

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

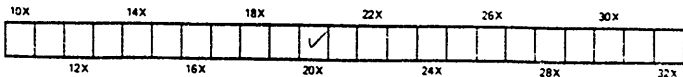
Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (periodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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



The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VI.—NO. 5.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Pope as a Statesman.

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

The Papal letter on the Manitoba business has given wonderful satisfaction. Along with being exhaustive it is so calm, so judicial, and without so full of kindly spirit that its admirers are just as many as are capable of feeling or judging rightly. This is not only a great consolation to us, but also a distinct benefit to the whole country. The controversy has been lifted out of the rut of mere party passions, and stripped of the false lights which were intended 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 usefulness, cannot change its character as a most dignified and statesmanlike pronouncement 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 in 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 asked the Master, He rebuked them for their little faith, as who should say, "Why did you not believe in me, O ye fools?" 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 to do his duty. Let us see what this means. It means that 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 by 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 earth. Let us see what it means.

He is the diplomatist of a world-wide kingdom. Diplomacy, what is it? One of the greatest miracles recorded of our Lord in the Gospel is His walking upon the waters; but, as an aspect of His power, it makes both the vastly mightier prodigy by which He sustains His Church and makes her ride triumphantly over the heaving billows, not of mere material water, but of the stormy passions of men.

Of course, as is possible; He can make His instruments or unmake them at pleasure. But diplomacy, the science of statesmanship, the skill of man aiming to guide and master men, must use what it finds to hand. It needs almost omniscience, 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 appraise the value and bearing of actions performed, but also with more than angelic insight, to forecast the development and consequences of given measures acting upon free will; and be ready, now with the greatest promptness, and now with the greatest patience, to take the seat, to point the proper remedy at the proper moment.

We admire the gallant mariner who, when the surges swell around him, with cool eye and steady hand guides his tiny boat against the murderous transverse waves, and facing it squarely, makes the very billow that threatened ruin lift him buoyantly above the danger.

We praise the engineer who directs the mighty forces of steam, and makes them, in submissive service, transport us so smoothly over the width of the land. But in both cases the powers at 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 careering in no calculable orbit, who has the almost divine judgment to prepare the 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 mind in discovering gravitation, or the carpenter's skill in driving a nail. He, then, who is great in diplomacy is great in that which is greatest, and our present Pope, by confession of friend and enemy alike, is it not his friend, certainly one of the first masters of that science. We are not going to make any comparisons; and for this reason, that the field of the Pope's operations, and the instruments he has to rely on, are so utterly different from those of any other public man, no comparison can be fairly instituted.

Other statesmen at most deal only with a single country or empire, and get the title of eagle-eyed for the keenness of glance that is in but a small segment of his 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, same up in themselves, and so are to guide a single nationality, whose heart-beating 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, whilst he needs both the living and the dead speeches, and all of them! They often dispense with history, and use the excitement and passion of the moment to help their plans; and 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 Mall Gazette, some years ago, described it this way: "The Pope is not a diplomatist, he is a man of force; he does not work in all other cases diplomacy thinks it useless to attempt, unless it has a reservoir of force within call."

We, of course, know that there is indeed a reservoir of force always within call; force which never did nor can fail; but we know, too, that this force—which is Christ's promise to be with His Church to the end—usually acts only when reasonable human means have failed, and the Church left to do the matter before us, are the exercise of the highest judgment in determining the exact state of the case, and the use of those arts by which the force of opposition is overcome or turned aside, and the Church left free to follow her own heavenly course for the greater good of man and society.

That the present Pope has shown himself a great master, both in the science and the art of diplomacy or statesmanship, is not merely confessed by all whose judgment is worth anything in such a matter, it is proved by events occurring in every quarter of the globe. Without ships, without men, without money, he has been forced, by the most powerful empires and their greatest men, and history declares has more than hold his own. With limited intellectual resources, he has been able usually to discern, and to point, the path which his people, or their own forces against them; or, if those means failed, then by the power of his goodness he has disarmed their hands by winning their hearts and making them his admirers and friends.

Bismarck, the grandest of all the Teutons, magnificently able, and fierce as an African lion, attempted to frighten the thin, pale-faced scholar of the Vatican, but as he approached his step became gentle, his roar subsided, and he crept back like a wild ass at a dove, and never been since—in a Bismarckian kind of way, but still—a kind of partisan of the great Pope.

