and angry, with a conviction that a secretarial post precludes one from undertaking the duties of a knight errant. Usually he was sufficiently self-contained and philosophic not to heed his position. He did not even-mind that when Wattle House filled with guests he was apt to be considered a nonentity among all these rich people, for he did not feel himself a nonentity, and could afford to be and philosophic not to heed his position. He did not even-mind that when Wattle House filled with guests he was apt to be considered a nonentity among all these rich people, for he did not feel himself a nonentity, and could afford to be as scornful as they. But this morning he found himself grinding his teeth at them all for a fair-haired set of apea. And having nothing to do and plenty to think about, he went down to the lake (because in the morning nobody ever went there), not a rod from the water man, and, having punted himself across to the shady side, fixed the pole in the reeds by way of anchoriset his float running, slinched his rod in the bows, and promptly fell asleep among the cushions with a pipe in his mouth.

That is why the following things came to pass, when about half an hour later Miss. Joan Rye came, down to the boathouse, followed at a discreet distance, by the irrepressible Captain Suttlebury, who, by an ill-chance, had marked Miss Rye's direction and had not therefore taken like trouble to inquire

of her maid as to where she might be found. The captain was feeling uncommonly sulky and spitcful, knowing he had exerted himself for some days past in a manner that 'no woman was worth without marked success. Miss Rye was the girl to marr. if one must marry but that he should have to run af ter anybody as if he were a flunk cy, was he assured Mrs. Rye contrary to his habits and his dignity. Only because she was inferin the end had he (so he assured himself) condescended to the chase. "But that end must come pretty soon." His plan was to let her get well on to the lake, then pursue and worry her into an en-gagement. Getting her to himself,

as he could on the water, he would

be able to put the case pretty straight and pretty strong without

breaking any of the conventions or

laying himself open to further re-

Meanwhile Joan came to the water's edge, A shimmering heat haze lav lightly over the lake, making dim the further shore under the hill, whose imminent pines would, as she knew, throw the coolest of shadows, and all among the rushes on either side of the boathouse the coots winged a flustered escape at her approaching. Some white swans, too, oared themselves off shore a ter the fashion of shocked dignity. The waterman was no-where about, and Joan had to un-moor her own craft. She had fixed on a Canadian canoe, and, having seated herself, made away with broad gentle scoops of the paddle, rejoicing in the liberty and her solitude. This was what she had desired, and for a time at least that broad hazy mere seemed almost like a sea unknown, inviola-ble, romantic, into which she might

escape forever.
She had disappeared into the haze beyond Captain Suttlebury's view before he was ready with the punt in which he meant to follow. And on the other side of the haze things were happening of which Joan's first intimation was this Toward her, from the opposite bank, came an apparently unoccupied punt. It came erratically, with slow jerks and swerves to left and right. A stout pike rod was fixed in the hows and bent almost to cracking.

"Some one must have been fishing from it," thought Joan. float was invisible, but the taut line and twisted recl showed what was the matter. The fisher must have gone ashore and a pike hooked himself in the meantime. How annoyed the man would be! And then—
"Why, it's Mr. Maynard!"
cried, quite suddenly. "Asleep!"

she She had wanted solitude, but somehow was in no way vexed to come on a man. Otherwise would not have done what she did. That was to paddle up to the punt and step aboard. She took up the rod and freed the recl carefully.

"What a splendid fish it must be!" she said, feeling it delicately as a speed of the rod and rock to the rod and rock to the rock to

as she recled in a little. It must have been the sporting instinct that was roused, for she forgot her canoe and her desire for solitude and began to play the fish.

Now a pike is not the gamest of things that swim, but even a pike will make some struggle, and this was a big one. Joan recled in, and the pike resisted, and the punt rocked up and down. Presently from a dream in which he and Capfrom a dream in which he and Captain Suttlebury were exchanging pistol shots across a pocket hand-kerchief — all for the love of a lady — Dick Maynard awoke and rubbed his eyes. The girl was standing at the far end of the punt, with feet firmly planted, tense in every limb, and beautifully balancing the heavy rod. She had not called out for assistance or begun shaking, as some women do begun shaking, as some women do in their excitement. He could imagine her lips quite firm and curved, and it quite piqued him that he could only see her back and the black, curied clouds of her hair.

"Can I help?" he said, half unwillingty.

willingly. She answered without turning her head.

"Have you got the landing net?"

He went forward, and she held up the pike nearer to the side. She was a little breathless, but talked without allowing her attention to be distracted from the business on

"You owe me a pair of gloves

YOUR FOOTSTEPS

By the depth of his footstep in the earth the Indians tell the weight of a man. Do you tread shallow or deep? Perhaps you would like to weigh more? If you are below weight and find that ordinary food does not build you up try Scott's Emulsion.

It is not a drug but a food that time has shown to have a real value in such cases as

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,

lent reason.

"Do you think we shall get "Certain to. Let me have another try. Hope I shau't miss it this time."

She had got the fish right and seemingly exhausted. Maynard bent over with the net, kneeling by the edge of the punt.
"Now!" she said.

Joan!"

