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# The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VI.-No. 5.

### TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

#### The Pope as a Statesman.

The Papal letter on the Manitoba consinces has given wonderful satisfaction. Along with being exhaustive it is ocalm, so judicial, and withal so full if kindly spirit that its admirers are ust as many as are capable of feeling in judging rightly. This is not only a reat consolation to ns, but also a disjunct benefit to the whole country. The controversy has been lifted out of the uts of mere party passions, and stripcontroversy has been lifted out of the ruts of mere party passions, and strip-ped of the false lights which were in-tended to keep men from seeing its real nature. Doubtless we shall have, in time, travesties of the great document, and distortions of its plain meaning to suit the needs or purposes of the mere politician; but these, though they may hamper its action and obstruct its use-fulness, cannot change its character as a most dignified and statemanlike pro-nouncement upon a great question.

most dignified and statesmanlike pronouncoment upon a great question.

This reflection opens up a view of the
Papacy, and particularly of the present
Pope, which we think worth dwelling
upon. The Popedom is of immediate
Divine institution, and rests upon the
rock of Christ's appointment, against
which the gates of hell shall never prevail. This accounts for its stability in a
world where everything else is a state
of chronic change.

But the divine institution does not
exclude the use of any legitimate human
agencies. It puts no premium on sloth,
whether of intellect or will. When the
storm on the Sea of Galilee frightened
the disciples and they awoke the Master,
He robuked them for their little faith,
as who should say, "Why did you not
use your own best endeavers first." Indeed, neither in the matter of individual
salvation nor of the Church's advance
is the co-operation of man shut out.
Each one, in his time and place, is assured of grace to help him sufficiently,
but is for that very reason called upon
to exert all his own powers of mind and
body in doing what his position demands. If you know these things, says
our Lord, ye shall be blessed, not by the
mere knowing of them, but ye shall be
blessed if you do them.

This being what every one holds, it is
not difficult to see how the office of the
Pope entails more labor, and requires
more ability, than any other upon this
mert. Let us try to think owerd, wide
kingdom. Deplomately the world, wide
kingdom. Deplomately the world, wide
kingdom. Deplomately the world, wide
the state manship, the skill of man alming
to guide and master men, must use what
if finds to hand. It needs almost
onniscience, for it must be able to read
not merely man, but men in their combinations, swayed by appetite and interest, by passion or conscience. It
must be able not only to spraise the
value and bearing of actions performed,
but also with more than angels' insight,
to forceast the development and consequotees of given measures acting upon
free wills; and be ready

work are merely mechanical, subject to rule and capable of being estimated beforehand.

But the wild energies of human will, strong as the something that makes earthquakes, and careeting in no calculable orbit, who has the almost divine judgment to predict their next movement and be prepared to meet it? And yet this, and this alone, is the matter upon which the sublime science of diplomacy directs its action, requiring gifts as much above the ordinary as Newton's smind, in discovering pravitation, is above the carpenter's skill in driving a mail. He, then, who is great in diplomacy is great in that which is greated and enemy alke, is, if not shift, and our present Pope, by confession of friend and enemy alke, is, if not shift, cortainly one of the first masses of that science. We are not going in the propersions, and the instruments he has to rely on one so utterly different from those of any other public man, no composition, and the instruments he has to rely on the fairly instituted.

Other statesmen at most deal only with a single country or empire, and get the title of eagle-cycl for the keenness of glance that states in but a small segment of the circle. The Pope, like the Hours on Olympus, must spread his

vision over the globe; does he not fittingly receive the name "Lumen in Cello" given by prophecy. They interpret, sum up in themselves, and so are able to guide a single nationality, whose heart-beatings they understand because they are of it themselves. A thousand peoples and tribes and tongues are clear-revealed to the comprehensive wisdom of the Pope. One, or at most a few of the languages suffice for the ordinary diplomatist, while he needs both the living and he does a few of the languages suffice for the ordinary diplomatist, while he needs both the living and he does go the living he does go the living and he does go the living and he does go the living and he does go the living he does

memous and passion of the moment to help their plans. He has to know and fix the value of every fact, and show its bearing upon the judgment he pronounces.

These and a thousand other things show the difference between ordinary and Papal diplomacy. But there is one feature in the latter that puts it simply out of the category of comparison altogether. The Pall Mail Gazette, some years ago, described it this way: "The Pope has to make diplomacy, unsupported by force, do the work which in all other cases diplomacy thinks it useless to attempt, unless it has a reservo of force within call."

We, of yourse, know that there is indeed a reserve of force a dways within call, a force which never till nor can fail; but we know, too, but this force—which is Christ's produce the with His One-which is characterised the with His One-which is characterised the will his one-which is one of the Christ's of the will his one-which is one-which will his one-which will

#### Banquet to Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.

Banquet to Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.

QUEBEC, Jan. 81.—The banquet tendered to-night to Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick by the frishmen of Quebec and their friends, was an unqualited success in every respect. The large banquetting hall of the Chateau Frontenae was reowded to its utmost capacity, and many of the guests had to be accommodated with seats in the adjoining corridor. Over 300 sat down. Hon. John Sharples presided, the dinner being entirely non-political. Amonget those present were Hon. John Costigan, M.P., D. G. Fraser, M.F., Guysborre, Malouin, M.P., Dr. Guay, M.F., Tabot, M.F., Albot, M.F., and Parent, Mayor M. Price, Edmond Giroux. The portrait of the guest and the Dominion International Control of the Company of t

side by portraits of Gladstone and Parnoll.

Mr. Fitspatrick's speech was an loquent reference to the part played by Iriahmen in the history of Canada and by the city of Queboe in the way of recent progress. He urged her claims to further aid in the matter of the bridge and Parry Sound R. R., and this from the broad ground of the desirable development of the country at large, and of Quebec's new territory in particular, which Toronto was now making such efforts to reach first by means of a railway to James Bay.

Hon John Costigan, Mr. Malouin, M. P., and Mr. Fraser, M.P., replied for the Dominion Parliament.

## United Action.

THE CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION.

The Canadian Contribution.

Dublin, Jan. 19 — Yesterday aftermoon at half-pest one a meeting of the Irish Parlamentary Party was held at the offices of the Irish National Federation, 21 Rutland square. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Chairman of the Party, presided. The following members were also present: Hon. E. Blake, Captain Donelan, Messrs. W. Abraham, T. J. Condon, D. Grilly, T. Curran, M. Davitt, J. Dillon, P. Doogan, J. Finucane, M. J. Flavin, J. G. S. M'Neill, F. Maudoville, J. F. X. C'Brien, P. O'Brien, F. A. O'Keeffe, W. O'Malloy, J. Roche and D. Shoely. The proceedings were private.

O'Brion, F. A. O'Keeffe, W. O'Malley, J. Roche and D. Sheehy. The proceedings were private.

After the disposition of financial business, the following resolutions were naminously adopted:

No. 1 Resolution.

That this Party, comprising the elected representatives of the great majority of the Irish people, hall the centenary of 1798 with reverence for the memory of the men who fought heroically for Ireland in that year, and will join heartily with any and overy section of Irish Nationalists in celebrating on the broadest possible basis this hundredth anniversary of their glorious struggle for Irish reedom; that, in order to make the celebration worthy of the principles of the United Irishmen, and to prove to E. Iglaud how universally all that is representative in the Irish Nation is prepared to join in a tribute to their memory, it is essential that the celebration should be conducted in the broadest and most tolerant spirit without particulary Nation, Parliamentary, Municipal, or the principles of the United Irishmen that the celebration should be conducted in the broadest and most tolerant spirit without particular the properties of the Bengle and that we urge our friends through the country to take immediate steps to cooperate with any movement so conducted, and to aid in preparing a memorable National welcome for our transations in aggleutture, and the failure of the conduction in aggleutture, and the failure of the conduct of the conduct of the depression in aggleutture, and the failure of the conduct of the depression in aggleutture, and the failure of the conduct of the conduct

No. 2 Resolution.

That as a consequence of the depression in agriculture, and the failure of the crops in many districts, large bedden the population are at the present induced it into the population are at the present induced it into the present induced it into the present induced it is the present induced in the day of the Government to the present industrial the present industrial that the calculative with which the present in the

negation of their own repeated admission of the justice of the damands of the Catholier, and we pledge ourselves by every means in our power to insist upon immediate action being taken to give effect to Mr. Balfour's declaration as to the indefensable and intolerable character of the griovance against which four-fithes of the inhabitants of Ireland have made their selemn protest.

navo made their solomy protest.

No 6 Resolution.

That the deepened agricultural distress in Ireland acconducte the gross injustice of refusing to the Irish agricultural interest the same relief which has been accorded to that interest in Great Britain; and we will continue to press for this relief, including the arrears of over three quarters of a million equitably due to Ireland.

ably due to Ireland.

No. 7 RESOLUTION.

That the ovicted tenants have an overwhelming claim on the sympathy and support of their countrymen; that we have observed with pain that the octibutions to the Mansion House Committee are quite inadequate to enable that committee to carry on its patriotic work; that we strongly recommend the appeal of that committee to the Irlsh people and pledge ourselves to take an early opportunity to urge the claims of the ovicted tenants on the attention of Parliament.

without further delay to grant a general amnesty to all Irish political prisoners.

The following resolutions were also manimously adopted:

Moved by Mr. Blake, M.P., seconded by Mr. W. Abraham, M.P.—

That the chairman be requested to communicate with the chairman of the Parnellile Party with a view to concerted action in Parliament on all or any of the puestions referred to in the foregoing resolutions, and, if possible, to arrange provisionally on a plan of action, and to report the same for the consideration of the Party at their meeting in the opening day of the seasion.

Moved by Mr. Davitt, M.P., seconded by Capt. Donelan, M.P.—

That the Party delevies to record its warmest thanks to the friends of the Irish cause in the Dominion of Canada who have recorntly sent most generous support to the National Fund.

Moved by Mr. Bake, M.P., seconded by Mr. P. J. O'Brien, M.P.—

That to the efficient conduct of the work of the Irish Parliamentary Party in the financial aid will be essential; but that in view of the exceptional agricultural distress in Ireland and of the condition of the Evited Tenants Fund, the appeal for such aid be deferred.

Referring to the business done for the year 1897 of the North American Life Insurance Company, The Monetary Times of this city—a financial authority of the highest standing in the Dominion—

promise to great to Ireland during the approaching session the same measure of self government that is enjoyed by the local communities in Britain, and we will use every exertion to source the fulliment of that promise.

No. 4 Resolution.

That we reaffirm the motion of less testablished the existence of an understand the existence of a understan

#### William Ewart Gladstone.

At the present moment, when alarming reports as to state the of Mr. Gladstone's health are appearing in the newspapers with increasing frequency, the followin o'tracts from Justin McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life," just published, will be read with interest. Mr. McCarthy clearly vindicates Mr. Gladstone from the imputation once so prevalent, now almost exploded, that his conversion to Home fulle was sudden, much less that it was influenced by political expediency. Amid many proofs on the subject, Mr. McCarthy gives one nest interesting personal illustration, which we venture to reproduce, of Mr. Gladstone's open mind and gradual conversion to Home Rule:—

Mr. Gladstone's political opponents

become musuament, which we consider to reproduce, of Mr. Gladstone's open mind and gradual conversion to Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone's political opponents have made much talk about the suddenness of his conversion to Home Rule. The imputation is that he became a convert to the principle of Home Rule. The imputation is that he became a convert to the principle of Home Rule at the moment when he found that Irish Nationalist members were returned to Parliament in numbers strong enough to hold the belance of power between the two great English purchase the best of the two great English purchase the best of the two great English which Ishall be able to show that a treas, on the owners of the great of the two great the treatment of the two greats and the Tories I while Ishall be able to show that at was, on the owners of the greatment of the two greats and the two greats and the treatment of the two greats and the great and the public of English public. I have no doubt that Mr. Gladstone did not give the slightest indication that he was in favor of the principle of Home Rule, but was of opinion that the north and come when a fair statement of the whole, subject that while I was, and a way a possible of the great man as the writer of the articles for the reson that I was and a way a possible of the great man as the writer of the articles for the reson that I was and a way a possible of the dome Rule. And the public

#### he Motherland England REI AND AU SCOTLAND ENGLAND IREI AND and SCOTLAND #orocoóororeno m

Cork.

Ten tons of Irigh sod and soil have been shipped at Queenstown on board the Qunard Royal Mail steamer Cam pania for conveyance to New York whence it will be convaried to Pitts whence it will be corvarded to Pitts-burg, Pennsylvania. A great Irush Faur or Extinition will be opened at Pittsburg on the first of next monts, either at the Exhibition Buildings or at Father Canovan's Lyceum Build-ings, adjoining St. Paul's Oathedral. The sod and soil which will be sent out in the Campania will be converted late an Irush uninature garden, and will be one of the principal items of interest at the Fair for Irishmen and their descendants. The earth is packed in 10 casks, and each eask is addressed to Mr O. D. Gray, Manager of the Irush Fair, Pittsburg, Pa, J. U.S. A. Daville.

Dublin.

The United Irishmen's Centennial Association issues the following address:-

TO THE NATIONALISTS OF IRELAND. FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN

The Centenary of 1798 is with us. Its occurrence has strred the whole Irish race; and in every land where the children of the Gael have found a home, there has spontaneously arisen a call to celebrate the memory of those pave Irishmen who, a hundred years ago, saved our name and country from the diegrace of tame submission to the most odious tyranny that one civilised nation ever attempted to impose upon another.

most odious tyranny that one civilised nation ever stempted to impose inpo another.

This universal and unammous desure has manifested itself among Nationalists of all schools and all partice; and in this, at all events, the dream of Tone and Emmet is realised, and Irlehmen stand as one united brotherhood in anxiety to do honour to their memories and pledge faith in their principles.

In the belief that this world-wide feeling should find worthy expression, and that no obstacle should be placed against co-operation in the Contennial celebrations of any men or party of men who reverence the martyrs of 1798, and take pride in the cause for which they nobly fought and died, we have come together, as Irishmen of all political parties, to found the United Irishmen's Contennial Association. Our sole object is is secure that the celebration of the Centenary of 1798, shall be a truly National one, and that no single Irishman or party of Irishmen shall be excluded from it, who believe in the cause for which the men of '98 gave their lives, and who are willing to pay tribute to their great and glorious sacrifices.

We have observed with pain that in some of the existing organisations certain sections of Irishmen are banned because of their association with

great and glorious sacrifices.

We have observed with pain that in some of the existing organisations certain sections of Irishmen are banned because of their association with particular methods of the National propagands, with the result that those Nationalists whom these sections research are being forced saide, and compelled to form their own separate organisations, or to abstain from giving captession to the dominant feeling of their hearts. The result threatens to be disastrous to the national character of the celebrations, and dishonuring to the fame of men who epon their efforts in endeavouring to oblitants sectionalism and to gather together all Irahmen for the battle against British Influence in the Government of Ireland.

Whe first ryinging of this Associa-

British influence in the Government of Ireland.

The first principle of this Association is the eligibility of every Irishman who honours the men of '98 to a share in its control. Its object is to secure a National and universal celebration of the great Centennial. We call upon all Irishmen who hold with this principle and wish to see this object achieved, to lend us their as sistance and to take steps to found branches of our organisation, or to affiliate existing organisations with the Central Executive, which will be immediately elected. Hon. Treasurers; John Reilly, Alderman, D. L. Bergin, T. O., William O'Brien and P. Gregan, T. C. Hon. Secretaries; M. Lambert, J. P. Nannetti, T. Harrington, M.P., and P. Tobin.
Dublin, Jan. 14th, 1898.

At the meeting of the Irish National

and P. Tobin.
Dublin, Jau. 14th, 1898.

At the meeting of the Irish National Federation on January 19th Mr. Wm. O Brien, who was received with loud obsers, made the following reference to the return of Hon. Edward Blake to Ireland:—" Mr. Chairman, I am quite sure I express the feelings of every man in this room, and of at least nun-tenths of the whole people of Ireland when I say that it is a pride and privulege for us to have Mr. Blake here again amongst us (loud cheers,) I don't like to say in his presence all that I feel upon the subject, and it is impossible to despair of the cause which inspires men of the stamp of Mr. Blake to labor here amongst us under circumstances that certainly were calculated to test his capacity for self-sacrifice (applause.) Mr. Blake will find, if to a large extent he has not found already, that the Irish people are not an ungrateful people and are not an appreciative people (applause.)

Limerick.

A marriage, around which clusters

A marriage, around which clusters all the elements of romance, was celc-

brated at Liverpool, when a dashing young Irish sailor led to the altar a blushing bride belonging to one of the highest families in the land. The names of the bride and bridegroom reserving the bride was attired in the land of the bride and the larry I rady Hunt, of Limerick. The bride was attired in travelling costume, and her only attendant was the lady in whose house the had lived during her stay in Liver pool. Mr. Hunt has been appointed master of a saling vessel, and it is stated his arristoratic wife intends of accompany him and spend the first part of her married life at any rate at deep.