We have no space for further illustrations of Leo's wonderful abilities; nor is the need of them as great as it once was. We know God is never wanting to His Church, though He varies His modes of assistance. In our day that mode seems to be by beating the world with its own weapons, and humbling its pride in the best of God's gifts to the world, the supreme Head of Christianity is supreme also by the highest gifts of nature.

Banquet to Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.

QUEBEC, Jan. 31.—The banquet tendered to-night to Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick by the Irishmen of Quebec and their friends was an unequalled success in every respect. The large banquet hall of the Chateau Frontenac was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many of the guests had to be accommodated with seats in the adjoining ball room. Hon. John Shepley presided, the dinner being entirely non-political. Amongst those present were Hon. John Costigan, M.P., D. O. Fraser, M.P., Gnyeboro; Malouin, M.P., Dr. Guay, M.P., Cabot, M.P., Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Duffy, Gensin, and Parent, Mayor Hoy, of Lewis; Carbury, M.P., H. M. Fric, Edmond Giroux. The portrait of the guest and the Dominion arms were draped by British, Canadian, French, Irish flags, surmounted by the motto, "Cædunt miles fidei," and flanked on either side by portraits of Gladstone and Parnell.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's speech was an eloquent reference to the part played by Irishmen in the history of Canada and by the city of Quebec in the way of recent progress. He urged her claims to further aid in the matter of the bridge and Ferry Road R. R., and this from the best of motives, 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, M.P., Malouin, M.P., and Mr. Fraser, M.P., replied for the Dominion Parliament.

FOR NINE YEARS.—Mr. Samuel Bryan, Theodor, writes: "For nine years I suffered with ulcerated sores on my legs, and every day I was in pain. I had recommended such disease, but could get no relief. I at last was recommended to give Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil a trial, which has resulted, after using eight bottles (using it internally and externally), in the complete cure. I believe it is the best medicine in the world, and I write this to let others know what it has done for me."

The Irish Party for United Action.

THE CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—Yesterday afternoon at half-past one a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary 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 Donagan, Messrs. W. Abraham, T. J. Condon, D. Orilly, T. Curran, M. Davitt, J. Dillon, P. Donagan, J. Finucane, M. J. Flavin, J. C. Flynn, J. Jordan, P. McDermott, R. McGee, J. G. S. McNeill, F. Mandovillo, J. F. O'Brien, P. O'Brien, F. A. O'Keefe, W. O'Malley, J. Roche and D. Sheehy. The proceedings were private.

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

No. 1 RESOLUTION.

That this Party, comprising the elected representatives of the great majority of the Irish people, hail 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 every section of Irish Nationalists in celebrating on the broadest possible basis this hundredth anniversary of their glorious struggle for Irish freedom; that, in order to make the celebration worthy of the principles of the United Irishmen, and to prove to England 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 any suspicion of its being turned to party advantage, or any attempt to exclude any Nationalist who holds a representative position, Parliamentary, Municipal, or Poor Law, by the vote of the people; that we call upon our friends throughout the country to take immediate steps to co-operate with any movement so conducted, and to aid in preparing a memorable National welcome for our transatlantic kindred, who are coming to inspire us by their presence.

No. 2 RESOLUTION.

That as a consequence of the depression in agriculture, and the failure of the crops in many districts, large bodies of the population are at the present moment living on insufficient and unwholesome food, and on the verge of actual starvation; and that the Government have so far failed to take any adequate measure to preserve the lives of the people, and the measures now proposed are vague and insufficient; and we once more urge upon the Government that they are responsible for the condition of things now prevailing in the distressed districts; and we call upon them without further delay to produce a comprehensive and adequate scheme of relief, and we call upon them at the earliest opportunity to introduce a measure for increasing the powers and revenues of the Congested Districts Board, and reorganizing that body on such a basis that it will be competent to apply a permanent remedy to the state of things which give rise to constantly recurring famines in certain portions of Ireland.

No. 3 RESOLUTION.

That while reiterating our conviction that Home Rule is essential to the welfare of Ireland, and that her local institutions should be the creation of her own Parliament, yet, recalling the repeated pledges of duty in large measure to grant 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 secure the fulfilment of that promise.