They had been so wrapped up in their fishing that they had entirely failed to notice the approach of Captain Suttiebury in the second punt, and at the very moment that he sent of his punt into theirs Maynard had the tail of the fish in the net. At the sound of his voice, rasping and irritated, Joan started, and for the first time let the rod down. It was the pike's opportunity, and he took it. With a swish of his tail he leaped away,

up in his own conceit, and annoyed besides. For, with this secretary fellow about, his well laid scheme was in risk of foundering. Moreover, what business had she to be hobnobbing with the secretary fellow? He had seen her change creates from afar: he had watched crafts from afar; he had watched the whole business, and he meant to put a stop to it. Accordingly, he also stepped over from the punt in which he had come, pole in

hand, and took a pompous attitude. "Well?" šaid Joan, coldly. Here was the Beast again, annoysider — not even a guest on equal terms — did not see what to do. She was vexed — that was clear enough. But if she was condemned to marry the man, any interference of his would only make things more detestable. He could see the bully in Captain Suttlebury. And he would have given worlds to have thrashed it out of him, but then it might only compromise her. The man seemed to claim her his property already, by his look and manner. For all Maynard knew to the contrary there might

"You were looking for me?"
"Of course, it was just as well I found you."

me lose a rather large pike."
Captain Suttlebury was dimly conscious from her pout that he was expected to apologize. But that was not his way — on the contrary, he felt that he had a right to demand an apology.

of thing."
"What sort of thing?"
"Fishing with one of the s—"
He had meant to say servants, but caught Maynard's eye. Something warned him to break off suddenly Maynard unclinched his finger and went on recling up, with gers and went on recling up, with what he supposed was the best policy, that of neutrality. Yet the policy, that of neutranty. Yet the little captain, standing there, struck him as incredibly vulgar, almost beneath contempt. He wondered how Lord Wattle could tolerate such a man as guest, how any one could accept him as a com-panion; chiefly how Mrs. Rye could have entertained the idea of such a son-in-law. Then he shrugged his shoulders, for Joan had only smil-ed a little, as if he amused her tol-

crably.

Maynard froze up.

Toronto

"It was disgraceful," he agreed. "But I'm rather glad, because I couldn't have landed him myself."

Joan nodded at this very excel-

"Ahem! Good morning,

and the line snapped short.
"Bother!" said Joan.
She stood there, facing him, with rising color. Any one less fatuous than Captain Suttlebury would have foreseen danger in provoking her further. But he was wrapped

Maynard had relieved her of the rod and was reeling up the slack of the line. His own irritation was greater than the other's, for all his previous trouble came back.

be grounds for it.
"Well?" repeated Joan, tapping

"Perhaps," said Joan. "It made

to demand an apology.
"I do not imagine," he said in
his pompous manner, "that your
mother would approve of this sort
of thing."

DOM:

Maynard froze up. Nothing would have been more lucky, to his way of thinking, than the contingency mentioned, but he imagined Juan was making been Joan was making her submission. So did Captain Suttlebury, and he

assumed a conquering pose.
"Lost his pole, has he?" he inquired, loftily. 'Yes," said Joan. "It's stuck in

the reeds. You can almost see it from here." "Then, Mr. What's-his-name," said the captain, turning toward Maynard, "you can take my punt and fetch the pole back here.

ter that you can go. Miss Rye and I shan't need you, d'ye see?" He held out the pole belonging to his own punt as he spoke, and for a moment his rate hung in the balance. Then Maynard put his hands in his pockets and turned to Joan. "Am I to understand that is

what you wish?" he asked, stiffly.
"Please do," she said. Because she wished it, he stepped across on to the other punt, disregarding even the supercilious smile with which Captain Suttlebury handed him the pole. Then, with-out a word, he pushed off. As the gap between the two punts widened to a yard, before either of the two were aware of it, Joan had taken a running leap from one to the other. She was beside Maynard now, and the gap had grown a gulf of a dozen yards, and the captain's smile turned to a stare

of dismay.
"What the - what are you doing?" he stuttered angrily.

Joan settled herself con composedly

down among the cushions.

'Marooning you," she said.

'Maroo — maroo — what do you meah?"

"For bad manners on the high seas," Joan explained affably, "I am the pirate queen of the lake this morning. Anyone displeasing me has to suffer. Your punishment is to swim ashore or else wait until some one comes to you.
The pole is in the reeds, remember,

In epole is in the reeds, remember, in case you want it, and don't forget lucheon is at 2. Good-bye, Captain Suttlebury!"

She waved her hand at him mischievously, and beckoned Maynard to nole on.

"You are sure you wish it?" he asked anxiously, "I don't think he is the sort of a man to forgive it." "That is what I hope," she said.
And at that he had no more

"As fast as you can, please," said Joan, "for I'm sure he's using bad language now, and I've been insulted enough for one morning. And I'm so vexed to have made you lose that pike, Mr. Maynard."

Later in the day Captain Suttle-Later in the day Captain Suttle-bury was observed by the water-man and rescued, but that was not until after luncheon, and every-one was curious to know what had become of him. Not having the spirit to confess his discomfiture, he decided to leave Wattle House by the next train. which he did. by the next train, which he did, much to Mrs. Rye's grief. Later in the year — much to her mother's horror — Joan married Lord Wattle's private spacetary. The Vines. tle's private secretary.—The King.