At a meeting of the Estate Committee of the Massoreene evicted tenants a resolution was carried unanumusly of best and hearty thanks to Mrs. William O'Brien for her great

#### ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

A Story of Lady Russell, as many an Irishman gratefully remembers, took up the Home Rule cause with the utmost ferover. "I was staying at Pembroke Lodge," writes a correspondent of The London Chronicle, "in the days of the Pernell Commission and I well remember how atter breakfast, which took place punctually at eight o'clock, Lady Russell took her little grand child to the piano and the delight with which she helped him to play. God Save Ireland." She was a born Radical, with something of the same unquenchable spirit and intense interest in things which Mr. Gladstone preserved."

#### The Great Ple Question.

I once heard talked over between two respectable ladies, says Col. T. W. Higginson in the February Atlantic, some disrespectfol remarks of mins on the American pile. I had said in a lecture that the average pie of the American railway station was "something very white and indiges tible at the top, very moist and indigestible at the bottom, and with untold horrors in the middle." I had given this lecture at "all River, Mass., and was returning by way of the steamboat to Providence, when I heard one of my neighbors ask the other if she heard the lecture.

"No," she answered, "I didn't. But Miss Jones, she come home that uight, and she flung her hood right down on the table, and says she, 'There,' says she, 'Mr. Jones, I'm never goin' to have another o' them mince pies in the house just as long as I live,' says else. 'There was Sammy,' says che, 'the was sick all lest might, and I do believe it was nothin' in all the world but just them mince pies,' says she.

"Well," said the other lady, a slow, deliberate persona,ce, "I do suppose that them kind of concomitants ain't good things."

Here the conversation closed, but Mr. Weller did not teel more gratified when he heard the Bath footmen call a hoiled leg of mutton a "swarry," and wondered what hey would cali a roast one, than I when my poor stock of phrases was reinforced by this unexpected polysyllable. Instaad of

and wondered what they would call a roast one, than I when my poor stock of phrases was reinforced by this unexpected polysyllable. Instead of wasting so many words to describe an American railway pie, I should have described it, more tersely, as a "con omitant.



A Fatal Spider-Web.
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Over a thousand pages of good home medical advice free. Send thirty-one specent stamps, to cover custops add mailing only, to World's Diapensary Medical Albociation, Burdio, N. X., for a paper-coveré copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth Dislaing so stamps. A vertilable medical library in one voltille, illustrated with other 350 engravings.

#### The Orators of Ireland.

A LECTURE BY THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHY

I come to speak of those whose memories are the inalicable inheritance of my poor country, and in the possession of which—even though she sits in desolation, in "tattered weeds," and though "sharp misery has worn her to the bore —a radiant pride inges her pale cheek, and over her sehing head rays of inextinguishable glory congregate I come to speak of those who, with the beauty, the interdict, the power of the Intellect that dwelt within them, resound the country of my birth from the obscurity and mantion to which the laws of ovil men had doomed her, and which, having conquered her for an interval of felicity and freedom, left her with a history which the coldest or the haughtest of her cone will revert to with love and pride, and on which the bitterest of her columniators cannot meditate without respect. It is well that the story of such men should be simply told. Their grand proportions need no cunning drapery. It would be worse than useless to gild the glowing marble. Like the statues in Evadue, each has a noble history, and dead though they be, in their prescrieving constructing rows strong, heroism kindles in the weakest, and the guilty stand abashed. I come to speak of those whose remories are the mahenable inherit-

There is an old man, with stooped shoulders, long thin arms, the sparest figure, haggard face, lips grunly set, and an eye with the searching glence of a grey eagle—that is Henry Grat-

or a grey eague—trax is Henry Grattan.

What of him? He had a great cause, a great opportunity, a great genius. The independence of Ireland—the cause. The embarrasement of England with her colonies—the opportunity. With the magnitude of both his genius was commensurate He was equal to his friends—as himself said of his great rival, Harry Flood—and was more than equal to his foes. When he spoke, the infirmities and deformities of the man disappeared in a blazo of glory. His elequence was more than human. "It was a combination of cloud, whirlwind, and flame." Nothing could resist it, nothing could approach it. It conquered all or distanced all. Like the archange IRaphael, it was winged as well as armed. His intellect was not less divinely moulded. Never before did so much gentleness, so 'much courage, so much force, unite in one poor frame. The brightest event in arish history is the great event of that great man's life. If it is the brightest let us refer it to his genius, his spirit his ambition. His love of country was intense. "He never would be saliefied as long as the meanest chitager in Ireland had a link of the British chain clanking to his rags." Thus he spoke, moving the Declaration of Independence. The last time he appeared in the Irish parliament was at midnight. He came from a sick bed. Thoy gave him leave to sit whilst he addressed the house. For a moment his agony forsook him. Men beheld before their eyes a sublime transfiguration. "I roce," said he, "with the rising fortunes of my country—I am willing to die with her expring liberties." had he been at that time inspired with the republican is for world have been complete. And there is a dark, dwarfish figure, with brown rugged features, short flat nose, an upiumed earnest face and an oye full of black lustre, his hands upon his hips, his awkward body swinging to and fro, as though it were convulsed—that is John Philpot Curran.

Who, knowing anything of Ireland, has not heard of him? Who, having heard the story of her wongs and martyrdoms, has fail

die with those whom no save.

On a broken ledge of granite, sgainst which the green waves of the sea seem to have worked many a long day, and in the shadow of a mountain clad in purple heath, and over which the miss is passing, there stands, as though it grew out of it; a massive figure—arms folded, stoutly limbed, broad-shouldered, deep chested, erect, well-

set, staunch, massive as the grante—small head, small proy tunking eyes, flexible, small lips, features suchized with humor, yet larking sagacity and purpose, and a conserousness of power—it is Dante O'Conneil!

Why say more? He bimself uttered these words one day, in the spring of 1843: "I find my humble name has penetrated and become familiar along the Carpathian Blountains, and I verily believe the autocard of Russia has heard of .im who nove addresses you. Portugan has heard of it—Spain has felt it. It has been talked of in the mu.antains of Hungary. Coupled with it, the woos of Ireland are heard of at the sources of the Missouri. From the springs that first feed the mighty Missessppt, from the waters of the Olno, from the summits of the Alleghames and the wooded banks of the Mone abola—in every part of that vast containt—from the forests of the Canadas to the morasses of New Orleans—with my name is mingled the ery for the restoration of the liberties of Ireland."

The utterance of these words was no heinous estentation. His own importance he aid not exaggerate. No one will dispute it. The celebrity of his name was measured by sees and continents. I have seen a rude hikness of him in the Australian forest—in a leg hut—the owner of it a native of the forest—miles and miles sloof from the outward circle of vilization. Nothing within the range of human expactly, in the way of revolution and administration, was to him impossible. He could easily have recovered the confinence for the country of the country which contributes in the country of the country of

fulfilled his days.

Yet, he too, leaves a name behind with his country cannot afford to lose, which his would be unnatural for her to proscribe; which she could not injure without impoverishing the inheritance which, generation after generation, her children, reciprocating the bounty of their mother have bounteously bequesthed.

But who is that

bounty or their movement of the last in the group—so tall, so handsome, so gay, so commanding, " with so much vivacity, frankness, chivalry in his look and bearing—with such deep brows, with

so broad and white a forchead, with oyes of so intense a lucture that some one whispers to us they could give orpression to a face of clay? Who else can it be than of the county of the county of the can it be than of the county of the count

words of merod; and transcendent power.

Is this exaggorated?—this an implous boast? The Pantheon is in ruins; but Demosthenes is not Jead. The Athenian theatre is in ruins; but Euripides and Sophooles walk the earth.

Thus it is of England. Thus Ireland, though in ruins, to-day is great.

Thus, in the glory of the men of whom

I speak, my country perpotuates her-self even to the end of time. "The immortal fire outlasts the organ which conveyed it, and the breath of liberty, like the word of the holy man, dies not with the prophet, but survives

#### Notes from Pembroke.

Notes from Pembroke.

Midnight Mass was celebrated here on Christmas Eve by his lordship Bishop Lorram, assisted by Pathere Latuhppe, French and Nolm. A pleasmy feature was the singing of the little girls and boys, the former taking cach alternate verse with the choir. The girls, representing angels, were dressed in white, wearing crowns and golden wings. A orlb, neatly arranged, above which shone a bright star, was placed in front of the Blessed Virgin's altar. The midnight hour had searcely struck, when in the distance could be heard childsh voices singing, family at first, but more distinctly as they drew mear "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." In a few moments, from behind the main altar appeared the dear little once. They wasked clowly and with a gliding motion in the direction of the "Star of Bothlehem." With heads bowed reverently and hands clasped, they passed through the large sanctuary until they reached the altar of the Blessed Virgin, where they grouped themselves around the oritical man and the star of the

to assume our humanity the better to redeem sinners. At any time this thought should arouse within us feelings of sorrow and shame, when we reflect that the God of heaven and earth so humbled himself, but, on Christmas Eve, at the very hour at which our Saviour was born, it must have sunk deeply into the hearts of all present. With deep humiliation and a sense of our unworthiness is mingled a feeling of joy and love that God could extend to us such mercy.

B such mercy.
PEMBROKE, ONT.

E. B. A.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

At the regular meeting of St. Paul's Branch, No. 8, Toronto. The following officers were duly installed for 1898. President, P. Hurley; Vice President, B. McGuffin; Rec. See'y, J. Cleary; Financial and Insurance, See'y, A. McDonnál; Treasurer, J. Liston; Stewards, E. Hurley, W. Hodson and D. Taylor. The scoretary and treasurer, annual report sho. 7s the branch in a good financial position. The financial secretary is deserving of credit for the efficient manner in which he attends to the duties of his office, the books showing that every member had payed all assessments for the year, and so start with a clean sheet for 1898.

member had payed all assessments for the year, and so start with a clean sheet for 1808.

ST. PETEN'S BRANCH, NO, 21 PETERBORO. Chaplain, Rev. Father O'Sullivan; Chancellor, J Drain; President, H. Carveth; Vice President, Jas Lancegan; Ree. See'y, Jao. Hanrahan, Marchal, R. McAuliffe; Assistant Marchal, R. McAuliffe; Assistant Marchal, J. Gorman; Inside Guard, E. R. Ward; Outer Guard, Jas. Wall. SARSFIELD BRANCH, NO., 28, OTTAWA. Chaplain, Very Rev. Oanon McArthy; Chancellor, R. Tobin: President, W. J. Keenshan; Vice President, W. J. Keenshan; Vice President, W. J. Serrigan; Ree. See'y, A. Pegg, Financial and Insurance Secretary, J. B. Sullivan; Treasurer, D. J. Cleary, J. Barrett, J. Dodd and J. Moranoy; Marshal, J. Moranney; Assistant Marchal, J. Fender; Inside Guard, J. Devaney; Outer Guard, W. Doffy; Librarian, P. Clark; Assistant Idtorarian, G. Workman.

After the installation speeches were delivered by the President, Vice President and Chancellor. The members then held a smoking concert, first classiciars having been passed around. Songs and recitations were given by Brother D. J. Harris, M. Byan, J. Hughes, J. Quino, J. Marconey, P. Brankin, J. Bennett and P. Clark. The feature of the evening was a song, sung in Irish by J. O'Connell, a very enjoyable evening was spent and the members pledged thomselves to make great efforts on behalf of the branch during 1898.

Does 14 Fay to Tipple ?

#### Does It Pay to Tipple !

You know it don't. Then why do you do it? We know why. It requires too much self-demai to quit. The Dixon Cure. which is taken privately, is purely vegetable, is pleasant to the sate, and will romove all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of boor or whiskey. You will cat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Witte in confidence for particulars. The Dixon Cure Co., No., 40 Park Avenue, (near Milton St.), Montreal

and the second of the second o 500 Plomain of Woman

.....TALKS DY "THRESA" )

What need is there for us to make use of Protestant hymns, beautiful though many of them are, when we have such a collection of perfect English Catholic hymns, voicing the very dectrines, scanaments and life of the Church?

Would that we could have a complete collection of these lovely hymns set to music, and sung in every Catholic Church in the land I know of few that are so stirring, or that seem so to reach the very depths of the soul, and draw it from the mirro of indifference and carelessness to the height of spiritual exaltation.

lessness to the height of spiritual exaltation.

The language is always of the simplest, there are no obsoure expressions, and attempts at postical rhetoric, overything is clear and esaily understood by the least cuttivated intellect, while the more refined mind is delightful with the more refined mind is delightful with the soul feels the sweetness of spiritual conscition.

The splondid hymn to St. Mary Magdalone ought to be published in pamphlet form for distribution in the jails and amongatjunfortunate, women.

"From the highest heights of glory, Mid the sweets of endless calm, Mary's spirit in its rapture, On the earth is dropping balm. On the bosom of the Saviour, Like a flower of stainless white, Lies the trophy of His mercy, In a blaze of heavenly light.

And yet thou too once wert wandering,

And yes thou too once work wandering Onco wert soiled with darkest stains, Who art now the fairest blossom In the land where Jeaus relgas Thou wert wroched, thou work drooping Thou work crushed upon the earth, Who art greater now, and grander Than an angel in his mith."

wno are greater now, and grander Than an angol in his mirth."
The perfect dignity of the metre, the smoothness of the lines, the beauty and simplicity of the language, and the clearness and force with which the tremendous mercy of God and its wondrous result are shadowed forth, makes this one of the grandest hymns in the English language and one peculiarly suited to the needs of those whom we seek to reclaim from a life of sin. I wish I could give the whole of the poem. The hymn to St. Raphael also, is very beautiful, and seems almost like a prohetic inspiration, as perhap it was, "O Paradise! O Paradise!" and "Hank! I was you'll are to well known to require comment, while "Faith of our Fathers" is the universal anthem of all Catholics of whatever nation they

may be.

But there are many beautiful hymns
that are comparatively unknown, which
with a little revision would be suitable

with a little revision would be sutsone for singing. "St. Philip's Home," is especially suitable for these times, when the eyes of all Catholice are turned on Rome, and countries prayers are rising to heaven for restoration of the Eternal Oily to the gentle and wise rule of the

rope.

"O Mary! Mcther Mary! then wilt plead for Philip's home;
Thou wilt turn the heart of Him who turned St. Peter back to Rome;
Yes! thou wilt pray thy prayer; and the battle will be won,
And the Saviour's siniless Mother save the City of her Son."

And the Saviour's sunless automs save the City of her Son."

On another page of this issue will be found another hymn by Father Faber, which was written by him on the blank leaves of a cony of his poems, now in my possession, and which has not, to the best of my knowledge been published in Canada. I fancy it has appeared in the another has not sure. At all events the poem as it now appears in Thur RROISTR, is absolutely correct. The book in which the verses are written was given to a relative of mine by one of the priests of the Brompton Oratory, shortly after Father Father's dash.

While regarding a picture of St. Anthony of Padus a little while age, the thought came to me, "what a long time it is since he lived upon earth; measured by our standard of time there seems an endless gulf between his days and ours." Anl yot it is not so. In the sight of God a thousand years are but as a day. We and the souls in Purgatory, and the saints in Heaven, are one vast family of brothren, of whom not one is really dead.

dead.

When I was a child I used often to think the saints were around me, and more than once I remember when tempted to do something wrong, a voice would say: "Don'd of John'd of the saints can see you," are the thought that I was being watched by those hundreds and hundreds of oyes, restrained me. I did not feel afraid, only glad that the saints were near and watching me.

\* \* \* \* \* \*

A pious Catholic gentleman was in the daily habit of reciting the following

When I soo flowers on the altar I always remember the beautiful hymn of saintly Father Faber's:

"O happy flowers I o happy flowers! How quietly for hours and hours, in doad of night, in cheorful day, Close to my own dear Lord you stay, Unitiy ou goulty fade away."

Unity ou goulty fade away and I give In your sweet place all day to live, and to die, my service of or, Softly as you do, at His door."

What a treasure of love the most ardent, of fervor the most burning, of crquisite thoughts, and spiritual as pirations do we not possess in Faber's What need is, there for us to make use of Protestant hymns, beautiful though many of them are, whon we have such collection of perfect English Catholic hymns, voicing the very dectrines, sacraments and life of the Church? Would that we could have a complete collection of these lovely hymns set to lection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to place the collection of these lovely hymns set to the collection of these lovels and hymns and hymns and hymns and arrived at the threat man darrived at the theory station and tweether the fort that two the transmitted the first an allowed that two transmitted the collection of these lovels and the collection of these lovels and the coll

to a doad halt, the line was blocked, the oxpress and a goods train were smashed to pieces.