No. 4 RESOLUTION.

That we re-affirm the motion of last session that the Royal Commission "has established the existence of an undue burden of taxation on Ireland, which constitutes a great grievance to all classes of the Irish community, and makes it the duty of the Government to propose at an early day remedial legislation;" that the Government met this motion by alleging that certain further inquiries were requisite, for which a Supplementary Commission had been appointed, a course to which we objected as needless, dilatory and misleading; that as a year has passed without a step, the inquiry must be taken to be abandoned; the Government action for which we pressed the case is more urgently needed now, and for such action we still press.

No. 5 RESOLUTION.

That we heartily rejoice in the success of the great movement that has been in progress throughout the country to bring home to the Government the urgency of the demand of the Catholics of Ireland for complete equality in the Government of University education; that the Government cannot afford to ignore the overwhelming character of this national demand without a gross violation of constitutional principles and a

negation of their own repeated admission of the justice of the demands of the Catholics; 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 indefensible and intolerable character of the grievance against which four-fifths of the inhabitants of Ireland have made their solemn protest.

No. 6 RESOLUTION.

That the deposed agricultural distress in Ireland accentuates 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.

No. 7 RESOLUTION.

That the evicted tenants have an overwhelming claim on the sympathy and support of their countrymen; that we have observed with pain that the contributions 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 Irish people and pledge ourselves to take an early opportunity to urge the claims of the evicted tenants on the attention of Parliament.

No. 8 RESOLUTION.

That the Land Act of 1886 has failed (1) to afford full protection to the tenant's interest in his holding; (2) to shorten the judicial term; (3) to give security to both tenant and landlord; (4) to protect those tenants who have been turned into future tenants by evictions for unfair rents and arrears; (5) to reinstate the evicted tenants; (6) to deal justly with the subject of town-parks; (7) to provide security for the tenant as between landlord and tenant; (8) that the 40th section of the act has, owing to the imperfect drafting and to the spirit in which it has been administered, proved a source of great trouble to the tenant, and that it can never be contentment or prosperity in Ireland until the land laws are so framed and administered as to protect the property and the lives of the farmers and laborers, and thereby provide the prosperity of the great industry on which the people of Ireland mainly depend.

No. 9 RESOLUTION.

That we regard it as a singular instance of vindictiveness that the year 1897 should have passed without the repeal of the Irish political prisoners' act, and in accord with the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland, we call upon the Government without further delay to grant a general amnesty to all Irish political prisoners.

The following resolutions were also unanimously 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 Parrelly Party with a view to co-operation in Parliament on any or any of the questions 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 session.

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

That this Party desires to record its warmest thanks to the friends of the Irish cause in the Dominion of Ireland, who have recently sent most generous support to the National Fund.

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

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

Valuable Testimony.

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—says:

"The assets of the company are in excellent shape and well looked after—indicated by the increase in cash income from interest, etc., showing an increase of \$16,092, while the interest and rents have decreased at the end of the year by \$1,000, and a decrease. Notwithstanding that \$271,000 was paid to policyholders during the year, the company is able to show an addition of more than a quarter of a million to reserve funds, and a large sum of \$2,245,920, a handsome showing."

We referred last year, to the company's marked earning power as shown in the favorable results attained under its present policies. And there is still further to be noted, the "clean" character of its assets. The table submitted in Hon. Mr. Allen's speech, showing details of the assets and the percentage of an interesting way. The North American Life has in various respects made an enviable name for itself. As a progressive, carefully managed and sound company, it is entitled to rank high and this year is able to show a noteworthy share of the aggregate increase of business by Canadian companies. The company deserves congratulation on having secured, in its premises on King-street west, offices which are difficult to surpass in beauty, modernness and convenience.—Monetary Times, Jan. 28

William Ewart Gladstone.