## Monks Were the First Bookbinders.

Earnest Knauffl, editor of The Art Student, contributes to last week's issue of our esteemed Protestant Episcopal contemporary, The Churchman, an excellent illus-

rated article on "Bookbinding— Past and Present."

"Historically considered," he writes, "bookbinding begins with the Middle Ages, for classic books were nearly always mounted on rolls. In most cases the bidges. In most cases the binders were the monks, who were like-wise caligraphers and illuminators her foot.

"Er — I supposed I'd find you on the lake," said Captain Suttlewood, which might or might not be covered with leather. Other materials were used, as metal and ivory
The Henry I. 'Passionale' represents this kind of binding. 'A breverie for 'my lady's' prie Dieu
might also be bound in velvet or satin and embroidered But for the satin and embroidered But for the library book, nivskin, vellum and morocco soon became the favorite materials. The last two were popular in Italy during the Renaissance when Aldus produced the beautiful volumes from his press.

\* \* In Great Britain the bluding was for many years in the hands was for many years in the hands of the monks and an example of the handicraft of the Irish monk, Dagaeus, is preserved in the British Museum, and is dated 520 A. D."

NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN Pain-Killer will be found to fill your needs as a household remedy. Used as a liniment for stiffness and taken internally for all bowel complaints Avoid substitutes. 25c. and

CONDITION OF IRISH TEN-

The description of the Unionist M. P., Mr. T. W. Ruseell, of the tenants in the Irish congested distenants in the Irish congested districts, in his speech at Irvines-town, last week, is an echo of the description given of them by General Gordon, the hero of Khartoum, in a letter written from Ireland and published in The Times in November 1880. "Their lives," said. Mr. Russell, "are hopeless, long-drawn-out records of misery from year's end to year's end. They are a simple-minded, virtuous people, living many of them in habitations. erably.

"Perhaps," she said, meekly,
"you are right. You are so often
right, Captain. Suttlebury, aren't
you? And in any case I ought to
consider it luck in a way that you
came, oughtn't I? Because my
came has rifted off, and Mr. May
nard has lost his pole, and we
might have been left here in the
middle of the lake for hours, and
little better than Kaffe krails, eatlittle better than Kaffe krails, eat-

### ASTHMA CURE



Dr. Tait Bros,' Medicine Co. Gentlemen: Your Asthu

Asthmalene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases

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Write Your Name and Address Plainly

There is nothing like Asthmalene. It brings instant relief, even in the worst cases. It cares when all else

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa-Ridge, fil., says: "Your trial boitise os Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thanking I feel for the good derived from at I was a slave, chained with putrid some throat and Asthma for the years I despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease, Asthma, and thought you had overspoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm Send mag a full size bottle."

## Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler,

Rabbi of the Cong Bnai Israel

Dr. Taft Bros.' Medicine Co., Sew York, Jan. 3, 1901
Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthmalene and tax composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthmale. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHISLER.

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. Having tested has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 vears. Having the has been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 vears. Having the hausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanted to see your supon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at office obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHELPS, M.D.

Dr. Tait Bros. Medicine Co.,

Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numerous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and started with a trial bottle. I found relief at once. I have since purchased your full-size bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have a family of four children, and for six years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing business every day. This testimony you can make use of as you see fit.

best of health and ain using make use of as you see fit.

Home address, 235 Rivington street.

S. RAPHARI,

67 Hast 129th St., New York City.

TRIAL BOTTLE SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON REGEIPT OF POSTAL Do not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BA. MED. WE. CO., 79 East 130th St., N. Y. City.

## SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

workhouse ration is affluence and | at a street corner reading the adluxury, clothed as no peasantre in Europe are clothed." General Gordon thus wrote; "I must say, from all accounts and from my own observation, that the state of our fellow-countrymen in the parts I have named is worse than that of any people in the world, let alone Europe. I believe that these peo-ple are made, as we are—that ple are made, as we are — that they are patient beyond belief, living on the verge of starvation in places in which we would not keep our cattle. The Bulgarians, Anatolians, Chinese, and Indians are better off than many of them

THE MATERIALS USED IN The D. & L." EMULSION are the finest the market affords. Taken in cases of wasting diseases, loss of weight, or loss of appetite, with great benefit. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.

MR. SCHWAB AND THE STONE MASON.

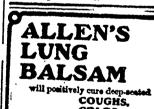
Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corpora-tion, never seems wholly to forget the days of his early struggles those days when the wolf was not only at the door, but right at his Broadway, accompanied by two other gentlemen, after attending a session of the National Civic Federation, when he saw a respectable looking, middle-aged man standing

vertisement pages of a newspaper.
"Looking for a job?" asked
Schwab, abruptly

"Yes, sir," was the brief reply.
"What trade?"

"Stonemason, sir; but I can't work at that in the frost, so I'm., ust looking out for something else."
"Good luck," said Mr Schwab, gripping the workingman's hand, and then striding away while the may gasped incredulously at the ten-dollar gold piece that lay in his

palm. At a duel the combatants discharged their pistols without effect, charged their pistors without enect, whereupon one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the duelists should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary. "Their hands," said he. cessary. "Their hands," said be, "have been shaking this half-hour."