One day hast week we west down town in the balmiest weather imaginable, almost like that of spring when the huds are just beginning to relax, when suddenly, with a whoop and roar like a whole tribe of Comanche Indians the white haired oil disposter and his satellites were down upon us again. How the wind shriked I and buffeted the unfortunate toilers as they struggled home, and how a legion of old women up aloft plucked hundreds of snowy goese, and flung the wildly riching feathers down upon the earth in a fast piling heap. By the time can had fought one's way into a street car amongst a struggling but good-natured mob of humanity, each one of whom looked as if he or she had been held head downwards in a barrel of flour, and been polithly inducted into a scat by a gouldenna hwe vacated it on our behalf, we were devoutly thankful. Would the stream of people who were jamming themselves into that car nover come to an end? On they ame, covered with show, which they deposited in the laps of the seated passengers, pusting with their struggle against the wind, and their offerst to force themselves through an already tightly packed mass workmen in frieze coats, and with their struggle against the wind, and their offerst to force themselves through an already tightly packed mass workmen in frieze coats, and with their struggle against the wind, and their offerst to force themselves through an already tightly packed mass workmen in frieze coats, and with their struggle against the wind, and their offerst to force themselves through an already tightly packed mass workmen in frieze coats, and with their struggle against the wind, and their own the sea more and the struggle and talkative, but all their struggle against the wind, and their own the sea more and the struggle and the sea of the s

his nose in much less his whole person. But somebody thought differently, the door was opened with infinite difficulty, the door was opened with infinite difficulty, and a stout lady wriggled herself in.

People must surely be made of india rubber; it is difficult to account otherwise for the marvellous manner in which the conductor wormed his way through that tight mass of swaying humanity. Truly Canadians are a good tempered long suffering people, so also are the Street Railway Company for they magnanimously allow their cars to be overcrowded to the iminent danger of a breakdown, without protest.

Kind and accomodating is the To.conto Street Railway Co.

"Come along." said they, "Here's half an inch more room, you are quite welcome to it, sorry you can't get on the roof, but you are welcome to try it you like."

The car wheels groaned and screeched beneath the extra weight, and the body of the car sank so low, that two or three times the light went out in consequence of the connection between the wire and the trolley being broken.

Perhaps the sooner there is some sort of an accident due to the everloading of the cars, the better it will be for the comfort of the long suffering public.

Meanwhile the king of bilizards raged outside and caught up the feathery where where they could crouch and hug themselves and gather in a soft, cold heap. How he reared, and cover the house tops and through the taxes, on his long journey to the North West.

Next morning Torontonians tramped down town ankie deep in the mantelo of

over such the second pour of the second pour based own town ankle deep in the mantle of our Lady of the Snows, while that field dame shone out with a dazzling smile, that bade fair to melt her be autiful garment in a couple of hours.

#### A Memorable Day.

The solemn reopening of Alumni Chapel, Niagara University, last Tuesday, was indeed a memorable event, easys The Buffalc Union and Times of Jan. 27th. The occasion attracted numbers of "Old Niagara's" cherished sons and friends to its hospitable halls, and proved to be a delightful reunion of old time hearts and hards. Distinguished priests and laymen from various parts of the country, who had passed many a day of their golden youth amid Niagara's cherished scenes, were present; and as haid clasp hand and eye gazed into eye, many a flower plucked from the garden of memory wafted fragrance to "the days that are no more."

A plous Catholic gentleman was in the daily habit of reciting the following prayer:

"Ol my angel guardian, into your hands I commit myself and all my concerns this day."

On one occasion he had business in a fown some distance from the one in which he resided, necessitating a long

in health he sought its restoration in other lands. But his erown was ready. After a brief sojourn under Irish skies, he died among his brethern in that searced land; and it was with emotion that we gazed on his temporary grave in the ropnd tower's shade at Castle Knock, a few weeks after his domise. But Nigagra'e heart claimed his remains and hither they were brought and tenderly placed in hallowed rest by the border of the rushing river he loved so well. The moan of its waters are his ceaseless dirge; this chapel on its towering banks his conductions.

are his ceaseless dirgo; this chapel on its towering banks his enduring monument.

The chief figure in the impressive celebration was the Rt. Rev. M. A. Burke, Bishop of Albany. The distinguished Prelate has long been a cherished friend of the Vincentian community in the United States; has recognized its missionary labors and valued its aminary training fer young levites of the sanctuary. It was he who offered the solemn sacrifice at the who offered the solemn sacrifice at the celebration, assisted by the Very Rev. M. P. Connery, Vicar-General of the diocese, Rev James O'Connor, diocese of Rochester, Rev. F. S. Henneberry, archdiocese of Chicago and the orator of the day, Rev. J. L. Reilly, diocese of Albany—all distinguished aluming heart Father Reilly discourse he had just finished it as we arrived. But from all we have heard, it was a masterly cration that rose grandly to the expectancies of the occasion and the manifold memories it evoked.

c. o. f.

C. O. F.

The last regular meeting of St.
Joseph Court, 870, was one to be remembered. It was very largely attended, being the meeting for installation of officers. Eight candidates
were balloted for, and several visiting
brothers were present. Provincial
Chief Ranger Les was present, and
administered the obligations, a
coremony, solemn and impressive.
When he was relieved of this official
duty a hearty and unanimous vote of
thanks was returned to him, to which
he responded with his usual force of
character, with emphasis of laudable
comment for the manifestation of the
members and the business manner in
which the Court is conducted by the
officers, assuring entertainment at all
meetings. The large increase of mem-

bership the Court has gained during 1897 places it in a bright way of being called the banner of Toronto Courts. Ho also rolated an interesting visit he had to Orillia, on the 10th instant, to Angel Guardian Court, 674, being met at the station by a delegation of Foresters at 8 o'clock p.m. via O.P. R. and conveyed to the hall. Bro. Smith having taken the chair, the P. Chilof proceeded to administer the obligations to the new officers, and when they were properly installed gave a beautful address on the benefits of the Order that members gain therefrom, and the rapid progress this Court has made, assisting to increase the net membership of the C.O.F., over 18,000 in 1897, and the saven new applications received in this Court. This speaks well, indeed, for a Court not the Court, who concurred in the cloquent advice given by the P. C., and encouraged the members to continue in their grand work. Bro. R. D. Gum, barrister, thanked the P. C. for his visit, and pointed out in a particular manner benefits to be derived from membership in the C.O.F. Chief Ranger Mogan, of Court 870, thanked the members for the 1 norable position in which they had placed him, and the condidence they had reposed in him also for another term. ViceChief P. Shea responded, thanking the Court also, and was followed by Brothers M. F. Mogan and W. Mitolell, recording and financial secretaries respectively. Respectfully yours.

A Modern Renunciation.

A Modern Renunciation.

Delancey Iselin Kane, the son of one of the most famous whips and society men in New York and a member of the richest family in America, has, says The New York Journal, determined to give pall his worldly proepects and vast riches to become a Jesuit prast. A descendant of the priginal Astor, he wishes to give his lie to the services of the poor. He will become poorer than the proposet, for a Jesuit priest possesses uching. He will without question have to do the meannet and hardest work that his superiors may so thim—to labor not only among the poor, but among the ville, the ortininal and the discussed. It is certainly a beautiful and noble dream of youthful outhusians, and it is not surprising to learn that the whole Astor family and the monoy interests of the family and the monoy interests of the

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

#### Calendar for the Week.

Feb. 3-S. Laurence.
4-S. Andrew of Corsini
5-S. Agatha.

5—S. Agatha.
6—Sepungesima.
7—S. Romuald.
8—S. John of Malta.
9—S. Cyril of Alexandri

Nominations for the general provincial elections will take place February 22, elections March 1st.

More bad language from the editor of The Hamilton Times. It alluded to Mr. W. P. Killackey as a "mangy dog." It has "naught but contempt for This REGISTRI'S malicious endeavor to raise ous issue." Oh, those disappoint a religious issue." ed office-seekers i

ed office-seckors!

La Presse, Montreal, publishes a woll-written article on the French-Canadian Catholics of Toronto, with biographical notes of Fether Lamarche, pastor of the church of the Sacred Hoart. A compliment is paid to the choir and to the leading members of the congregation, among whom are mentioned Messrs. F. X. Cousineau, L. V. Dusseau, Alfred Gendron, Charles Rochorea de la Saubliere, Li -V. Bachand and Joseph Roy.

The entire Catholic world will be deeply concerned in the news which appears in The London Daily Chronicle, from its Rome correspondent regarding the ill-health of Cardinal Vaughan. The the ill-health of Cardinar vacques-correspondent says the Pope is seriously concerned about the English Cardinal who is ordered a long period of complete rest, and will probably never complete varcover. It is to be hoped that this version of Cardinal Yaughan's need of rest in the Riviera may prove to be an exaggeration, atthough The Ohronicle would be the last paper in England to lightly publish a report of the kind.

The entire 12and will probably never com-cover. It is to be hoped that the

The entire line of the policy of the Irish Parliamentary Party is laid down in the series of resolutions adopted at Dublin on January 19 and published in this issue of THE REGISTER. There is this issue of THE REGISTER. There is no need to enlarge upon the subjects dealt with. All the important points of Irish politics are boldly and wisely pass-ed upon; but the practical proposal put forward for united action in the approaching session of Parliament, porhaps more than any matter of policy, recom-menda itself to the friends of the party outside of Iroland. This resolution was moved by Hon. Edward Blake, whose nincerity no Irishman would care to call in question.

call in question.

Indecent theatrical posters have been brought into the Ottawa police court, and Mr. O'Gara has shown himself to be a magistrate competent to deal with all or any of the clever side-issues which lawyers are ever.resdy to drag into matters of this kind. Mr. O'Gara realizes that there is such a thing as public decency and that the magistrates of the country are expected to protect it. Among the unwarrantable offences that somehow or other are suffered or tolerated amongst us the most conspicuous place is held by these low theatrical posters. They are always in the public eye, confronting women and children, on Sundays as well as week-days. They are always in the public eye, confronting women and children, on Sundays as well as week-days. posters. They are always in the public oye, confronting women and children, on Sundays as well as week-days. They are seen on the dead walls and in the shop windows. No one can avoid them, if nastices is paraded in the theatre one has to go there to see it; and generally the theatre-goer knows what to expect But no one can be expected to avoid the vicious pictures that so enany of the Yankoe theatrieal frafernity bring into Canadian cities. Montreal and Ottawa have covolted against the outrage; but Toronto has put up with more of it than any city in the Dominion. It is time for a loud protest in this municipality. cipality.

The Government of Canada, one short week before the opening of Parliament, announces the grant of the richest and most exclusive monoply in the history of the entire Canadian contract system. the outine Canadian contract system.

Meers. William Mackenzie, of Toronto, and Daniel Mann, of Ottawa, have undertaken to build 150 miles of zailway between Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake, to open an all-Canadian

routo to the Yukon district They agree to have the line similared by Soptember, or forfeit \$250 000. The outside cost of construction is estimated at \$3,000,000. In consideration of the short time limit fixed for the completion of the work, the constructors get a monopoly of business and nearly \$1,000,000 acros of mining lands in the Yukon, the monopoly having the right to select these lands any where within the gold bearing districts. The value of the lands, in view of the Klondiko raze continuing, is variously estimated as high as \$300,000,000. In short the contractors receive a lungdom—for 100 miles of railway. The Government is very generally criticized for making the contract in secret, instead of solling the monopoly to the highest bidder. As parliament mosts in a fow days a vigorous discussion of the whole matter is expected. Even now all sorts of suspicions and theories are being canvassed in connection with it.

are neing canvassed in connection with it.

In an article dealing with the reoponing of Alumni Chapel, Niagara Uni
versity, Rav. Father Cronin, editor of
the Buffalo Union and Times, makes
the reference below—a characteristic
one—to the learned Dean of St. Catharmes. Right Rev. Bishop Burke, Albany, Rev. Father McHale, President
of the University, Vicar-General Connery of Buffale, and many other distinguished priests were present at the
banquet which followed the religious
celebration: "Dean Harris of St. Catharines, as one closely associated with
the late Arebbishop of Toronto—founder
of the university—was next called on
y Father McHale, and although not
among the list of speakers he delivered by Father McHale, and although not among the list of speakers he delivered an address so sparkling with wit and humor that indeed it 'set the table in a roar.' Dean Harris is one of these men who are never unprepared. An author of rare research, he wields a pen of polish and power; and the writing habit has given him command of a copious vocabulary which he fliogs from him with the rapidity of the greatest sprinter that ever lived. It is just possible that another distinguished Canadian divine—whom we shall not "cane sible that another distinguished Canadian divine—whom we shall not "c.no—could keep up with him; but we'd take our chances on the Dean. We have never enjoyed anything in the way of after-dinner speech as we did this impromptu address by Dean Harris. He simply convulsed overybody. Long may you flourish, O big-brained, bucy-ant-hearted priest over the border! No pale melancholy can reign when thou art nigh."

Commenting upon the table of fig published in last week's REGISTER, The Globe says the evidence proves the cry that Catholics are favored by the Ontario Government to have been "groundless if not dishonest." The Globe goes on: "Our position is that these positions ought to be granted without regard to religious creed, and therefore we do not consider it necessary that the proportion of Catholics receiving appointments should be the same as uns ton proportion of Catholics receiving appointments should be the same as the proportion of Catholics in the population. A real grievance would exist if a qualified man were excluded because he was a Catholic. But the Government is not bound to divide the offices among the different religious denominations according to their numbers, and would be very feolish if it tried to do so. The persons to be considered are the citizens, Protestant and Catholic, who are not in the service and do not expect to be, but who have right to demand good work from public servants." There is no need to ask the meaning of this familiar excuse for the scarcity of Catholics in Government employment. It is not a candid excuse. Every one knows that the only reason why Catholics are in the position they occupy in this respect is that they are actually discriminated against. The Globe never fails to demand a case in point. We could give a dozen cases showing how this discrimination works against the best qualified men. To do so, however, would mean placing individuals under the suspicion of being sore-heads, and seekers of newspaper influence for the advancement or personal ends. Neither could personal attacks being made. The general statement based on figures is the fairest way by which the results are made to appear of prejudices and of influences that all are more or it is saware of. ing appointments should be the same a the proportion of Catholics in the of prejudic re or le is aware of.