At the present moment, when alarming reports as to the state of Mr. Gladstone's health are appearing in the newspapers with increasing frequency, the following extracts 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 Rule was sudden, much less that it was influenced by political expediency. Amid many proofs on the subject, Mr. McCarthy gives one most 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 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 at the moment when he found that Irish Nationalists were about to return to Parliament in numbers strong enough to hold the balance of power between the two great English parties, the Liberals and the Tories. I think I shall be able to show that the conversion was by no means rapid; that it was, on the contrary, of slow growth, and that it was not occasioned by the mere fact that the Irish Nationalist member, were strong enough to make themselves of account to the Government of either party. So long ago as 1879, shortly after I first became a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone showed himself inclined not indeed to favor, but to consider the question of Home Rule. Through a friend of mine, the editor of the Nineteenth Century, Mr. Gladstone suggested that I should write one or two articles for the Nineteenth Century on the subject of Home Rule.

As I had been a member of the Nineteenth Century for some time, I had no objection to do so. 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 hour had come when a fair statement of the whole subject ought to be made to the public in the English language. I have no doubt that Mr. Gladstone suggested my name as the writer of the articles for the Nineteenth Century, because he was well known to the English public as a writer of the Nineteenth Century, and he was always had been a strong Nationalist in Irish politics. I should not be regarded by anyone as a man markedly anxious to injure the British Empire. There were two points, as I then understood them, which were of importance to me. The first was that the information should be given to himself and to the public of England. One was the question whether a scheme of Home Rule could be shaped which would give Ireland the management of her domestic affairs, while retaining the balance of Imperial control. The other was the question whether the great majority of the Irish people were really anxious for the restoration of a National Parliament.

The account of the last interview which Mr. McCarthy had with Mr. Gladstone when his retirement was determined on, and just after his final speech had been unconstitutionally delivered in the House of Commons, is of the highest interest. Mr. McCarthy writes:—

"On Monday, the 6th of March, 1894, I had my last official interview with Mr. Gladstone. He wrote me a letter on the 4th of March asking me to call and see him at 12 o'clock on Monday. He was still occupying his official chambers in Downing-street. He received me, as was his wont, with the greatest kindness and friendship. He talked for many minutes, but he never said a word of the subject of Home Rule. He was full of brilliant talk, as he always could be when in that mood, and he wandered off away from the track of our subjects many times to bring in reminiscences of the past and of men whom he had known, and of political storm and stress in which he had had a serious part to play. I could not but admire the wonderful elasticity of the mind which could thus, for a moment at least, shake itself quite free from the troubles of the present and the immediate future and find a relief and a refuge in even the casual memories and anecdotes of much earlier days. We talked, as was natural, a good deal about Home Rule. He expressed a wish, such as he often expressed before, to see some of us Home Rulers at Hawarden Castle, and to talk over political prospects in a friendly way. He referred again and again to Mr. Parnell, and spoke of him with respect and admiration. He said that he had had a really great career—one of the greatest in modern times, considering the limited materials with which he had to work—and he expressed, as I had often heard him express it before, his deep regret that such a career should have come to so tragically a close. I remember well that he found fault with one course of action which he had taken, and which, still under Mr. Parnell's leadership, we were opposing one of Mr. Gladstone's own Coercion measures. The story is interesting in so far as it illustrates the singular fairness and candor of the great statesman. He found no fault whatever with us for opposing to the very utmost his Coercion policy. That he quite understood to be a part of our National duty. What he did complain of was that when an English Liberal member proposed an amendment making a certain decision of the

bill stronger and harsher than the Government intended to make it, and when the Government determined to oppose the amendment, we did not come and vote with them in opposition to it. The truth was that Mr. Parnell and a number of other Irish members, including myself, had been suspended, as the technical phrase went, from voting in the House for a certain limited time because of our renewed acts of obstruction, and, as we could not vote, our colleagues naturally declined to take any part in the decision. Mr. Gladstone talked with the most perfect good humor about the whole affair, and only dwelt upon it as the one sole incident in the long struggle about which he thought he had a fair right to grumble at the conduct of the Irish members. He expressed the same opinion again, and with absolute conviction that the cause of Home Rule for Ireland was destined to succeed, and before very long. No measure, he said, of really national importance which has passed by a safe majority through the House of Commons has ever been long retarded by the resistance of the House of Lords. In words which, though really conversational, were as impressive to me as human eloquence could make them, he bade me tell my colleagues that he had heart ever since the success of our cause, and that he prayed for that success and gave it his blessing. I have not often been so much moved as by those words.

North American Life Insurance Company.