CROUP. A 25c. Bettle for a Simple Cold. A 50c. Bettle for a Heavy Cold. A \$1.00 Settle for a Deep-sented Cough. Sold by all Druggists.



Combined with Economy and Efficiency, these Heaters are noted for their simplicity of construction, and case of operation.

The latest pattern Peace Forness has only one small comested to the firepet. Think of what that means—absolute peace ity against the escape of gas and dust. Other constructions have from twenty joints. to twenty joints. Our Catalogue for the acking—Why not send to-day?

J. F. Pease Furnace Co., Limited, TORONTO.

A STATE OF THE STA

## THE BEST YEAR'S RECORD hand, and that you may be spated to the Branch for many years to come.



The year 1901 was the banner period for the North American Life. Its new business largely exceeded that of any year in its history of 21 years. Applications were received for over

MILLIONS. The insurance in force is now about

The results to Policy-holders continue highly satisfactory,

## THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

etary. Wm. McCabe, Managing Director. John L. Blaikie, President. L. Goldman, Secretary.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

C. O. F.

M. F. Mogan, Deputy High Chief Ranger of the Catholic Order of Foresters, is in London installing the newly-elected officers.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH. St. Paul's Parish will have a white stone parochial residence in the place of the present red brick house that is now occupied by the priests of the parish. St. Ann's chapel, which has served as a hall for committee rooms and the like, will be demolished. These im-provements will be undertaken as soon as Father Hand has the funds necessary, and it is expected that by the end of the year suffie ent money will be got together to

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

This year marks the fiftieth an-niversary of the establishment of St. Mary's Church, this city, and it is intended to commemorate the

On Sunday Vicar-General Mc-Caun made the pleasing announce-ment that the church debt had been reduced by \$4,000 during the

ast year. Rev. Father Grant, recently ordained in St. Michael's Church, belebrated High Mass, after which the congregation approached the ultar railing in large numbers and received his blessing.

MRS. THOMAS COSTELLO. On Saturday the 25th ult., Mrs. Thomas Costello diedlafter a brief illness at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. A. Moore, 538 Adelaide street west. The deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Sergt, Major Cummings, T. P. F. It was ex-pected at first that she would recover, but her constitution was unable to balle the dread pneumonia. She leaves one sister, a step-mother, three step-sisters, and a step-brother, Mr. J. A Cummings, to mourn her unexpected end. The inneral took place on Monday

ST. MARY'S C. I., & A. A. Mr. C. J. Read presided at the last regular meeting held in the rooms of the association.

Alter spending some time in the revision of the constitution, representatives were received from several other societies in connection formation of an interclub debating union.

Among the visitors was Mr. Will

Hanley, who addressed the association in very felicitious terms. The auditors have arranged

hand in their report at next meet-

Ing.
The leaders chosen for next de-bate are J. J. McLaughlin and P. J. Hayes.

ACKNOWI, EDGMENT.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the House of Providence, desire to acknowledge their debt of gratitude to all who save helped them to maintain the poor under their care during the past year. Cordial thanks are due the annual subscribers, whose generous as sistance in a great measure pro-vided comfort for five hundred of their less fortunate brethren. The lunared of the less fortunate brethren. The lunar offerings surpassed former years and added much to the cheer of the numerous household. The Sisters renew their thanks to the menefactors and wish them all a happy, prosperous year — one re-plete with blessings from Heaven.

NEWMARKET NOTES.

Newmarket, Jan. 7. — Since the Midnight Mass of Christmas Evenuatil the Epiphany our Church has presented a very festive appearance. The artistic arrangement of evergreens, holly and ivenuatilation of evergreens, holly and ivenuatilation of evergreens, with innumerable wax randles and colored lights, made beautiful the altar throne of the Infant King, and surely would be accepted by him as an act of Reparation for that lonely midness of this Branch.

The members of the Branch earning to make the link way when there we are properly may be made out to make thought to meet through your paper.

The OPINION OF AN A and on the Branch are such an honored and respected your signal Services to pass unrecognized, and we therefore ask you to accept, as a small token of which I have in The Cath water pitcher and stand.

May it remind you of the kindly find it difficult to tell from which you are held by the members of this Branch.

The members of the Branch earning the property may be made out to the link. Newmarket, Jan. 7. — Since the Midnight Mass of Christmas Eve, satil the Epiphany our Church has presented a very festive appearance. The artistic arrangement of evergreens, holly and ivy, and natural flowers, with innumerable man candles and colored lights, made beautiful the alter throne of the Infant King, and surely would the Infant King, and surely would be accepted by him as an act of Reparation for that lonely mid-night long are when "there w. a no room in the inn."

SIX MILLIONS

Twenty-Eight and One Quarter Millions.

while the financial position of the company is unexcelled.