The St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Commissioners have made a report to the Government, recommending the discharge of the Warden, Mr. Ouimet, for his bad management; also the Deputy-Warden, Mr. McCathy, on account of his alleged old age. A variety of dishonest methods, as well as charges of incompetence and neglect of duty, are voluminously reported upon. The public fully expected all this. No end is surprised to find that one political party in Canada is able to fully convict another of every species of wickedness. The "king of testimony before the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa, year after year, ministans a never-ending treatment of the Canadian public noso to the savers of "boodling," neglect of the public interests, favoritism and so The St. Vincent de Paul Pen

orth. It is strictly a branch of party warfare, and so ably is it conducted on both sides that Diogenes, aided by the acetelynegas, might search Canada from end to end and fail to find one elector who doesn't believe that both partic are not less corrupt than their in ments, one of the other, signify. it not in the least aston generally extravegant notion, based of favoritism, should provail in large spend ing institutions like the Penitentiaries Of course no one will question the propriety of discharging at once fro the public service the men found guilt of complicity in this avil condition of things. But it would be well if the people were asked to look at the situa people were asked to loos tion from the business and not th partisan standpoint. If " boodling" is al partisan standpoint. If "booding is said the time going on in the Penitentiaries, is it not the duty of the inspectors to know all about it? Why is the in spector not brought to account for neglect? If the inspector was doing Lis noglect? If the mapeurs duty all his time, there could not possible the commission. But the truth is that the inspector dare not sen in reports against strong partisans in office. He could not do it under th Tories, nor can he hope to have a free hand under the Liberals. This show The people ought to learn a broader lesson from the report of this commission than mere contrast of parties, to which than mere contained. They should assume that if one or two institu-tions are dishonestly managed a similar condition of things prevails generally. A truly non-partisan and trustworth commission should be appointed to be gin work over again at St. Vincent de Paul and end at British Columbia. And the objective point of such an investigation should be the clearing out of the whole institution of rotten partisa from the public institutions of the

#### A Pre-Plahiscite Prize Fight.

exhibition in the ancient art of prize

What is described as a s

exhibition in the ancient act of prize fighting was held in Kingston or Thursday evening between Principal Grant, of Queen's University, and Roy. Dr. Lucas, one of the leading apostles of prohibition. As far as we can see appears to have been largely an ertainment for the simple o folk, as the sympathetic Globe report of the matter says, "the city was in of the matter says, "the city was in-deed in a sitr all day with the out-of-town people who came in to attend the debate." The same paper asserts that this Grant-Lucas encounter "marks the opening of the great prohibition controversy." The whis not made clear. But perhaps The why se is not made clear. But pernaps the history of the prize-ring in the United States may throw some light upon this statement. Than prize fights no class of "coming events" can be said to "cast their shadows before" in layers of anticipation as thick as the shade of which the late Lord Tennyson sang Long before the Corbett-Fitzsim affair came off we were all worked up to the stage of "trying on the gloves" in a quiet way, not to speak at all o the public performances reported in the newspapers between a number of rot mixed; but a few of them wer Kid McCloy and the Beau Brummell-Rid McCoy and the Dead Drummels— sporting cognomens of that sort. Such exhibitions naturally served to whet the popular appetite for the great fray, and incidentally the parties to them enand indicatisity the parties so them en-oyed considerable fame themselves. In this light the sparring match at Kings-ton on Thursday evening may per-haps be supposed to have opened the great prohibition battle. The Globe report describes very aptig flobe report describes very aptly the appearance of the contestants when they entered the ring; but in the next sentence they are but in the next sentence they are rather clumsily compared to Luther and Erasmus. Why not Kid McCoy and the Beau Brunmell? Dr. Grant, we read, showed an alertness in cove ing the ground," and he was greeted by his students singing "We'll Never Get Drunk Any More," and "Nobody Get Drunk Any More," and "Nobody Knows How Dry Wo Are." What was there in his sprightliness or in his students greeting to recall Erasmus? Kid McCoy would have been so much a better name and more popular too. We do not know a great deal about Rev. Dr. Lucas; but he could not reasonbly be disappointed with the pleasant.counting name of Beau Brumreasonbly be disappointed with the pleasant-sounding name of Beau Brum-mell. How the "rounds" of the contest came off does not concern anyone very much. Doubtless each combatant got all he wanted—personal notorlety. If they were satisfied, so, no doubt, were the onlookers. The publications of the property of the prop lie at large is pretty much in this same mind with regard to the coming plebiscite. It will cost half a million at the least; but it can benefit no one. Seeing that we cannot avoid it the

best way is to repel the "try-on-the gloves" spirit as much as possible. Meanwhile all persons who are afflic ed with irresistible impulse to seel notoriety in season and out of season may, of course, have their own way

#### Discomforting Statistics.

Dr. Bryce's reports to the Govern-ment relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in Ontario are always interesting re-But as they can never be considered very satisfactory reading, let us hope the returns are not complete. This year [ending 31st Dec. 1896] shows a year jenning site Dec. 1000, second to temporary recovery in the total num-ber of births, which, however, may be accounted for by immigration and the acttlement of new territory in the northern parts of the province brought within the area of registration. 1896 the Ontario birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 21 2 In 1898 it was given as 21 7 and in 1891 as 28 4. Although the rate for 1896 wa an improvement on the two preceding years, it barely reached the average of the balf decade. This is a misera ble result. Let us place side by side from Dr. Bryce's figures, the birth an marriage rates of various countries (including Ontario) for 1895 :

Country	Birth-rate per 1,000	Marriage rate per 1,000
Massachusetts Belgium	27-02 28 5 23 2	9·2 7·7
Ireland	23 2	5.06
Ontario	198	6.2

A pretty safe index to the prosperity of any country is its marriage-rate. With the exception of Ireland, Ontario cuts the poorest figure in the world. Europe and America is over 17 per 1 000 Ontario, with its record of 6 5, is pitiable. But a far more de-pressing fact is our miserable birth-rate. We have far and away the smallest natural increase of any people on the earth. Making all allowance for the marriage-rate, the births are as much a reproach to the character of the community as they have been since Dr. Bryce, a few years ago, coldly placed the blame upon that notorious and unnatural practice that is gradually becoming more and more alarming to medical jurists, philan-thropists and social reformers in France and New England. From the statistics it appears that whereas the marriage-rate in Ireland is only 5.06 and the birth-rate 23, the marriage and the birth-rate 23, the marriage rate in Octario is 6.5 and the birth-rate only 21, although Ireland is being constantly drained by emigration of the flower of its population both ripe for marriage and married. Dr. Bryce is inclined to discount the Ontario re-turns of illustimate high system as turns of illegitimate births, given as 578 for the year 1898. He quotes the Toronto Medical Health Off show that some 500 illegitimate birth in a single year is the record of To

#### A Word with Mr. E. F. Clarke

Everyone knows that ex-Mayor has no time to edit or lo after his paper, The Orange Sentinel. But it is to be supposed that he employs some one to do this work. Perhaps he is, at least, a reader of his own he is, at least, a reader of his own
paper; and if this be the case we asl n as a a man-a tolerant, fair mind him as a a man—a tolerant, tair-mind-ed, intelligent man, as we know him to be—what he thinks of the matter published on the front page of The Sentinel of Jan. 27, under "esers" head lines four inches square, and alleged to be the "contents of a doou-ment taken from the pocket of a Roman Catholic priest"? This blas-phemous rigmarole is offered to the public of Toronto, in the year of grace, 1898, in the guise of an up-to-date sensation, as "the articles of the Popish faith," found in the pocket of February John Murphy at Arklow, Ireland, one hundred years ago. We venture to say that the man who inserted this ancient and most male-volent pasquinade in the Orange organ is no Irishman. We say this beso lacking in the better feeling of his class—whether that class be Orange or not—as to give the modern Canadian reader room to condemn him for a hopeless fanatic and know-noth-ing. Furthermore, an intelligent Irish-man would be familiar with the purpose and character of the document in question. Its contents are simply too shocking for publication. It is

found in Musgrave's infamo tory," and is therein referred to in pre-atory note as follows: "I shall conclude by telling the reader that the confession of faith on page 136, vol. 2, was written on a paper containing a sample of wheat, which a popish farmer presented to a corn merchant in the city of Cork in 1801." Turning to page 486 we see that the document itself is entitled as follows: "Confession of faith tound in the box of a priest in Gorey. Musgrave is so practised a liar that he ould not tell the same lie twice in the same way. But in other places the paper is said to have been found aled in a rick of turf, while The Sentinel locates it "in the pocket of Father John Murphy, who was killed at the battle of Arklow." Many Pro testants read THE REGISTER, and may be so unfamiliar with some of the so called "Histories" of '98 as never to have heard of the thousand and one to have heard of the thousand and one atrocious libels unearthed prior to and after the Irish rebellion in order to provide excuses for flogging the Cath provide excuses for flogging the Cat. olics, then a very general practic Irishmen, however, understand tho things, and while we feel that Mr Clarke himself has no sympathy with the resurrection of century old, hates, he is, we think, responsible for letting loose upon the pages of his paper some knave or crazy man who takes it for granted Irishmen never can learn anything.

#### Wanted a Canadian Debrett.

The present seems a good time for making a new office under the Ottawa Government. We badly want a Ca-nadian Debrett; and perhaps there are among the Maguire family in St. John's Ward, Toronto, a few clubmen fit for the job. A semi-official de tch, dated at Ottawa, Jan. 25th, spatch, dated at Ottawa, Jan. 20th calls attention to "a very commor error in the use of the title 'honorable as applied to ex-provincial ministers.'
They, it appears, are entitled to use it " during their tenure of office and no longer." Having no Canadian Debret to go by we did not know this until the Ottaws despatch in question ap-peared in the press. The history of this title "honorable" has, of late years, taken on some imperial dignity. We Canadians took it originally from the Yankees along with decimal cur rency, common-sense spelling and other trifles. We cherished it and made a far more sparing use of it than the Americans themselves. They apply it to every man who wins a conspicuous place in the eye of the nation but we have reserved it for Cabinet Ministers, Senators and Judgos. At all events that was the idea up to 1808, when it was officially announced that the Ogeen "has been pleased to that the Queen "has been pleased to approve of the use and recognition itroughout Her Majesty's dominions of the title of 'honorable,' at present appertaining only locally to members of executive or legislative councils in colonies possessing responsible govern-ment for as holong as they may remain ment, for as so long as they may remain whathe entitled thereto, whether for the oldering tenure of the qualifying office.

That is plain enough; but this despatch from Ottawa says "during their tenure of office and no longer." The Queen and the author of this semi-official despatch do not agree. We must have a Canadian Debrett or we never shall know " where we are at.

#### The State and Education

An eminently same view of the duties of the State towards the people in the matter of general public educain the matter of general public educa-tion is put forward by The London Spectator, one of the most influential journals in England. The paper, in dealing with the demand of the Oath-olies of Ireland for a Oatholic university, says the Government has no need to trouble itself with arguments about clericalism and the laity:—" There is a very frequent fallacy involved in a very frequent manacy involved in these references to the laity when the Irish University Question is under discussion. So long as all that is meant is that the proposed Round Catholic University should not be con-Catholic University should not be constituted in a way that will place the whole education given there under clerical control we are quite of the same mind. It is the faity of Ireland who want such a University for their sons as they can send them to without injury to their religion, and it is the business of Parliament to take care that what it gives them shall not be a that what it gives them shall not be a University in which they will have no effective influence. But when Parliament has done this much it has

exhausted its legitimate powers. Its ness is to give the Irish Cath faity what they want, not what it thinks best for them. It has no right to say to the Irish laity: 'You shall have a University with its professors chosen and its studies arranged in the way which, in our opinion, you ought to wish, as being most hostile to the olergy.' What it ought to say is simply: 'We have taken all the pain. in our power to make your judgment on these matters final and conclusive. How you choose to exercise that judgement is a matter which does not cor cern us.'

#### Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.

The Irishmen of Quebec city and district and their friends honored themselves by honoring the Solicitor-General of Canada in the brilliant constration of Monday evening last at the Chateau Frontenac. It was perhaps the most successful banquet ever given to a public man in ever given to a public man in Quebec. Its most atriking fea-ture was the union of Liberal and Conservative for the occasion, and the hearty co-operation of the French-Canadian people of the Ancient Capital. Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick Capital. Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick has, indeed, good reason to be proud of this magnificent banquet to which 800 sat down, and to attend which representative public men came from representative public men came from distances as remote as Nova Scotia and Ontario. Two questions have been pushed into the front by this notable demonstration: the interests of Quebec city and pracane interests of queees city and prac-tical representation in the Cabinet for Irish-Catholics. The latter subject was touched upon by Hon. John Sharples, and dealt with fully and clearly by Hon. John Costigan. Mr. Costigan pointed out that the po of Irish-Catholies in Canada always been such that he do whether any Government, L Liberal or Conservative, could safely be formed without taking cognizance of their representation. But, he added, the gentleman who speaks for the Irish-Catholics must authorized to do so, and he has the right to feel that the Irish-Catholic people are behind him. He also laid it down that Irish-Catholic and town that Irisa-Ostholic representation in the Cabinet, or any other representation, to be scoeptable must be thorough and complete. In taking this ground Irish-Ostholics ask no favors; they demand only equal rights and fair play, which they are ready and willing to concede to all others. Mr. Fitzpatrick's own speech —an adequate report of which we intend to publish next week—was delivered in excellent style and evoked the enthusiasm of all present. The Premier of Quebec, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Mr. D. C Fraser, M.P., Dr. Gueria Mr. Felix Carbray, M.PP., and others all made admirable speeches. There is little doubt that the effect produced in Quebec by the leading note of these addresse will be felt throughout Canada and espe

#### Hon. William Harty's Nomination

The unanimous nomination of Hon William Harty by the Liberals of Kingston on Friday last terminated a condition of suspense that had grown almost painful to many leading politiians in various parts of the Province. For a considerable time Mr. Harty's the a considered me. Heavy health has not been good, and although the Commissioner has experienced more recently a decided improvement in his physical condition, the general opinion was that he would not seek

in his physical condition, the general opinion was that he would not seek re-election. Indeed Mr. Pense, President of the Kingson Liberal Association, in nominating Mr. Harty on Friday evening, declared that the Commissioner himself desired retirement on the score of health; but the Government did not want to lose the services of such an able man. Mr. Pense added that the Liberals of Kingston are of one mind regarding the selection of Mr. Harty again.

This decision will occasion no small satisfaction in every quarter where uncertainty and difficulty had arisen as to how Mr. Harty's place in the Government should be filled facing an election. Now, however, that the Commissioner has definitely decided to stand the only remaining task of his friends is the all important work or e-electing him. We sey all important, because it is well understood that should Mr. Harty be defeated in Kingston he will not offer himself in any other constituency. The same difficulty that his nomination has just removed would in that event re-appear; and in political circles it is asserted that the present Government, if returned once more to power, would drop the portfolio of Public. Works—temporarily at all events.

#### NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

#### Still in the Front Rank.

The annual meeting of this Company was held at its head office in Toronto en January 25th Mr John L. Blaikle, President, was appointed chairman, and Mr. Wm. McCabe secretary. The Directors' report presented at the meeting showed marked proofs of continued progress and solid prosperity in every leading branch of the Company's business. Details of the substantial gains made by the Company during the past year are more patteularly referred to in the remarks of the President and report of the Consulting Actuary.

Actuary. Summary of the Financial Statement and Balance Sheet for the Year ended De-cember 31st, 1897.

comber 31st, 1877.

Cash income 5.

Repositive and the factor of the fac Investment pointers, promise to a standard order payments to a standard order payments to a standard order promise to a standard order pointers and the standard order pointers and the standard order pointers and tound correct, JAS, CARLYLES, Auditor, Auditor,

Wall, MCABE, Managing Director.
Audited and found correct,
JAS, CARLIVLE, M.D.,
Talk, W. T. Standen, of New York, the
company's consulting actuary, in his
full and detailed report of the year's
operations, said:—
"I have very carefully examined the
accounts and balance sheet of the company, as at December 31st, 1837, and
beg leave to report to you as follows
upon the result of such examination:—
"Your obligation for investment policies that matured in 1837 called for an
outlay of over \$39,600—the individual
settlements not only being generally
satisfactory, but, as a matter of fact,
comparing more than favourably with
the settlements made by other comrantes upon similar forms of policies,
"The covering of this obligation, together with \$136,579.8 paid to beneficiarties ander policies that matured by
death of the insured, \$28,005.10 paid for
matured endowments, \$1,291.6 paid to
annutiants; and \$15,101.08 paid for surrendered policies, sites a total of over
\$271,000\*\* paid on the ritems of
disbursements in a life insurance comran's business are practically unconrollatile—some other items involved in
the cost of management being more of
the surface control. It is, therefore,
very gratifying to me, as an evidence
of very careful management, to note
that those controllable expenses are
less than eight per cent of your total
disbursements.
"The continued tendency to lower
frates of interest upon such strictly

at those controllable expenses are so than eight per cent of your total soursements.

"The continued tendency to lower tes of interest upon such attesty stellars are considered to the control of the co

stavourable as the actual settlements ow being made by the best-managed mipanies. The settlements of the settlements of the settlements of the settlements of the settlement o

our space as the business conlinues to grow in the future
"The Securing of this property is generally lexarded as a splendid stroke of brisiness, and a profitable, solid insection of the section of the section of the continuity.

"As on many previous occasions, you will be pleased to observe that in everything that goes to make a life insurance company successful the excess, solidity, and gain for the pollly-holders.

gress, solidity, and gain for the policy-holders.

"For example, compare the business of 1897 and 1896 under the following heads: Percent.

	Increase over 1854	Inciens
ksiets as at Dec.3), 1897, \$2,773,177,5 Lish Income (93,55%) ns, in force, 18,913,578,6	22 \$237,343.81 19 57,762.41 00 1,451,768.09	10.2 9. 8.3
remium in- come 582,431,5	6 12,670,41	7.9
nterest In-	3 15,092,00	11.8

"The assets of the company are of high class, a d after providing for the company are of the company are of the class, a d after providing for the company of \$27,121.31, the percentage of et surplus to liabilities being 18.2, and the precentage of assets to liabilities thing 118.2. I shall not get that will the company of the company

peting 183.2 I shall not refer more particularly to the assets, as that will he done by Vice-President the Hon. St. Alland deal of insurance is being done nowadaya, of such a character that it may be more fairly legarded as linacinary, rather than real insurance—no taughtle assets being fail and an account of the control of the contro

should persistently keep up their policies, and not allow them to lapse or,
ternilante.

"A year ago I submitted a table
showing the experience of eleven consideral properties of the control of the conternilations of the control of the conternilations' each had experienced,
and what the percentage was. The
North American made a far better
showing than any of the eleven, and
official figures given in the last Doshowing than any of the eleven, and
official figures given in the fast Doillow of the control of the control
"The importance of a thorough audit
of any company's affairs can scarcely
be overestimated, when that audit is
thorough and exhaustive. I can state
teemed auditor, Dr. Cariyle,
"Besides this, however, there is a
most careful and compete examination of everything relating to the company's position made every year by the
Dominion Edvernment. Supermetheden
curity on one by the company, and sees
that every requirement of the Insurance Act is being strictly compiled
with.