Head Office 112-118 King St. W., Toronto

teemed and zealous pastor, Rev. Father Whitney, delivered suitable instructions; and the choir rendered acceptably music appropriate to the season of joy and peace and

adoration. IRISH AND FRENCH-CANA-DIANS.
The Register has at all times advocated the development of the

best possible understanding be-tween Irish and French-Canadian Catholic in this Dominion. There-fore, we are pleased to note an ar-ticle in Le Temps, of Ottawa, denouncing the conduct of Ald Vincent, of that city, who in last week's municipal election endeavored to raise the race cry. Le Temps very pointedly says that the reason Ald. Vincent accuses the Irish of being "traitors" is their objec-tion to himseli alone. This point of view does not admit of further argument. After scoring Al-derman Vincent with no sparing hand, Le Temps makes the following sensible comment upon the enare situation:

"Here, in Ottawa, what would we say if the business corpora-tions, the electric railway, the tighting companies, the majority of the aldermen, dropped from their employ all French-Canadians and Irish Catholics? So, among ourselves too, let one part respect the other."

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL.
The Sisters of St. Joseph, St.
Michael's Hospital, gratefully acknowledge the following Christmas
donations:
Bey Joseph West.

Rev. James Walsh, turkey; Chris-Rev. James Walsh, turkey; Christie Brown Co., barrel of biscuits; Mrs Cosgrave, turkey and goose; Misses Smith, case of oranges, case of lemons and three turkeys, Mrs. Gallagher, case of oranges; Miss Coffee, case of oranges; Mrs. J. Fitz-Gerald, dry goods; Messrs. John Sloan & Co., raisins, figs and nuts; Wm. Ryan Co., 15 pairs of chickens and hams, Miss Hogan, turkey, Mr. R. Dissette, two turkeys, Miss Doyle, three turkeys; Mr. H. Kelly, Doyle, three turkeys; Mr. H. Kelly, spring lamb; Miss Hastings, dozen of glasses, Mr. A. Watts, books, A Friend, toble linen and fruit; Mr. Bailey fruit; Mrs. Hynes, flowers; Mrs. H. Kelly, flowers; Mr. Ley-den, flowers; Mrs. A. FitzGerald, Mrs. H. Kelly, Howers; Mr. Leyden, flowers; Miss A. FitzGerald, flowers; Dr. Oldwright, flowers; Miss Foy, candies; Mr. J. Cornne, Chicago, \$25; Mr. Wm. FitzGerald, \$25; Dr. Ross, \$10; Mr. Parnell, \$10, Mr. L. Cosgrave, \$10, A Friend, \$5; Mr. C. G. Hamra, \$2.

BRANCH 1 BRO. O'HEARN.

The following has been sent to Mr. J. J. O'Hearn, who has just retired from the Chancellorship of C. M. B. A. Branch No. 15, after an unusually long enjoyment of the honors which he feels ought to be allowed to go round: allowed to go round:
Bro. J. J. O'Hearn:

Bro. J. J. O'Hearn:
Dear Sir and Bro—The members of Branch 15 C. M. B. A., feel they cannot allow this opportunity to pass without t(ndering to you, in a slight degree, their sincere and high appreciation of the many sacrifices and efforts you have made, at all times, for the advancement of our Branch. If words fail to express in suitable language our deep press in suitable language, our deep appreciation of your many valued services, you will do us the justice to belive 'hat our feelings are none

the less sincere and hearty.

The honors which have been conferred on you, in the capacity of Chancellor of this Branch, and by the Grand Council as Grand Depu-

Signed on behalf of the Branch, Frank J. Walsh, President; T. F. Callaghan, Vice-President; T. M. Hagarty, Recording Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

St. Mary's Commandery, No. 216, at their last meeting held at Cameron Hall on Dec. 26th, elected officers for the year 1902 as fol-

President — John Devereux. First Vice-President — Patrick McGinnis. Second Vive-President - James

and policies issued exceeding McCann.
Recording Secretary — Charles O'Brien.

Financial Secretary-John Whel-

an.
Treasurer — Peter Herbert.
Messenger—Ed Cahill.
Guard — Patrick Kennedy.
Trustees — John Whelan, Chas.
O'Brien, Edward Huntley, Chas.
Bird, J. J. McElroy.
Auditors — Jos. Kelly, Alfred

Barclav Medical Examiner — Dr. T. F. McMahon.

The installation of the above of

ficers takes place at next meeting on Jan, 9th.

The Commandery and Auxiliary have chosen Monday evening, Jan. 27th, for the holding of their annual cuchre party at St. George's Hall, Elm street. The committee having the matter in hand comprises such active workers as Bros.
Jos. Kelly, W. Galvin and John
Whelan, and the Misses Pendergast, O'Leary, Cyrtin and Crowe,

and a most enjoyable time is assured to all who wish to spend a pleasant evening with the Com-mandery and Auxiliary.

CARD OF THANKS The Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the Sacred Heart Orphanage, return sincere and grateful thanks to the many kind friends of the institution who so generously remembered the little ones at Sunnyside. The following is a list of the donations received:
Rev. P. Whitney, \$5; Rev. E. Gallagher, \$5; Rev. E. Murray, \$2;
Rev R. Burke, \$2; Rev. T. Finegan, \$1; Mr. Win. Fitzgerald, \$25; gan, \$1; Mr. Win. Fitzgerald, \$25; Mrs. J. J. Foy, \$5; Mrs. B. Macdonald, \$5; Mr J. Cosgrave, \$10; A Friend, \$10; Mrs. Way, \$5; Mrs. Melon, \$4; Mrs J Laxton, \$2; Miss Marshall, \$1; Mrs. Driscoll, \$1; Mrs. E. F. Gahn, N. Y., \$5; Mr. John Connolly, \$5; Mr. P. Henry, \$2; Mr. P. Burns, \$10; Mr. Cousincau, \$5; Mrs. W. J. Halley, \$5; Mr. C Gannon, \$10; Mrs Smyth, \$1; Very Rev. J. J. McCann, a sheep; Rev. F. Rohleder, a turkev: Rev.

Mrs. E. F. Gahn, N. Y., \$5; Mr. John, Connolly, \$5; Mr. P. Henry, \$5; Mr. P. Burns, \$10; Mr. C. Gannon, \$10; Mrs. Smyth, \$1; Very Rev. J. J. McCann, a sheep; Rev. F. Rohleder, a turkey; Rev. F. Rohleder, a turkey; Rev. J. P. Treacy, candy; Rev. J. Walsh, a turkey; Rev. L. Minehan, candy, nuts and oranges; Mr. Brown, Duluth, eight turkeys; The Wm. Ryan Co., six turkeys and six geese; Mr. E. Okeele, a quarter of beef, Mr. E. Stock, a quarter of beef, Mr. C. Clarke, a turkey; and candy, Mr. Algie, Alton, Ont., 12 dozen woollen underwear; L. Coffee & Co., 5 barrles of flour; Mr. Kelly, Junction, a barrel of flour, Mr. Barry, a turkey, Mr. A. Cottam, a turkey; the Misses Smith, a case of oranges; Christie, Brown & Co., two barrels of biscunt, The Tatt-Bredn Co., 100 loaves turrant bread; Mr. B. McQuillen, a turkey; Mrs. Hoar, a goose; Miss Foy, candy, Mr. M. Cottam, a turkey, Mrs. John Ryan, tors; Mrs. B. McQuillen, a turkey; Mrs. Hoar, a goose; Miss Foy, candy, Mrs. John Ryan, tors; Mrs. B. Hour, a goose; Miss Foy, candy, Mrs. John Ryan, tors; Mrs. B. Hour, a goose; Miss Foy, candy, Mrs. G. Foy, oranges and candy; Mrs. B. Hughes, oranges; Ellicit & Co., primmer, Mrs. J. Mrs. Gallagher, a case of oranges; Mrs. Golden, and the development of the developmen

THE OPINION OF AN ADVER-

To the Editor of The Register: Dear Sir-It gives me much pleasure to state that the advertisement which I have in The Catholic Register has well paid me. As a rule I find it difficult to tell from which source trade comes through advertising, but on several occasions. I know good patrons have come to tising, our patrons nay know good patrons nay me through your paper.
Yours,
R. McCORMACK

THER OTHER FREE TOOK OF S. P. C. TOOK OF STRVE TONIC 9 Franklin St. Chicago sold by Drugglate at \$1 per bottle, 0 for \$6

Mining For Rubics.

Mining For Kilder.

NE advantage gained by the victory of the British over King for years ago, was the acquisition of the famous ruby mines, from which had come the finest "pigeon-blood" stones in the world, and it was expected that an immense treasure of these gems would be found in the royal palace. But, although in the looting of the monarch's hastily-abandoned residence, jars filled with rubles were discovered, nearly all of them were of little value, being flawed and in other respects poor specimens.

It was a great disappointment. Nevertheless, confidence in the resources of the mines was unshaken, and capitalists in England were so eager to buy shares in a company organized to exploit the growth of the mine was the solid.

critheless, confidence in the resources of the mines was unshaken, and capitalists in England were so eager to buy shares in a company organized to exploit the ruby fields that the police were obliged to defend, with drawn clubs, the officers of the concern egainst a swarm of haif-crazed would be investors.

Bhares in the enterprise were boomed to astonishing figures, but tumbled alarmingly when news began to leak out that the ruby craze was likely to prove a bubble. Mining had been begun on an extensive scale, but somehow the gems did not materialize, and it looked as though the fields were much less valuable than had been supposed, or as if the deposits had been exhausted. After some years investors made up their minds that their money was as good as lost. Hence the great and delightful surprise conveyed by the recent intelligence that the mines have begun to pay dividends.

Experience has taught improved methods of mining, and an electrical power plant has been set up by the company for washing the ruby-bearing earth, called "byou." This byou is widely distributed throughout the Mogok Valley. Natives have worked the upper crust of it for centuries, says 'ne "Saturday Evening Post." and the idea now in view is to get at the lower levels and dig down to bed-rock, where, because of their weight, the largest crystals are likely to be found. A fine stone of twenty-eight carats was picked up recently, and its value may be imagined from the fact that a ruby of one carat is worth four times as much as a diamond of the same size.

The British company (as reported by Mr. G. F. Kuns to the Geological Survey) is now producing fully one-haif of the world's yield of rubles, and its leases are said to functual practicality all of the ruby-bearing territory of Burmah.

Protection of Words,

A Dream Story.