This expanination is made entirely.

Dominion lifectiment. Superinterident of Insurance, who examines every security owned by the company, and seek ance wet is being stretch completed with.

This examination is made entirely independent of any person connected with the company, and the risult is published in the insurance blue book. "I have already treapsased too much upon your time and patience, yet cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the unwearied zeal, dilligence, and ability of Mr. McZue, our man out officient secretary, and I may add, of the office staff senerally.

"And last of all, though certainly not the lesst of all, we are indebted to our army of agents in the field, who will be a superior of the office staff senerally.

"And last of all, though certainly our army of agents in the field, who will be a superior of the office staff senerally.

"And last of all, though certainly out the lesst of all, we are indebted to our army of agents in the field, who when the company as the North American Life at their back, they win many intories, and that, too, by fair and honourable means."

can die at titler tiese, ricey win many consistent and monourable means."

The Hon. G. W. Allan, Vice-President, said:

"The President has stated that he would like me, as Vice-Fresident of the Company, to make some reference to the company, and the care shown by the Directors in the investment of the company, and the care shown by the Directors in the investment of the finds, is the large increase in our interest income from the tree of the assets of the finds, is the large increase in our interest income from the tree of the safety of the care, and the care shown by the Directors in the investment of the finds, is the large increase in our interest income factors and the care shown by the Directors in the investment of the finds, is the large increase in our interest income factors of the position of our assets. We have invested in:—

		age	e of
Mortgages, etc	655,197 202,203 202,231 176,381 157,780	t. 05: 93 80 83 44 61	22.9 10.5 7.3 6.4 5.7
tion, and quarterly and half-yearly pre- miums, being ba- ance of year's pre- miums not yet paid.	11-	37	3.6
Cash in banks Cash on hand	. 57,743	78}	2.1
and accrued	. 35,376		1.1
	\$2,778,177	22	100

\*Market value exceeds this by \$21.45.1.1 22 100

\*Market value exceeds this by \$21.45.1.1 41 including the company's building.

"I think you will agree with me this shows a highly satisfactory state of arfairs, and must be doubly reassuring to the same of th

one office at present vacant is smooth, bespoken. All the properties in possession of the Company are well rental; and giving the Company a fair return.

"Brom the figures taken from the est Dominion Government report, I

find that our Company receives a net routin on the real catale largely in excess of any of the company's provincial managers, hospectow, and agoncy staff, said:

Mr. J. N. Lake, in moving a vote of thanks to the Company's provincial managers, hospectow, and agoncy staff, said:

between the perstanency of our business. From the last Government report 1 find that of the total net increase in insutance of all Canadian companies for that year, this Company held alm and the companies of the total net increase in insutance of all Canadian companies for that year, this Company lead and the companies for the year, this Company statement of affaits to our agents being men of integrity and high standing in their profession, and who endeavour to carry out our wishes and tinaseat their business of the year. The company statement of affaits to our agents being men of integrity and high standing in their profession, and who endeavour to carry out our wishes and tinaseat their business the agent is very materially alded in his work by representing the North Amerikan—a Compary baving such a large surptus in proportion to its Habilities, and its earning-power below. The majority of its competitors is a tower of strength to its agents. I most sincerely constantiate our very efficient staff of representatives on the work they accomplished last year, the number of insurance thereon \$3,569,021—a tpuly grand year's work.

"It will be gratifying to everyone interested in the Company, and speaks volumes for the company and speaks volumes for the company and speaks volumes for the company, and speaks volumes for the company and speaks volumes for the company and speaks volumes for t

:--12th Year, 17th Year 7th Year.

Cash Income.
Assets.

7th Year.

\$222,282.61 \$ 434,626.42 \$ 1.99,530.19

1,413,978.00 2,773,177.00

is... 54:2318.99 1,413.078.00 2,773.177.00 co. 6,571,330 12,060,080 18,015.478 co. 16,771,330 12,060,080 18,015.478 co. 16,771,330 12,050,080 18,015.478 co. 16,771,330 12,050,080 18,015.478 co. 16,771,330 12,050,080 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,

pany is a good one for the policy-holders.

"This company has always closed its hooks promphy at December 21st, and the hooks promphy at December 21st, and the proper service of the property and property of the property of the property and property of the property of

1882:-		
,,,,,	1	ercentage
		of Total
	R	arnings to
	Earnings To	tal Asset
Company.	since 1882.	since 1882.
1. North American	\$600,081 89	23.85
2	101 591 00	8.48
2	63,480 27	10.56
3		10.18
<u> </u>		5 98
5 ···· ··· ··· ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	net surplus.	NII.

in the second of the second of

I was pleased to find the satisfactory names in which the last still had been add during 1857. The Interest due and secreted on all loans held by the constant properties of the satisfactory of the last still had been seen to see the satisfactory of the satisfactory in 1856, of 22,201.73. From an examination of the real status I consider that the company must sooner or latter realize a handsome profit from these third the company must sooner or latter realize a handsome profit from these third the seed that the company must sooner in the satisfactory investments for money at the present time, the company cannot distributed by all companies in finding satisfactory investments for money cannot distribute them retain 18 and 19 and

mortality table.

After the usual vote of thanks had been passed, the election of directors took place, after which the newly-elected board met, and Mr. John L. Plaikle was unanimously sected presidents.

Frank Smith vice-presidents.

#### E. B. A.

ST. MARY'S BRANCH NO. 24, ALMONTE

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

There was a good attendance at the regular meeting held on Thursday the 18th. Our members are all taking a deep interest in the branch and the prospects for increasing our member ship in the near future are good. We elected one member at the meeting and have the promise of more next month. The officers were installed by Very Rev. Canon Foley, Chaplain of the branch. He also addressed the meeting at some length. He was pleased to see the branch in a prosperous condition and hoped to see its membership increasing by young men also by older ones, for it was doing good work by assisting members and sympathisting with them in their distress and encouraged us to go on in our duty be our society and ourselver. The following resolution of condonee was adopted whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to her sternal reward the beloved wite of our Brother and Chancellor Timothy McAuliffic to the Divine Will we tender our Brother and family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of great sfiltion. Resolved that while submitting to the Divine Will we tender our Brother and family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of great sfiltion. Resolved that a copy be sent to our brother and to the Grand See'y for publication. W. Lang, S.T.

#### KING'S DAUGHTERS.

As a Society They Vouch for Ryckman's Kootensy Cure for Rheumatiam.

### A MARVELLOUS BLESSING APPRECIATED.

AMANUELILOUS BLESSIAU

APPRECIATED.

HAMILTON, ONT., April 2, 1895.

S. S. Ryckman, Esq., M. F.,
Hamilton, Ont.
Dear Sir.—We, as a society, have
adopted this means. "express our
sincere thanks for your valuable meditine, "Kockenay Cure," which you so
generously donated to the Cheerful
Workers' Gircle of King's Daughters,
Hamilton. It has proved a blessing in
soveral cases of rheumatic suffering by
effecting a cure, and in une case especi
slly, that of Geo. Ball, residing on
Sanford Avenue, near Huron Street, we
desire to thank you. When we first
viaited Mr. Ball in September last he
was a hopeless and helpless invalid, his
condition being brought about by Sciatica Rheumatism of long standing, we
gave him a bottle of Kootenay Cure,
which he took with such beneficiaresults that in three weeks time he was
albe to walk, and to-day, after taking
three-bottles, is completely cured and
working at hard I sbor. His case was
an unusually bad one and his cure is
little short of mervellous, and we have
no hesitation in saying "Kootenay
Cure" cured him. Should you think
suffering humanity would be benefited
by the publication of this letter, you are
at liberty to all or any part of it.

Wishing you continued success with
the medicine and thanking you once
more, we rezusata,
(Signed) May Parar, President.
(Signed) May Parar, President.

#### Bentul

DR. McGAHEY, DENTIST (Honor Graduate, Toron er Yonge and Alice Sts.



Vapo (resolene. For Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds,

Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh.

Vapo-Cresolene Co.

HOW TO SEE THE POINT AND PLACE IT.

unctuation without Rules of Grammar.

A book of 40 pages, which teaches punchisting rapidity by example. Many people who have studied English, Latin and Greek Grainmar are very careless and slovenly punctuators. This book is indispens-able to all writers. By roall, 20 cts. 123 Liberty St., N.Y.

#### TOUR IN LUROPE—JUNE TO SEPT.

Miss H. M. Hill., 194 Bloor St. West, Toronto, is organizing her Ninth Tour, as-sisted by Mrs. Robert Smith, Stratford, Ort., sailing from New York June 4th for Naples, passing through Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England Germany, Switzerland, France, England Scotland, Misser and Market Special Scotland.

# FREE CATALOGUE Mailed to anyone on application.

\*\* CRESCENT BICYC **BICYCLE** 

The Popular Wheel at the Standard Pa and No Better Wheel at Any Price.

HYSLOP BROS.

### Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Separate School Board of this City, at a meet-ing held on the 11th day of January 1898 passed the following By-law:

ing held on the 11th day of January, 1898 passed the following By-law:

By-law No. 7 of the Board of Trustees of the Trustees of the Trustees of the January, 1898 passed the following By-law:

By-law No. 7 of the Board of Trustees of the January Claims and January Languary Claims and January Claims and January Languary L

have attached to unemainterest.

4th. That the money so borrowed a bentures shall bear interest at the rate more annum, which interest shall be a fact days of June a little shall be a little s

hen payable.
That the said Debentures may be payable to
or to order, the Coupons may be signed by
or tary, or his signature may be engraved or
of thereon, and be as valid as his own signa-

Sth. This By-law shall take effect on the Eleventh Sth. This By-law shall take effect on the Eleventh Day of Jaouary, in the year of Our Lord One Thous-and Fight Hundred and Ninety-eight Very Rev. J. J. McCANN, Chairman, Rev. F. F. ROHLEDER, Scoretary.



## OVER 15.000 IN USE...

The favorite of all writing machines. Interchangeable typewheels, calticking, period aligument, most durable machine on the market All other makes taken in archange. Write for special prices to clergymen, seachers and convents.

**Oreelman** Bros.

Typewriter Co.

19 Adelalde Street
J. J. SEITZ. Non. TORONTO

REMOVAL.

DR. SWANN AND W. C. ADAMS, TO 27 CARLTON STREET. DENTISTS, TRIL HOME 2419. · 6.

### RENFREW'S HOLIDAY FUR SALE

#### See our Prices

Beaver Capes, 20 in. long, \$25
" " 25 in. " \$50
" " 30 in. " \$75
Monkey Cape, 30 in. " \$75
Astrachan Capes, 26 in. long, \$20
Raccoon Cape, 25 in. long, \$25
Electric Seal, 20 in. long, \$15
" " 30 in. " \$30
Greenland Seal Cape, 25 in. \$15
" " 30 in. \$25

These Capes have rather a full sweep, and must be clear-ed at these ridiculously low prices.

#### G. M. RENFREW Co.

5 King St. East, Toroato 35 & 39 Buade St., Quebec

### COAL AND WOOD Lowest Prices. Best Quality Lowest Prices. Best Quality



Offices—20 King St. West, 409 Yonge St., 739 Yonge St., 578 Queen St. West, 415 Spadina Ave, 309 Queen St. East, 1852 Queen St. West, 204 Wellealer St. Yard-Explanade East, nos Berkeley St. "Explanade East, foot of Church St. Bath 1 rat St., opposite From St. "Bath 1 rat St., opposite From St. "369 Pape Ave, (at G.T.R. crossing).

THE ELIAS ROGERS CO.

### DAMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

RATES OF FASSAGE—First Cabls—Montreal to Liverpool or Londonderry, \$60,00 to \$50, single; \$100 to \$100 return. Several Cabls—\$84.00 to \$100 return. Several Cabls—\$84.00 to \$100 return. Several Cabls—\$84.00 to \$40, constructors. Beliate or Glasgow, Including outsit, \$25,00 to \$85.00 single \$100 to \$100

DAVID TORMANCE & CO.

General Agents, Mo.

17 St. Sacrament Street.

### St. Michael's College

(In Affiliation with Toronto University)
Under the special patroage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and
Directed by the Basilian Fathers. FULL CLASSICAL,

SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSES

The Grace 0f a

Hebe

We can thoroughly recommitted, Contour and Magnetic Chave become famous for their unexcelled durability. The

is used and recommended by all the leading dressmakers. It can be relied upon not to stain, cut through at the ends or become detached.

The Crompton Corset Company

#### Chats with the Children

THE PIR. THE PRACE AND THE PILL.

Protty Polly Porkins she made a pump-kin plo; Poter Porkins came along and stole it on the siv.

Potor Porkins came along and stole is on the sly.

He ake it all and protty soon was taken veryill,

And then the doctor came around with such a nasty pill.

His mother put it in a peach and gave it him to eat,

And said, "Now eat it up my dear, you'll find it nice and sweet."

When she asked if it was gone that naughty boy did say,

"Oh, yes unamma, I ate the peach, and throw the stone away!"

Cousin Flo.

#### AN INTRODUCTION.

Dear Children.—The editor has given this department of the paper over to "Cousin Flo" who is going to try and make it very interesting to

over to "Cousm Flo" who is going to try and make it very interesting to you.

We shall have lots of funny stories and verses, competitions for prizes, and a "Correspondence Corner," where in all the little cousms can meet together, and exchange their views.

There are such lots of Catholic children in Toronto and out of it, whose parents take the "Register," and I am sure they have often felt as though they would like to be able to write a letter to the paper sometimes and tell the other children what fine times they have; what prizes they won at school, and all about their pets, and other things dear to the hearts of boys and girls.

Well, they may do so; letters will be inserted if not too long, whenever there is sufficient space. I also want to receive suggestions for competitions and anything you can think of You can write to me just as you would to a friend, and be sure I shall always answer you, sympathies with you in evarything you tell me. Now I am going to tell you about the first competition for a prize.

#### ALLITERATION

Do any of my young readers know what alliteration is?

It is a piece of composition in which every one of the words begins with the same letter of the alphabet. It must read as though there were really some sense in it.

I am going to offer a prize for the best specimen of alliteration sent in. Competitors must be school boys and girls not more than sixteer, years of 486.

age.
Each article must not contain more
than seventy-five words and must be
accompanied by the name, address
and age of the sender.
This is very interesting work, and
helps to increase ones knowledge of
composition and language.
The following will show what I

An ATTEMPT AT ALLITERATION.

An artful and audacious aristocrat, assuming assurance and an attitude attempted an attack against artizans. An army arose actually, all arizans and attifucers, and attacked aristocrats at an advantage. Aristocratis army an advance. Aristocrats afterwards attempted an attack and accordingly artizans advanced, ambush appeared and attacked advancing army, and after awful agony and anguish aristocrats asked another armistice and artizans again assented.

another armistice and artizans again assented.

You see, no word begins with any letter but "a." You may choose "a "if you like, but your composition must be different from the above.

Here is another.

Blance beheld beautiful bees buzzing beside babbling brook.

You may one so distinct that if you like, but a is usually the easiest letter to manage, because the conjunctives and, and an, commence with it.

You may use a dictionary, of course, look through one first, and see which letters are the most likely to make a success. There are more words that commence with some letters than with others.

The best papers sent in will be published, and to the author of the very best I will give a handsome story book.

Three weeks is the time allowed;

very best I will give a handsome story book.

Three weeks is the time allowed; all letters must reach me not later than Thursday, Feb. 17th.

This is the first of a series of competitions which it has been decided to organize; to make the children's deartment in the "Begister" interesting and profitable to them.

I suppose a good many of you want to know why you must write on only one side. Woll, it is because the printer has to prop the sheets up in front of him while he is putting the type together, and if he had to turn the paper over he would get confused, and perhaps mix all your sentences up together, like a druggist making up a bottle of medicine and though it might look funny in print, you would not like to have your composition spoilt.

Here the graceimen of "mixe, types."

months are your composition spoilt.

Here is a specimen of "mixet types."

"The funeral cortage went solemning down the street, with a lot of articles tied to its tall, some having on carning and the street, and attached, a long string of carnages followed, containing an old oyster can, a dilapidated boot, and a tin kettle full of the relatives and friends of the deceased."

Of course this is two paragraphs mixed up, one shout a funeral and the uther about a poor dog whom some had boys had driven frantic, but it looks ever ridiculous, desent it!

We will have some puzzles and conumdrums as well, and I will give some prizes svory quarter to the boy or giri solving the largest number.

I will say good-bye for this week. Remember, my dear children, it rests with you to make this part of the paper interesting to yourselves, because if we do not help the efforts of others to interest and amuse us, sothing they can do will be of much use to that out.