From time to time I have been so interested and amused by reading in the "Spectator" accounts of vivid and realistic dreams that I feel tempted to narrate one that happened to me, leaving it to your judgment as to whather it is worthy of notice in your paper. In November, 1893, I awoke one morning fully impressed with the idea that I was receiving as a gift an unusually large gypsy ring, set with a single sapphire with a brilliant on each side. The dream was a pleasant one to the female mind, and I soon feel asleep again, but only to awake with a still stronger impression that the jowel was actually in my hands. So curious were my sensations that on my maid entering my room at 8 o'clock I told her of the two dreams, most.minutely describing the ring, and I also asked my husband to bear witness to the statement should anything fellow to confirm the dream. Two hours laker the postman arrived, and so great was my excitement and astonishment at seeing a small, neally done up packet (evidently a ring case) that I dare searcely open it, and decided to ask my maid to do so. Before breaking the seal I asked her to repeat the description, of the ring that I had previously given her, and then the little packet was opened, and the joyful exclamation followed: "Why,'my ledy, here it is!" The ring was sent to me by a friend in memory of his wife, who had died some months before; but I had absolutely no idea that I about he the recipient of any souvening at her, need the recipient of any souvening the ring in my service, and one fine mind is still in may service, and one is same mind is still in may service, and one fine mind is still in may service, and one fine mind is still in may service, and one fine mind is still in may service, and one fine mind is still in may service, and one fine mind is still in may service, and one fine mind is still in may service, and one fine mind is still in may service, and one fine mind is still in mind service.

THO MARKET HOPORTS.

Wheat is Wenker-latest Quotations

Receipts of grain were only medium on the street market this morning, only 2,100 bushels offering. Prices were generally

571/c per bushel. Hay Was caster, 20 loads selling at \$11 to \$12 for timothy and \$7 to \$9 for clover. Straw—Was steady, 4 loads selling at \$2 to \$0.50 per load.

Toronto Live Stock.

Toronto Live Stock.

There was a brisk trade at the Toronto Cattle Market to day. The receipts were very heavy, numbering 98 loads, in which there were 1,003 earthe, 1,185 sheep and laighs, 700 hogs and 20 calves Demand was strong for all classes of cattle and prices were shout stendy all round. Hogs, however, natsened from 5c to 37½c per cwt.

Export Cattle—Were much sought after, and choice animals sold well at last week's prices, bringing \$5 to \$5,25 per cwt. Meand the control of the control o

Chicago Live Stock.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan 7.—Cattle—Recipts, 300 head, slow and gen r y 10c to 10c lower: veels duilt: cheire han ir, 58.25; cosmoon to good, 55.50 to \$5.10g; cosmoon to good, 55.50 to \$5.10g; —Onerings 10,000 head; weak lorkers, 56.25 to \$6.05; light do, \$61.5 to \$4.25, to \$6.25; light do, \$61.5 to \$4.25, to \$6.25; light do, \$61.5 to \$4.25, to \$6.50; google, \$5.40 to \$5.62; pigs, \$5.00 to \$6; roughs, \$5.40 to \$5.75; ratags, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Sheep and lambs—Siccepts, 0.180 head; full \$6.80; good to choice, \$5.00 to \$5.70; cuits to \$4.55; do strong; choice lambs, \$5.70; cuits to \$4.55; do strong choice hand; \$6.80; cosmoon to extra mized, \$3.76 to \$7.50; calls and common, \$2.25 to \$3.50; heavy currer even and well-ers, \$6.00 to \$5.75; ratiling, \$5.00 to \$5.10.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Closing previous day. Closing to-day,
Cash. May. Cash. May.
Cash. May. Cash. May.
Chicago ... 8048 7049 8045
Chicago ... 914 8147 705 8047
Toli-do ... 914 8147 714 808
Minneapolis ... 7048 8147 7148 808
Minneapolis ... 7048 81

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH. Venerable Archdeacon Casey, of

For Live Stock and Produce. Tuesday Evening, Jan. 7. Toronto St. Lawrence Market.

bushels offering. Prices were generally steady when the work of the welling at 70c to 80ke per flushel, 300 bushels of goore at 67c to 67ke per bushel, 300 bushels of goore at 67c to 67ke per bushel and 100 bushels of spring at 75c per bushel, 100 bushels of buckwheat sold at 57ke per bushel, 500 bushels selling at 54c to 62ke per bushel, 500 bushels selling at 68c per bushel, 10c bushels selling at 68c per bushel, 11c Was afrener, 100 bushels selling at 67ke per bushel.

and heavy stockers will nt \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.
Sheep—Were steady and in good demand for export only. Export ewes sold at \$1 to \$3.50 per cwt.
Lambs—There was a good demand only for export. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.50, butchers lambs selling at \$3.50 to \$4.50, butchers lambs selling at \$3.50 to \$4.50, and exporters at \$4.25 to \$4.50 liogs—Were higher. Choice sold at \$0.75 and lights and fats at \$0.50 per cwt.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Cuttle—Reccipts, 7,000, 500 Texans; active at Monday's prices, good to prime, 80,50 to \$7,50; poor to medium, \$4,75 to \$8,70; poor to medium, \$4,75 to \$8,20 to \$4,70; cous, \$1,25 to \$4,90, helfers, \$2,50 to \$4,75; couses, \$1,25 to \$4,90, helfers, \$2,50 to \$5,50; canners, \$1,25 to \$4,90, helfers, \$2,50 to \$4,50; to \$4,80; from fed steers, \$3,25 to \$5,25, holes, \$2,50 to \$5,25, holes, \$2,50 to \$5,25, holes, \$2,50 to \$5,25, holes, \$2,50 to \$6,25; from freedy, \$6,25 to \$6,25; holes, \$2,50 to \$6,25; hilk \$7,90 heavy, \$5,50 to \$6,25; hilk \$7,90 heavy, \$5,60 heavy, \$6,60 heavy, \$

British Markets.

British Markets.

London, Jan. 7—Close—Wheat on passage rather firm: cargoes short No 1 Calliurita, iron, November, 30s 3d paid: Iron passage, 30s the sollers; iron, December and January, 30s to sollers; iron, asterday, gring Liverpool, Jan. 7—Close—Root wheat the sollers; iron, asterdard California, no stock; Walla, no stock; No 2 red winter, no stock; Walla, no stock; No 2 red winter, no stock; March, 6s 44d; May, 6s 44d; May, 6s 44d; May or 10d; new, no stock; futures firm; February, 5s 44d; March, 5s 44d; May, 5s 44d; dour, 10s 40s to 20s 6d.

Paris, Jan 7—Close—Wheet quiet t 22f 15c for January and 23f for March and June; four quiet and 27f Oce for January and 23f Oce for March and June.

Antwerp, Jan. 7.—No. 2 red winter, 173f.

Peterborough, succeeds the late Monsignor Laurent as parish priest at Lindsay; Father McColl, of Ennismore, is made rector of Peterborough, Father Fitzpatrick, of Young's Point, succeeds him, while Rev. Father Phelan goes to

# ARE YOU DRINKING

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AT ALL GROCERS

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE WORLD TALKING ABOUT

"The Man from Glengarry," by Ralph Connor, is the strongest book of the present time, a book that people are simply scrambling to get, and what do you think has happened? The serial rights to this story, which is creating a sensa-tion throughout Great Britain and the United States, have been sold to the publishers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montrea Wonders will never cease. The price must have been enormous, and on this continent it is only a paper like The Family Herald and Weekle Star that could—afford to buy such a story. We feel bound to say that the readers of The Family Herald and Weekly Star have in store for them a treat beyond their imagination. We understand this superb—we should say marvellously interesting—story, "The Man from Glengarry,' will be commenced in The Family Herald and Weekly, Store always investigated.

Weekly Star almost immediately. NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. Carroll D. Wright, United States

Commissioner of Labor, writes of the rise and organization of "Consolidated Labor," and argues that since labor unions must be regard ed as permanent institutions, then recognition by law is desirable in the common interests of labor and capital. Carl Snyder deplores "America's Inferior Place in the Scien erica's Interior Place in the Scientific World." T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Benito Legarda and Jose Ruiz de Luzueiaga, the Filipino Member of the United States Phil-

Member of the United States Philippine Commission, gives three interesting papers "Filipino Views of American Rule." M. J. Magee, a member of the Irish Board of Agriculture, tells a most pleasing and hopeful story of "Ireland's Industrial Revival" and the means by which it has been because about which it has been brought about.

THE FORUM.

The January Forum opens with an article by Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville on "The Military Duty of the Engineering Institutions," The writer suggests the formation of a plan to enable the civic scientific colleges to supplement the work of West Point and Apparents. Proc of West Point and Annapolis. Prof.
Paul S. Reinsch describes the opportunities afforded by "A New
Era in Mexico." Two educational
tional subjects are then discussed: "The Place of Geography in the Elementary Schools," by Dr. W. T. Harris, the Commissioner of Education, and "Problems of Our Educational System," by President Afgle, of Bowdom. The list of contents includes papers on several subjects which will shortly be receiving attention in Contents. reciving attention in Congress. Among these are a plea for Re-ciprocity with Canada," by Hon.

KING EDWARD TO VISIT IRE-

John Charlton.

London Truth announces that King Edward and Queen Alexan-

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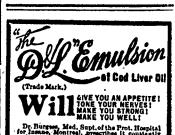
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dra will positively visit Ireland m April next. They will probably leave London late on the night of Sunday, April 13, for Holyhead, where they are to embark on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Al bert (the new vessel), which will convey them to Kingstown, and thoy will make a state entry into Dublin later in the afternoon of

Monday, the 14th. The King and Queen are to reside at the Viceregal Lodge, and the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Cadogan will stay at the Castle during the Royal visit to Dublin

Preparations for the reception of Preparations for the reception of Their Majestics at Dublin Castle (says the writer) are proceeding. A staff of workmen are at present engaged effecting a number of improvements and redecorations invarious parts of the building. The Castle will, however, only be used for the purpose of holding public receptions. Their Majesties will reside during their stay in Dublin at side during their stay in Dublin at the Viceregal Lodge, Phoems. Park, which, however, is too small to afford accommodation for all the members of the Royal Household. The extra accommodation required will probably be provided by utilizing the lodges of the Under Secretary and of the Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and, if necessary, the Chief Secretary's



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