Cousin Flo.

ARDINAL MIBRONS WOULD PROTECT THE

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20.—Cardinal Gibbons, leading Protestant ministers, lawyers and a number of prominent society women are interested in a bill to be introduced in the legislature for the protestion of song-birds in Maryand. The cardinal, in speaking of the proposed law, said last night: "I am un thorough accord with the proposition to have the birds protested, and my words caunot be clothed in too strong language. We are a nation of vandals. Birds make the choir of the heavens, and they should by all means be protected. I have spoken of the slaughter of the poor little songetors, and 1 am delighted that measures will be taken by which they will be guarded."—Boston Transcript.

THE CATUOLIC CHURCH AND THE ANIMAL

"May I be allowed in reply to Mr. Cunliffe's letter in your April number to state that he is quite mistaken, both with regard to the present Pope's attitude towards the animal question and that of the Roman Church towards bull-fighting. In February, 1894, Leo XIII. instructed Cardinal Rampella to inform M Uhrich, the President of the French Society for the protection of Animals, that the work of his Society (this had special reference to bull-fighting, about which M. Uhrich had writt-a to the Popo), 'was most acceptable to his paternal heart on account of its very humane and Christian object," sommamento acceptable to his paternal heart on account of its very humane and Christian object," sommamento acceptable to stoppo altamente umani arno corlistiano. 'Pope Fius V. issued a bull condemning bull-fights in the strongest torma, describing them as sport worthy of demons rather than men declaring all rulers who should pern determine to held in their territories ipso facto excommunicate, denying Christian burial to the combatants and warning all participators therein that they thereby incurred the anger of God 'indignationem omnipotentis Dei."—The Animals Friend.

"The fact that I am a good wari

"The fact that I am a good musician," said the lady from a country village, "was the means of saving my life during the flood in our town a few years ago." "How was that?" asked the young lady who sang. "When the water struck our house my husband got on the folding bed and floated down stream until he was resound." "And what did you do?" "Well, I accompanied him upon the piano."

I accompanied him upon the plano,"
Manager: "So you think you can
stand the arduous duties of a variety
actor? You know in our play we find
occasion to throw you down a thirtyfoot flight of stairs into a barrel of
sorap-iron." "I think I can manage sorap-iron." "I think I can manage it," said the hungry man who had applied for a job. "I was a collector for a hire furniture dealer for three

#### NEWS OF VICTORY.

Ridney Pills Have Many Starti Cures to their Credit in Bruce Cour. Medicine Made Can Approach Them.

poete: kidney Fills Have Many Startling Cares to their Credit in Bree County—Ne Medicine Made Can Approach Them.

Patsixy, Jan. 81.—A marked peculiar, ity of the people of Bruce County is their firm belief in Dodd's Kidney Pills as a sure ouro for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all other Kidney broubles. So many romarkable cures have been made by Dodd's Kidney Pills in this country that the people's confidence in them is only natural.

One of those who have been rescued by Dodd's Kidney Pills in James Thompson, of Paisley. He suffered for years with "an extreme case of Diabetes," and was so bad be could hardly move. Almost every medicine on the market was tried, without effect. Then he tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. His recovery began at that time. Now he is fully restored to health.

Mr. Thompson is only one of many thousands who have been cured of Kidney Pills. The simple, undeniable truth is that every person who has used them for any of these diseases has been thoroughly and permanently cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills stand alone, in proud position far above any rivals.

Dodd's Kidney Pills stand alone, in proud position far above any rivals.

Dodd's Kidney Pills stand alone, in proud position far above any rivals.

Dodd's Kidney Pills stand alone, in proud position far above any rivals.

Dodd's Kidney Pills at an all impurities of the blood. Thy year the only medicine on Shi that will positively cure Bright's at the control of the will be sent, or receipt of price, by all of the will be sent, or receipt of price, by the Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

#### Farm and Garden

Now York Tribune says the first shorthorn cattle were brought to Vir-ginia soon after the Revolution. Just one hundred years ago Kentuck began breeding Shorthorns. Sixty began breeding Shorthorns. Sixty-two years ago the famous importations were made into the Scioto Valley. The Duchees blood came in 1840 from the famous Mr. Bates to Mr. Vail, of Troy, N.Y. Besidos these, there have been hundreds of importations made into many States. To day the Shorthorn is the most universally disseminated of any cattle in the United States.

States.

The Shorthorn is now considered a distinctively beef animal, although it should be considered as a general purdistinctively beef animal, although it should be considered as a general purpose animal; in truth, there have been, and, no doubt, are now, some of the mest wonderful darry cows to be found among the Shorthorns. Breeders differed in their ideas of what a Shorthorn should be. Mr. Bates and his school sought to develop the milking qualities, other breeders neglected these in breeding for distinctively beef type.

It is to be feared that it must be confessed that the Shorthorn is not today as valuable in the daty as she once was and might be now had not milking qualities been somewhal lost sight of. However, whether this has not been to the advantage of the breed, looking at it as a beef breed, is a question that, I think, must be answered in the affirmative. Perhaps the highest degree of excellence can never become differing fundamentally as do milk production and beef production. The Shorthorn is one of the largest breeds in existence; mature bulls will "sigh from 1.200 to 1,800 pounds. The colors run from pure white to dark red; some are aported, some speekled, and some roan. In the United States the red is the favorite color; in England, curiously enough, roan or white seems as much in favor as anything, and a pure white animal recently took a royal prize.

Thirty years ago, in Central Ohio, it was not uncommon for a wealthy farmer to pay \$500 for a bull calf of good breeding. He could chon, and for ten years afterwards, sell his beef cattle for about six cents per pound, live weight, and as he sought to get them to somewhere about 1,500 pounds weight, they would bring him near or quite \$100 seals. There was, of course, some fun in farming in those days. It paid then to breed the best, and it will pay now to breed no other sort, if we could but see it. And these times are coming back to us, not, perhaps, just in the old measure, but certainly far nearer to it than we have seen in ten years. Western tanoules are surely failing; there is no hops for them; the wild grasses are doomed beneath the "golden hoofs" of the shoep. Thirty years ago, in Central Ohio,

Black rot has been causing serious havos among the cabbage plants of the United States. Some fields in Ohio, Wisconsin and New York states have been quite ruined. The damage Ohio, Wisconsin and Now York states have been quite ruined. The damage at Racine, Wis., for three years is estimated at \$100,000. The disease may be spread by the seed, manure and insects, especially slugs. Late planted cabbage are less liable to damage than those planted early. The germ develops best in very hot weather, while cool weather seems to check it. Rotation of crops is strongly advised as a means of prevention. The planting of other crops for a long series of years," says a bulletin "The planting of other crops for a long series of years," says a bulletin issued by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture, "seems to the only satisfactory way of getting rid of the disease when it has once become serious. Fielde that have shown even a little of the disease should not be planted to cabbages or other cruciferous plants for several vears."

A. O. H.

At a regular meeting of the County
Board of Directors, of the A.O.H.,
held January 28th, the following resotution was unanimously adopted:

That—Whereas it has pleased Atmighty God to call to her eternal reward, Kathleen, the beloved child of
our respected Provin rial President,
Brother Hugh McGaffrey,
Be it Resolved—That we the York
County Board of Directors, hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss
sustained by Bro. McGaffrey, his wife
and family, and extend to them our
most sincere sympathy and condelence
in their sad sfilletion,
Be it further Resolved—That a copy
of this, resolution be inserted in the
minutes of this meeting, and sent to
Bro. McGaffrey and family, and great
to The Carrioto Register and Record
for publication.

J. Bernana, G. President.

J. J. BRENNAN, C. President. P. J. COADY, C. Secretary.

Sovere colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary ponetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold are cought, colds, inflammation of the lungs affections of the three the transfer of the three transfer of three transfer of the three transfer of three transfer

### OBITUARY.

MR PATRICK JORDAN.

There died at the village of Connaught, in the County Dundas, quite recently, a man of singular natural endowments, which were supplemented with the choicest gifts of a cound Catholic education; and although the newspapers of the county of which in was so long an honored resident, as well as The Carnolle Research, as well as The Carnolle Research; as well as The Carnolle Research sites, of which publication he was always an onthusiastic admirer, have already contained long and interesting sketches of his useful career, yet, I trust, that it will be permitted to one who onjystel his generous confidence and his wall as the state of the second of the seco

moned to his bedeade one of his daugn-ters, a young lady, who, in a remark-able degree, inherits many of the fine qualities of the father, and entrusted her with the following communica-

"I have now only a short time to live, but I wish that as soon as I am gone you will send word to my friend, Mr. Mungovan."

A lotter, containing the announcement of my lamonted friend's death was—I have good reason to believe—forwarded to the office of The Carnotte.

Reverse but it never reached my HETER, but it never reached my

was—I have good teasure of the Register, but it never reached my hands.

Patrick Jordan was born in Killalee, County of Mayo, Ireland, in the year 1890. This spot, readers of The Register and the special spot of the was a listory of its own. It was here a centry ago, an strand French force landed, intent on making common cause with armed frishmen, who, goaded by systematic persecution, vowed that the cut-throat and the hired mercenary of the Saxon must go. That patriotic movement, although subsequently drowned in the warm life-blood of Irishmen, leaves behind it memories that are still fondly cherished, not the most insignificant being the stampede which the savage yeomanry made in the direction of Casticber, as they were pursued, pike in hand, by the sturdy mon of Mayo. This breathless flight of the cowardly and brutalized soldiery is still alluded to in the language of the peasantry as "the Casticbar Races." Patrick Jordan whe, doubtlessly in a large measure, owed the strength of his national characteristics to the accident of birth in a spot possessing a history so glorious, was not old enougn to be present at "the Castlebar Races" but we may be certain that some of his immediate ancestors had thus share of the day's fun.

It was in that ever-memorable year, 1847, when emigration from Ireland

Issues." but we may be certain that some of his immediate ancestors had thus chare of the day's fun.

It was in that over-memorable year, 1847, when emigration from Ireland assumed the dimensions of a panic; when Irishmen fled from their beloved land, as they would fly from a house of pestilence, that Patrick Jordan crossed the Atlantic, settling in the County of Dundas, Ont. Here hengaged in the business of school teacher, at which he continued for thirty-sighty years. At the time Mr. Jordan commenced to teach the young ire how the settle of the settle of

calling of school teacher has good reason to thank Mr. Jordan for words of encouragement and deeds of substantial kindness; and many yet who mow fill positions of trust, emolument have good cause to blees the mind that directed the young Irishman's face towards the County of Dundas.

Mr. Jordan was a magistrate of many years' standing. Able, intelligent and conscientions, his judgments were never called in question. But it is off the magisterial bench that his rowning achievements have been won. Here he reconciled conflicting differences, smoothed bitter asperities, restored harmony amongst neighbors and strangled litigation in its incipiency.

and strangled ligation in its surjectory.

During many years of his life Mr.
Jordan acted as pension agent, and it was a popular belief, that like Prospero's wand, his was the only pen sufficiently enchanting to hypnotize the Washington authorities. Tens of thousands of dollars have, through his zeal and intelligent judgment, in this manner found their way into the various counties of Eastern Ontario.

Mr. Jordan had accommissed some fine farming property and died com-

Mr. Jordan had accumulated some fine farming property and died com-paratively wealthy. The old home-stead, long renowned as the head-quarters of an hospitality proverbial throughout these counties, is coupled by the estimable woman who is now his widow, together with two daugh-

ors and a son. Another son, Lawence, is the owner of a magnificent arm at the adjuning Township of Finch; another son, John, is the Ontario agent for a large manufactur ing firm of Chicago; a daughter—a woman of remarkable cloverness—resides at DeKalb, N Y., whilst another is the wife of Mr. James McGovern, a progressive farmer of this section. An idea of the esteem in which Mr. Jordan was held could be had from the immense demonstration made at his funoral. It was a spontaneous outpouring of the people who, in all their actions, manifested the most sincere sorrow. Three hundred carriages were in attendance; the mourn-ful cavaleade extending from his late home at Connaught to the burial place at Chestreille, a distance of four miles. As his end was peace, so let us hope that what the world considers death, was only in his case a passage to a never-ending happiness.

### SHATTERED NERVES.

THE MOST PREVALENT TROUBLE OF THE CENTURY.

It Attacks People of Both Sexes and All Age
-A Complete Breakdown Follows United
Prompt Measures For Relief are Taken.

Probably the most prevalent troul'on this continent to-day is nervous
prostration. How frequently we hear
this term and yet how few appear to
realize its full deadly import. Nervous
prostration is to be found among people
of all walks in life, and among children
as well as adults. Among young people
of all walks in life, and among children
as well as adults. Among young people
it is often the result of our light pressure
system of education. Among those of
more mature years it may be received
more in the property of the disease and
restore the shattered nerve forces to
worries in the result is a breaking
to may be the measures are taken to
stay the ravages of the disease and
restore the shattered nerve forces to
their normal condition. One such sufforer who has regained health gives
her experience for the benefit of those
less fortunate. Miss Edith Draper, who
resides with her parents at Belhavon,
Ont., is a young lady who is very
popular among her circle of sequinitances, and they all rejoice at her restoration to health. To a reportor who
called upon her she gave the following
particulars concerning her illness and
cure. "You know," said the young
lady, "how ill I was last winter when
friends feared that I was going into a
decline. I of the early part of the winter
both father and mother were attacked
with la grippe, and I had to look afte
them as well as attend to the household
work. The strain was more thus
it would wan nervus present when
friends feared that I was going into a
decline. I but he was more than
the work will albe to leave my room and
go about the house, but my nerves did
not soom to regain their strength.
My limbs would withen as though I
had St. Vitus' dance, I was subject to
headaches, had a very poor appoitie
and was so weak that I could scarcely
go about. I had been advised to try
Pink Pills and one day spoke to the
doctor about them, and he said he be
lieved they would d

#### C. Y. L. L. A. Notes.

C. Y. L. L. A. Notes,

The Catholic Young Ladies Literary Association met on Wednesday evenivat the residence of Miss O. Clarke, Crawford street. A copy of the anual report, sent to the Toronto Local Council of Women, was read by the secretary. A communication asking for a history of the association and its work, for publication in a book now being prepared on "Women's Olubs in Canada," was read, and the secretary instructed to attend to the matter. Committees for the February "At Home" in St. George's Hall reported very favorable progress.

The nunth canto of Dante's "Inferno" was then read and carefully studied. Vocal numbers were contributed by Miss Alice Waish.

The next meeting of the association will take place on Taeeday evening, February let at the home of Miss Maud Landy, 162 Strachan ave.

They Nayar Fair.—Mr. S. M. Bough-

They Navar Fair.—Mr. S. M. Boughnor, Laugton, writ s: "For about two
years I was troubled with Inward Piles,
but by using Farmelee's Pills, I was
completely cured, and although four
years have clapsed since then they have
easi-billions and a specific for tills,
are
anti-billions and a specific for tills,
Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dysogsia, Costiveness, Headache, Piles, etc.,
and will regulate the secretions and
remove all billions matter.

#### Domestic Reading

Satan cannot down you without you

Heaven sets lofty ladders for all

Wealth is too poor to purchase wis

There are no big words in the ser-

Coming close to Christ brings men

The best thing to do is to do well whatever God gives us to do. An idle reason lessens the weight of

the good ones you gave

Those who trample on the helpless re liable to cringe to the powerful.

Those who trust to any rock but God will find it sand in the day of their distress; it will fail them when they most need it.

It must be somewhere written that the virtues of mothers shall occasionally be visited on their children as well as the sins of their fathers.

Money can do much, but it cannot do all. We must know the province of it and confine it there, and even spurn it back when it wishes to get farther.

Remember that, if the opportunities for great deeds should never come, the opportunity for good deeds is renewed for you day by day. The thing for us to long for is goodness, not glory.

Avoid the company of the person you are in danger of. This you can do if you are willing 'none will force you if you are not If you will go seek for a thief, no wonder if you are robbed.

Even the mereifulness of one good man sounds like a voice of pardon from Heaven; just as the power and the exclusion of men sound like a kaell of hogelessness, and de actually bind the sin upon the soul.

It is a fine thing to be an oracle, to which an appeal is always made in all discussions. When a person is really full of information and does not abuse it to crush conversation, his part is to that of the real talkers what instrumental accompaniment is in a trio or quartette of vocalists.

A maiden is like a half-blown dam-ask rose, fair as a dream, and full of the sweet fragrance of the purity of dawning womanhood. Troat her as a thing too sacred for this world; watch over her with gentle, loving tender-ness; for evil associations, like alleys and mildew, will canker and blight her life.

Shall we stop at that poor line, the grave? Shall we not stretch our thought beyond and feel the life-blood of this Holy Ohurch, this living body of Ohrist, pulsing cat into the saints who are living there, and coming back throbbing with tidings of their glorious and sympathetic life? It is che very power of this trath of ours to-day that it lays hold on immortality.

The coming of guests revives and enriches the common life, for each has his own tale to tell. His presence in the house is an inspiration, and he does not utterly depart with the Godspeed at the outer gate; something has been left behind, the effect of another individuality which leaves its trace on the household and a subtle fragrance, as when sandalwood has lain for a while in paper, or rosemary among clothes.

Far down in the depths of the forest, under the shadows of gloomy firs, far out on the rolling prairie, springing with the grass, under the full light of the fervid sun, are fair and fragrant blossoms, budding, blossoms, gating, fading, dying, unseen by mortal eye. In millions of homes, scattered over this wide earth of ours, are faired numan blossoms, patient, gentle, thoughtfulsouls, the fragrance of whose daily secrifice fills, unheeded, the air; the flowers of whose offerings wither unseen, on the steps of the altar; the fruits of whose ceaseless toil are plucked by careless hands. How sweet the thought that there is no lot so low, no care so triffing, no life so hidden, that it escapes a father's eye!

SLEPLESSNESS is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sieep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get aleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a low does of Parmelee's Vegetable Fills, gelatine coated, containing no meroury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be retunded.



The Ladder of Pife

By P. L. BEAZLEY

CHAPTER XI. (CONTINUED).

"I am afraid the Chancellor will little good for you," remarked

Albert.
"I am hopeful," observed the lady.
"To be sure, there are moments at which he is said to do wicked things, but at other times he is kind-hearted."

rted."
Well, come, then," said Albert,
he led her and the children into
Chancellor's antochamber.

the Chancellor's antechamber.

"Go back!" cried the valet to
them. "Three times already the
master has refused to see you. I
shall lose my place if I ask him
again."

again."

"I shall take the responsibility."
said Albert, and he conducted the
lady and her children into the Chan
cellor's presence.

"What do you want?" oried the
Chancellor, wrathfully.

"Mercy for my unfortunate husband," replied the lady, and she and
the children throw themselves at his
feet.

"Mercy for my unfortunato husband," replied the lady, and she and the children throw themselves at his feet.

"Stand up," said the Chancellor stornly, though evidently struggling with emotion. "You are the wife of the rebel to whom I have three times refused an audience because justice must have its course. How dare you force an entrance into my room?" The fault, if fault there be," is really mine, said Albert, in a resolution. "I yielded to her request because I could not resist her grief."

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself!" said the Chancellor, and then he was unmintakably touched with compassion for the children.

"The mother again appealed to him." (God," said she, "has placed you as His representative in the position you hold, and God is Love. Have pity, then, on an honorable man who has erred not through malice but through thoughtlessness. Crant him is freedom, and give him back to his unhappy wife and children."

"How she can talk!" said the Chancellor, who was visibly affected. The lady renewed her appeal, and the Chancellor, who was visibly affected. The lady renewed her appeal, and the Chancellor, who was visibly affected. The lady renewed her appeal, and the Chancellor, said the children kiesed his hands and bleesed him, and Abert could not help joining them in thanking him.

"You are a good-natured fellow," said the Chancellor, "but don't play

"You are a good-natured fellow," said the Chancellor, "but don't play tricks like this again if we are to remain friends,"

#### CHAPTER XII.

Albert, having received the profuse and earnest thanks of the lady and children, had just sat down and begun to play a guitar, singing at the same time a song on freedom. There was a rustling at his door, and in a moment the friendly face of a pretty waiting-maid peeped in.

The whole body followed, and the maid asked:

"Are you along a Martin and the maid asked."

maid asked:

"Are you alone? My mistress has heard your lovely playing at a distance, and she would like to hear it near. Besides, she is dreadfully low-spirited. The Chancellor has gone to the Court, and I have been sent to sak if you would do her the pleasure of playing for just a little while."

while."
Albert followed the maid up the stairs with his guitar. Suddenly a hand seized him and lrew him into an embrasure in the corridor. It was Ralph.
"You know the story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife," said Ralph. "Now, if you go in there, think of it and of what I said to you about dangerous heauty."

beauty."

He let the youth go, and Albert speedily went on where the maid led the way. When he entered the fair Bella's room he found her gracefully seated on a couch, looking at her

best.

"I thank you heartily," said she, "for your goodness in coming at my request. Sit down near me and repeat that beautiful air which I have been so rude as to disturb."

Then she took his hand and drew him gently to the couch.

A feeling of uneasiness seized him. He looked at the door with the desire, of escaping.

caping.

Do, please, sing that song you singing a while ago," said Bella, ng her, hand familiarly on his

'shoulder.

Albert obeyed, but kept thinking of plans for securing his freedom. He felt himself, however, gradually falling under the influence of the temptress, and when she saked him, in an insinuating way, if he thought highly of her. as to be ready to do anything whatsoever at har bidding.

"I will put you to the proof, then," observed she.
"Any proof van like"

observed she.
"Any proof you like," was the

"ADJ processing the control of the c

tary."
It seemed to Albert as if icy water were pouring down his back. This, then, was the object of her caressing

ways. He stood up, and in a tone of cold contempt said: "You are mislaten in me and I in you. Never shall I tray my master and my duty for my own gratifica tion."

followed the Chancellor.
Albert remained as if nailed to the ground.
"Joseph and Potiphar's wife!" said he to himself. "The warning was not unnecoseary. The worst of it is that I have brought the trouble on myself by my own weakness."

#### OHAPTER XIII.

Albert was sitting in his room re-flecting on his latest trouble, and two janitors were guarding the door. All at once Ralph stood before him, his finger raised by way of admoni-

his finger raised by way of admoni-tion.

"Young gentleman," said he, "you keep me busy. Do you think I have nothing else to do but to get you out of the nets into which you rest with your eyes open? Well, I warned you about dangerous beauty and you wooldn't haten. Now you have to feel." Tony how all put friend." re-

about dangerous beauty and you wouldn't laten. Now you have to feel."

"If you knew all, my friend," replied Albert, "you would acknowledge that I am not so guilty as I appear to be."

"I know more of the affair than you imagine," said Ralph, laughing.
"I know more of the affair than you imagine," said Ralph, laughing.
"But you certainly are not altogether free from blame. Had you sat with your guitar on a chair at some distance from the lady instead of on the same souch with her—were you coldly politie with her as a sensible secretary should be—then Mrs. Poiphar would scarcely have had the boldness to treat you as she has done. The man who courts danger is sure to fall."

"You are quite right," said Albert, with some impatience; "but you forget that I am not of your age and have not had your experience."

"Well, let all be forgiven and forgotten," observed Ralph. "I have given you my advice and delivered my soul. Now I will announce to you the gospel of your deliverance. I have cleverly managed the Ohancellor, having been taithfully helped by my good friends the door-keeper, the silver washer, and the valet. I can assumyou I had some difficulty in appeasing them, for you had excited their displeasure by your pride. I had to use art and skill in conversation in order to win them over even to a certain extent. The valet has not got over his anger yet. He is content that you should disappear from the house, and thinks that you would be better as a soldier than as a secretary. You must join the army and enter the ranks this very day."

"CHAPTER XIV."

#### OHAPTER XIV.

con the army and enter the ranks this very day."

"Thank God!" oried Albert, with a light heart. "I have long desired to give up this scoretarial business, and I now bless the contretemps that brings me out of it. From my child-hood upwards I have looked upon military service as the best kind of occupation. At last I shall be able to speak out what I think and be intolerant of the unworthy."

"Softly, my friend," remarked Rajph. "You forget that the ties of compulsory service are even harder to bear in the case of the soldier than in that of others. Soldiers are human beings, and weak human beings at that. But I am heartily glad you are so pleased with your fate, and am happy to tell you that your father Squire Otto not only approves of the step you are about to take, but is annious you should take it."

"Doe knew it most your father, who was rather surprised at the information," to have experience of all sorts and conditions of men that I may learn to despise them all? "To knew is not to despise," an sweed Ralpa. "If a man mests with people of bad dispositions amongst his fellows, the consciousness of his town weakness should make him patient with their failings, and even his wrath against crime should recolve itself into the desire of doing what he can to improve the minds and heart of those, who commit it. For the rest, the knowledge of mankind is a treasure, and I think you have had during the past year experience that will be useful to you during your whole life."

"But what is to become of me in the end?" said Albert, with an intentities look. step you are about to take, but is anzious you should take it."

"Does he want me," said Albert, who was rether surprised at the finformation, "to have experience of all sorts and conditions of men that I may learn to despise them all?"

"To ker is not to despise," an awered Ralp.. "If a man meets with people of bad dispositions amongst his fellows, the consciousness of his warm weakness should, make him patient with their fallings, and even his wrath against crime should resolve itself into the desire of doing what he can to improve the minds and hearts of those who commit it. For the can to improve the minds and hearts of those who commit it. For the can to improve the minds and hearts of those who commit it. For the can to improve the minds and hearts of those who commit it. For the can to improve the minds and hearts of those who commit it. For the can to improve the minds and hearts of those who commit it. For the will be useful to you during your whole life."

"But what is to become of me in the end?" said Albert, with an in the end?" said Albert, with an in the end?" said Albert, with an integral of the composition of the provided of the pro

"That is a question which only the future can answer, replied Ralph.
He went out, and Albert followed.
"A fine fellow," said the captain before whom Albert stood as a recruit.
"He has got the genuins military free in his eye, and will be a real gain for my troop. Let him be enrolled at once, corporal. Take him to the quarters, and let him begin the exercises to-morrow."
"It is not necessary, captain," said Albert. "Ever since I was a child I have had a liking for military exercises, and an old soldier taught me all the movements and evolutions."
"There is a difference," remarked the captain, "between the training of a child and that whola a soldier receives, as you will findout to-morrow."
"March!" cried the corporal in a stern voice. Albert, unaccustomed to such a tone looked at the corporal with hauteur.

The captain at once addressed hun:

with hauteur.

The captain at once addressed him:
"When your superior orders you to
march you must lit your feet at once,
and you must not put on a countenance of that kind. We call it dis
obedience."

ane of that kind. We call it dis obedience."

Albort bowed and followed the corporal to the quarters, féding that military service also had its Bardships.

Before the door a crowd of people were waiting, for the most part country folk with chickens, pigeons, haskets of eggs and butter, and food in various forms. They all poured after the corporal into his room and pressed round him. Each had something privale to say to him and something privale to say to him and something to offer him out of his poverty. And the corporal stood there like a king who had to deal with a mass of petitions. In one case he nodded affirmatively, in another shook his head the way of refusal. Here he got into a rage; in another place he made promises; and with fear and hope the poor people seemed, as it were, to hang upon his looks. At last the requests were dealt with and the petitioners dismissed.

Albert was now alone with the corporal and a single soldier.

oners dismissed.
Albert was now alone with the oropral and a single soldier.

"Was that a tax which you had to sollect for the Duke?" said he to the oropral, in all the innocence of his neart.

"If it was, I pity you, for as soldier business such as that must be unpleasant to you."

corporal, in all the innocence of his heart. "If it was, I pity you, for as a soldier business such as that must be unpleasant to you."
The soldier laughed outright and the corporal looked daggers. He stared flercely at Albert, who returned the look with quite an innocent expression of face. When the corporal had mastered his anger sufficiently to be able to speak he said: "If that question is meant to be a sucey joke, remember that you are too young for that sort of thing and that I have the means of banishing your merriment." He then went out.

"Are you mad, comrade?" said the soldier to Albert, "that you should mock the corporal just after coming into the troop? You may be sure he will pay you off for your joke."

"I don't know what you both mean," said Albert, in a tone of annoyance." I had not the slightest thought of mocking him. I saked the corporal a plaic question about a matter I didn't understand, and I don't see why he should get into such a passion."

"Because you are simple," said the soldier. "You might have been able to guess that it was little presents the people gave the corporal."

"Presents? What for?" asked Albert in curprise.

"Why you are simplicity itself," replied the soldier. "Don't you know that the captain can't attend to everything hirself, and that the corporal is really the chief man in the troop? It wouldn't do to get at cross purposes with him, and in order to keep on good terms the friends of the soldiers, especially the recruits, bring him p.: senis."

"I don't see what harm he could do them, even if they brought him

good terms the friends of the solutors, especially the recruits, bring him p. sents."

"I don't see what harm he could do them, even if they brought him nothing," observed Albert.

"It is very difficult to make you understand," replied the soldier. "Can he not plague them, be hard upon them at the exercises, give bad reports of them to the captain, procure severe punishmentfor them, and prevent them from getting furlough when them from getting furlough when they ask for it?"

"Then he is nothing but a rassal!" cried Albert, in indignation.

"You had better say that to himself, if you want to get locked up," remarked the soldier, and he went out. "It is "the same here as in other places," said Albert bitterly to himself, "in fact. I have gone from had to worse. Where am I to find real housety on earth?"

#### CHAPTER XV.

might have seen to the matter. You tried to be tight-fieted, but you may take it from me that you won't profit much by your avarice."

The oper father went away in despair. The carporal walked up to the recruit on Albert's loft, a well-forned, modest looking youth, and in a bitter tone whispered: "Twas you, then, that gave your father the good advect to go straight to the captain. You don't recognize me for your immediate superior. You must be made to understand who I am."

The military exercise began. Albert and the recruit to his left could never please the corporal, no matter how much they tried to do so. He was silt the time in a bad temper with them, and gave them so many scoldings that Albert gaashed his teeth with voxation. Finally he raised the batton he carried as if to strike Albert, but the young man looked at him so threateningly that he let it fall by his side peacefully. The captain came and asked the corporal how the new recruits were getting on.

"They are doing well enough," said the corporal, "but there are two here

corporal how the new recruits were getting on.

"They are doing well enough," said the corporal, "but there are two here with whom I can do nothing. They are quick enough to learn, but they don't want to obey."

"Will you kindly try us yourself, captain ?" observed Albort, "and you will find that the coporal has done us an invisite."

will find that the coporat has done as an injustice."
The captain gazed at the bold youth with some curiosity, stood in the front of the ranks, and put the recruits through the exercises, in which Albert particularly distinguished himself.
"You have done well," said the captain to him, "and I will, therefore, forgive your rudeness towards the corporal. But take care and be more respectful to him in the future. Take the troops into quartors," continued he, addressing the corporal, "and he, addressing the corporal, "and respectful to him in the future. Take the troops into quarters," continued he, addressing the corporal, "and don't torment them without necessity," added he in a whisper.

"Very well," replied the corporal with a sowh, conducting the recruits off the ground as directed.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

OHAPTER XVI.

When Albert got back to the quarters he grasped his sword and stepped up to the corporal, who gave way before him, being evidently alarmed.

"We are not in the service now," said Albert in a hard, stern voice, "and I am speaking to you not as an inferior to a superior, but as man to man. Tell me why you tormented me incessantly to-day and wrongfully accused me of discobelience."

The corporal, quaking with tear, asked:

"Man, what are you thinking of? How can you find fault with me for what I have done whilst in the service?"

service?"
"I the man who abuses his position and is hard on the innocent for the purpose of gratifying personal spite ought to be called to account," said Albert. "Answer me, or one of us two will suffer."
"You don't mean to attack use?" stammered the corporal, getting into a corner.

"You don't mean to attack up?" stammered the corporal, getting into a corner.

"You deserve to get well chastized," remarked Allert; "but I see that you are in a blue funk, and I'll let you off this time. Be careful, though, for the future. You can ask me for the obedience in the service which duty demands, but don't act again as you have done to day, or you'll rue it."

He then turned his back on the corporal, went and got his arms to polish them, and sang merrily as it nothing had happened.

"That fellow is a demon," said the corporal, glancing after him as he withdrew. "If he remains under the colors he won't die a natural death!"

The drums summoned the recruite again to the mustering-place. Albert approached the corporal and gently raid: "I am at your service." The corporal, surprised at the change of tone, muttered to himself: "This is a strange character." Other members of the troop quickly came up, and he led them to the exercise ground.

(TO DE CONTINUED)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Catholic Order of Foresters.

Cathelle Order of Foresters.

The officers of St. Leo Court, No. 581, was installed on last Wodnesday evening, by W. T. J. Lee, Provincial Chief Ranger. Before installing the officers he gave an eloquent address on the duties of officers and the work of the Order in general. Following is the list of officers for 1898: Spiritual Director, Rev. S. J. Grogan, O.S.S. R; Past Cheif Ranger, Bro. J. Nightingale; Ohief Ranger, Bro. John Fahey; Vice Ohief Ranger, Bro. Denis Bracken; Rec. Sec., Bro. J. T. Loftus; Fin. Sec., Bro. W. P. Murphy; Treasurer, Bro. M. Maok; Trustees, Bro. P. Slattery, W. Judge and M. Kelly; Conductors, Bros. J. O'Toole and M. J. Foley; Sentinels, Bros. D. R. Cussak and M. Loftus; Bros. D. R. Cussak and M. Loftus; Delegate to the Convention, Bro. J. J. Nightingale; alternate, Bro. W; K. Murphy.

The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, showing the Court to be steadily increasing in membership and the funds to be in a most satisfactory condition,—J. J. NIGHINGALE, P.O.R.

The COUGHNA and wheesing of persons troubled with branchities of the

This Couching and wheesing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to there. Da. Thoxas Educatio Oli obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily, all is a healing remedy for lameness, sores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

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Appended is a copy of analysis just taken

taken
Toronto, Nov. 19, 1895.
The O'Keefe Browery Co., Ltd.:
Dass Sirs.—I hereby certify that I have made an analysis of water taken from your filter and find it of first-class parity, being bright, clear and free from all suspended impurities.

Yours truly (Signed) THOMAS HEYS

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#### Bishop O'Connor On the Encyclical

Deals With the Contents (17the Pope's letter to the Catholics of Canada, and Explained its import.

Explained its import.

The papal Encyclical on the Manitoba solnol question was read at St.
Peter's Cathedral at the S and I.9.
o'clock afasses Sunday merning, Jan.
16th. ½The Encyclical, which is signed
by Pope Leo XIII., has been published before and its contents are well
known.

At verpors in the avening His Lordship, Bishop O'Connor reviewed the document and explained it thoroughly for the benefit of the congregation. In the first place, he said, he wished to give an explanation of the principles as set fortit by the Holy Father, Leo XIII., in the Encyclical and the line of conduct to be pursued by all Catholics in the matter. Going back to the time before Manitoba became a province he explained that, although the Oatholies were in the majority, the Protestant minority had their own schools supported by their own taxes. When Manitoba entered the Confederation in 1870 a constitution was granted to the province. One of the principles set forth in the constitution was granted to the province. One of the principles set forth in the constitution was that of Separate Schools. This principle was not for the special use of Catholics, as they were in the majority, but to guarantee Protestants their right to have their own schools, and this fact is confirmed by history. This right was granted in perpetuity so that Protestants and Oatholics alike had the right to their own schools, supported by their own taxes. In conformity with the Manitoba Act, the Legislature passed in its first session a law which gave to each denomination of Christians the right to have their own schools, supported by their own taxes and control of by their own taxes and the inrigues of political parties, the laws which gave to support the political produces of political parties, the laws which capacity to the form of the proper to the form of the province

principles without the matter. In the first place it recalls the advantages which Canada has received through the wiedom. labors and sacrifices of the early bishops. Then it enunciates the principle that to the parent and out to the State belong the right and duty to educate the child. Socularists claim that this right belongs to the State rather than the parent. To the parent God has given the child, and he matural law demands of the parent that he provide for his child both right and his right to educate his child in his own religion, m which the child is battised. That the education of the child belongs to the parent primarily and not to the State is a principle founded upon natural truth and justice.

remainly and not to the State is a principle founded upon natural truth and justice.

The next principle is that they should have Catholic schools because the children must be taught, not only scientific, but also religious knowledge. This is necessary because scientific aduation without moral training very often turns to use disadvantage both of the individuel and the State. Neutral schools are condemned because in them all religions are treated alike, as if they were equal, although Christ established only one Church on earth. She sehools lead to total indifference to all religious and moral principles, the shools lead to total indifference to all religious and moral principles, the shools lead to total indifference to all religious and moral principles, the shools lead to total indifference to all religious and moral principles, the shools lead to total indifference to all religious and moral principles, the shools lead to total indifference to all religious and moral principles, of religion as revealed by Christ and instilled into the mind of youth except by being based on definite principles of religion as revealed by Christ and instilled into the mind of youth except by being based on definite principles of religion as revealed by Christ and the Governments he has declared that it was, not satisfactory because the

rights taken away have not been restored. Our Holy Father declares that the justice of the cause of Mani toba Oatholies was such that all good, fair and honest citizens should have rassed it above all party politics and restored them their rights. This hae not been done, and, sad as it is to say it, divisions among Oatholies have holped to prevent the restoration.

Now the matter should be above politics. It can never be settled satisfactorily while it is kept within the limits of party politics. Therefore Oatholies should set aside all party consideration and unto m seeking to restore their rights. What we want it the principle of Oatholie chools, Catholie books, Catholie teachers and a Catholie atmosphere in the schools. All Oatholes should units and work with zoal and yet with prudence to have these rights restored.

His Lordship stated that if the Protestant Separate schools were abolished in Queece the bishops would be the first to protest sgainst it. This would be but in keeping with Catholie principle and Catholic justice.

Again he urged all Oatholies in unite and work with zoal and yet with prudence, and without making any disturbance, telse davantage of every opportunity to demand their rights. Catholies numbered nearly 48 to the 100 of the population of Canada and united were able to obtain their rights and were not afraid to uphold them. By working together zealously, and yet by degrees, he hoped and believed that the rights of the Catholies in Manitoba to their schools would be regamed.

St. Mary's Branch League of the Cross held their last regular meeting in their hall, Farley avenue, on the 25th ult. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather there was a very good attendance. After the regular routine had been disposed of the usual programme was then taken up, which was in the line of "A word from every member." Needless to say many of the members took advantage of the opportunity to throw out valuable suggestions for the advancement of the League.

Among the many visitors was Cap. Pierce, of Her Majesty's army stationed at India. He gave the members a treat in telling of his travels through different countries of Europe, and dwelt particularly upon Lourdes. In a very lucid manner he told of the town of 40,000 inhabitants, surrounded by richest seenery, magnificent churches, of the religious fervor of the people, and the crowds of plignins coming from distant lands to be cured of their many different maladies. He closed a very interesting talk all too quickly by remarking that on a future occasion he would continue his interesting talk on his travels.

Among thes who favored the meeting with songs, reoltations, etc., were Messre. W. Oster, J. Kelly, F. Oreenan, P. Ford, W. Henry and J. Murray.

It is the intention of the members to space no pai.-s to make the meetings interesting as well as instructive. Prominent gentlemen in the city have signified their intention to speak at the different meetings. All men of the parish are cordistly invited to the meetings, which take place at their hall, 165 Farley avenue, every Tuesday evening at 80 o'clock. A Menner.

#### AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A Pediar Sent to Prison for Representing an Imitation Fill to be the Same as Dr. William? Pink Pills—A Far Beaching Decision.

ministues Fill to be the Same as Br.
William's Pink Pills—A Far Reaching Deteiles.
MONTERAL, Jan. 24, 1898.—A case of more than ordinary interest to the public came before Judge Lafontaine here to-day, the facts being as follows: For some time past one H. E. Migner has been going about peddling a pill which he represented as being the same as Dr. Williams Pink Pills. The Dr. Williams Medicine Co. placed the matter in the hands of Detective Haynes, of the Causalian secret service, "ho coon had collected sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of Migner on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Meantime Migner had let Montreal, going to St. John, N. B. On his arrival in that city he was at once placed under arrest and an official sent to bring him back here. He was brough before Judge Lafontaine this morning on two charges, and pleaded f. illy to both. It was pointed out that his offence was a grave one and let him liable to a lengthy term of imprisonment. The counsel for the Dr. Williams Medicine Co. stated that his clients did not wish to press for severe punishment at this sime; they only wished to establish the fact that representing an initation pill to be the same as Dr. Williams Pirk Pills was a orime which left the perpetrator liable to a lengthy imprisonment. On one charge, the dollars, and in the other case a sentence of two days in jail without the option of a fine.

The doclain is likely o have a farresching effect, as it seems to establish

REV. FATHER FEENY.

PROM THE BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR, JAN. 14

Presented With Substantial Tokens by lits Prior The Beautions Paramilleners.

One of the most interesting and touching coremonies that ever took place in St. Basil's school house, took place three last evening. Some time ago The Expositor announced that Bishop Dowling had transferred Rev. Father Feeny to another sphere of labor as parish priest.

While the change is promotion to Father Feeny, the announcement caused a pang of keer regret among the parishtoners to whom the rev. gentleman had iong ago endeared himself. St. Basil's school room was crowded to excess, not only with the people of St. Basil's, but with a fair sprinkling of representatives of other denominations. Shortly after 8 o'clock, Rev. Father Lennon took the chair, and in a few neat and touching words voiced the deep regret of the whole parish at the removal of Father Feeny from a scene where he had labored so acceptably for eight years. The ceremony this evening was the spontaneous feeling of the parishiners. He had at the morning service paid tribute to the true personal worth of Father Feeny, as well as to his deep affection for him. He then called upon Mr. Wm. Barron to read an address from the parish.

Mr. Barron stepped forward and road an address which was accompanied with a cheque for the sum of \$200 Mr. Savage handed over the cheque. The address road as follows:

Rev. J. J. Feeny, Curato of St. Basil's church:

Rev. And Dear Father.—It is with the greatest regret works.

The address read as blotows.

Rev. J. J. Feeny, Curate of St. Basil's church:

Rev. AND DEAR FATHER.—It is with the greatest regret we learn that you are about to leave the parish of St. Basil's. Your cordial and generous heart, and your friendly intercourse with all your parishioners have won our love and affection. It pains us deeply to less you. We are glad to know, however, that you will now have a parish for yourself, and that your appointment is a step in the direction to promote your proportly. We well romentee when our passon, the proportion of the parish with kind-net and the parish Company (National Parish Company).

We are placed to the parish with parish company parish parish parish company parish par

CATHOLIC FORESTER'S TRIBUTE.

A. SAVAOR, SOCREATY.

GATHOLOF FORSTER'S TRIBUTE.

The Oatholio Order of Foresters, of which hody Rev. Father Feany was the spiritual adviser in Court St. Basil's, presented the reverend gentician with a handsome gold-mounted walking cane and a gold-mounted walking cane and a gold-mounted wilking learned him with a beautifully illuminated address, couched in the following terms:

REV. AND DEAR FATHER.—Having learned with deep regret of your resignation as ourse to St. Basil's parish, and consequently as chaplain of our court, we, your brother Foresterch and the court, we, your brother Foresterch and the you can be proved the court since its Provestors of the many valuable services you have reading to you our deep some of gratimate for the many valuable services you have reading to you can be proved the court since its province of the court of the province of the court of the province of the court of the present of the court of the province of the court of the present of the present of the present of the province of the court of the present of

they are given than their value white we keenly feel the loss of your company and sound advice at our court meetings, we none you will still retain a connection with St. Basil's court, in the hearts of wines members, we assure you, dear Father, you will ever have a such specific with the street of the street will be a such specific with the street with the street which we have a such specific with the street which we have a such specific with the street which we have a such specific with the street which we will be such as the street will be such as the street will be such as the street which we will be such as the street which we will be such as the street will be such as the street which we will be such as the street which we will be such as the street which will be such as the street which we will be such as the street which we will be such as the street which we will be such as the street will be such as the street which we will be such as the street will be such as the street which we will be such as the street which we will be such as the street will be such as the street which we will be such as the street willist will be such as the street will be such as the street will be

you, dear Father, you will ever have a warm epot.
In concluding, we trust that an everguiding Providence will bless your labors in your new field, and that your highest ambition will be attained in the noble work in which you are orgaged.
Fraternally signed on behalf of the court.

court, D. Monahan, Deputy High Chief Ranger; Patrick Shanahan, Chief Ranger; W. F. Waller, Recording Secre-

D. J. Monanan, Deputy High Chief Ranger; W.F. Waller, Recording Secretary.

The address was read by Mr. Waller, and Mr. Shanahan, Chief Ranger; W.F. Waller, Recording Secretary.

The address was read by Mr. Waller, and Mr. Shanahan presented Father Feeny with a handsome goldheaded cane and unbrella.

On behalf of the Young Ladies Sodality, an address was also presented. It was read by Miss Minnis Quinlivan, rud the Rev. Father was also handed at the same time a purse of fifty golden dollars. The address was in these terms:

Dan Rav. Father.—Having heard of your well-deserved promotion to the parish of Acton, we meet you this afternoon to offer a parting trubute of affectionate regard, and at the same time to give expression to the deep regret which your removal occasions. Your career amongst us has been marked by Adelity to the sacred duties of your holy calling, and the spiritual band which united you to the people of Brantford, is not to be severed without pain. In relinguishing your duties here to undertake the more concust of the parties of the parish of the p

### MEDICINE

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name will be enshriued, for to us, in an especial manner, you have been a counselor and guide, we, more than others are indebted for your kindly munistrations. While your efficient and outless the season indebted for your kindly munistrations. While your efficient and outless to the various spiritual works and the parish the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin was the object of you call for the board of our language of the season of the honor of our International Control of the Control of the Williams of the Source of the human heart, and at this cocasion it is our provailing sweet fragrance with the odor of our gratical works of the season of the work of the wor

it may romind you of our affectionate farowell.
Signed on behalf of the Young Ladios Sodality: Bridget Barrett, Jean Cahill, Mary Halon, Mary Savage and Minnie Quinlivan.

Sodality: Bridgot Barrett, Jean Cahili, Mary Halon, Mary Savage and Minnie Quinlivan.

Father Feeny was deeply touched, and replied with great emotion. He thanked his warm friends for the great Eindness and consideration they had always shown him, and no words that he could use would adequately express his gratitude to them for their love and regard. The kind words of this coession would sink deep in his heart and remain with him as long as life lasted. Neatand sympathetic speeches, suitable to the coassion, wore made by Dr. Henwood, Mesers. Robert Henry, J. Bruce Walker and Joseph Stratfor Father Feeny leaves on Tuesday for Acton, of which parish he has been appointed parish priest.

A. O. H.

A. O. H.

At the last regular meeting of the
Ladies' Auxiliary of the A.O.H., Division No. S. York County, held on
January 24th, the following resolutions were adopted:
Whereas it has pleased our Divine
Lord in His infinite wisdom to remove
from this world of sorrow the beloved
child of our sister member, Mrs. Mc-

mon ms worm or sorrow me neaveed child of our sister member, Mrs. Mc-Caffee;
Therefore be resolved that we, the members of Auxiliary No. 5, do extend to our bereaved sister and her family in this their hour of affliction the love and sympathy which our sisterhood aims to inculcate in the hearts of its members; and we pray that God in His infinite meroy will comfort and sustain them in their sad affliction.
Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the minutes of our last meeting, a copy tendered to Sister McCaffrey, and one to The CATHOLIO REGISTER.
(Signed) KATIE QUIRK,

#### LATEST MARKETS.

TORONTO, Feb. 2, 1898.

TORONYO, Neb. 2, 1899.

The receipts of grain on the street market to day were amail; prices were firm. Wheat—Steady, 200 bushels selling at 80 to 89 for white; and 90 to 915 for red. Barley—Steady; 1 load of matting selling at 390, and 1 load of feed at 3450. Rys—Essler; 100 bushels selling at 480. Oats—Firm 500 bushels selling at 480.

to 32c. Peas-Firm; 100 bushels selling at 58c to

Oats—Firm jour bushels selling at 58c to 52c.

Peas—Firm jour bushels selling at 58c to 63c.

Peas—Firm jour bushels selling at 58c to 63c.

Hay and Straw—The receipts of hay and straw to-day were small; there was a initial feath and the market was firm; I load of hay being received and 1 load of straw; prices are unchanged at quotations.

Dicessed Hogs.—The receipts of dressed hogs on the street market to-day were small; there was a good demand and the market was firm at \$2 cc to \$5 cc.

Wheat white \$9 80 90 80 do e cd.

Wheat white \$9 80 90 80 00 10 do goose 0 20 do 50 do e cd.

Oats—0 15 do 90 00 11 do goose 0 20 do 90 do 9

An old physician, retired from prac-placed in his hands by an East India could be a simple vegetable remedy pieced in his hand's by an East India minionary is formula of a dispole vergulate remored for the space and permanent cure of Consumption and Affectic shad a positive star radical cure for Nervous Bobl and all Nervous Compilation, after having tested, ventilent that the contract of the contract of the ventilent cure of the contract of the contract test of the contract of the contract of the fellow. Actuated by this motive and a desire relieve human with fifty arche, in German, Per or English, with rad directions for preparing a nating. Sent by mall y a deveating within con-

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prices mean making r for the shopper. Au Jacketa, 36-in. deep, extra fine glossy tin, better growth and the story of the shop of the shop

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in use in his family so, re-years. He had purchased one of our baby grands and we took back his unright on account. See this instrument to-day, It looks as though it might jew. The finish and pollsh are: or feet. The music 't' at oan produced from it is as delight it as the first day it we played on. Time is on the side of these planes. The are male to last.

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