The first annual meeting in the North American Life Insurance Company's new home was held last week, and during the Company's seventeen years of existence never have the surroundings at the annual gathering been of a more inspiring and encouraging character. There was an air of freedom about this occasion suggestive of the fact that the "North American" stood under its own roof-tree, and so far as concerned the business of life insurance, was master of the situation.

As to the "North American's" present place of abode it must be pronounced one of the best appointed insurance offices in the Dominion. Originally the birth-place and nursery of the U. E. Club—founded in 1874—when the building was erected in 1874—it witnessed many enthusiastic scenes when the Conservative party was in the zenith of its popularity and power, and Sir John Macdonald was King. But the fall from its high estate; Sir John passed away, and the U. E. Club was numbered with the things of the past. The Club's building changed hands, and for a season was occupied by the various offices in this city. When the Union Station was remodelled, the C.P.R. moved, and its recent offices on King street remained untenanted till the "North American Life," in a lucky moment, purchased the block which the Company has converted into a palace of stained glass, fresco and marble. From the door-step on the street to the landing at the office entrances above the panelling and glazing reflect the best of rich and classic style, while the various departments, crowned with lofty ceilings, are so arranged as to afford both comfort and convenience to the army of clerks in the Company's employ. Whether in the matter of value for the preservation of the Company's records, or in the matter of light and ventilation with a view to the ease and health of the employes, nothing has been omitted that could contribute to these important objects.

It was here, we have said, the "North American" met last week to submit the work of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1897. We publish in this issue of THE REGISTER a full report of the proceedings, and in the results, as tabulated, mark the steady progress of the Company, 1897 being a record-breaker. The cash income is set down at \$699,550.49; the expenditure at \$454,807.39; assets, \$2,776,177.22; reserve fund, \$2,245,920.00; with the surplus for policyholders of \$427,121.33. A total of \$271,000.00 was paid during the year to policyholders; and, as evidence of continued prosperity, it is shown that the new business written in 1897 included 2,621 policies and covered an insurance of \$8,556,024—the largest in the history of the Company.

Of course this excellent condition of the "North American's" affairs is largely due to the good judgment and discretion of the Directorate, together with the hearty co-operation of the Company's staff, from head to foot. In a particular manner was this pointed out by President Blake, who, in the course of his address at the annual meeting, said: "I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the unwearied zeal, diligence and ability of Mr. McCabe, our managing director; of Mr. Goldman, our efficient secretary, and, I may add, of the office staff generally." All who have the pleasure of Messrs. McCabe and Goldman's acquaintance will cordially join in the flattering compliment here paid these gentlemen by one who is in a position to appreciate their special qualifications for the business with which they are entrusted.

Two Jesuit Fathers from Montreal—Father Chassey and Father Gaudin—were in the city on St. Helen's Church, Brockton, last Sunday. The services, morning and evening, had been splendidly attended, and the mission promises to be most successful. On Sunday week, the two Jesuit Fathers, with the celebrated missionary preacher, Father Gregory O'Bryan, from Montreal, will open a grand ten days' mission at St. Michael's Cathedral.

The Catholic Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD ST BY THE Catholic Register Ptg. and Pub. Co. of Toronto, Ltd.

SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM, \$2.00.

Entered and recommended by the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy.

ADVERTISING RATES: Transient advertisements 10 cents per line. A liberal discount on contracts.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Order, Express Money Order, or by Registered Letter.

When changing address, the name of former Post Office should be given.

No paper discount till arrangement is made. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents each.

TELEGRAPHIC AGENTS: MR. LAURENCE O'BRIEN, MR. W. A. NEVIN, WEST CITY AGENT: MR. LAURENCE O'BRIEN.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

Feb. 3—S. Laureano, 4—S. Andrew of Corinth, 5—S. Agatha, 6—S. Pothogenina, 7—S. Romuald, 8—S. John of Malta, 9—S. Cyril of Alexandria.

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 "manly dog."

La Presse, Montreal, publishes a well-written article on the French-Canadian Catholics of Toronto, with biographical notes of Father Lamarche, pastor of the church of the Sacred Heart.

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 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.

Indecent theatrical posters have been brought into the Ottawa police court, and Mr. O'Grara has shown himself to be a magistrate competent to deal with all or any of the clever side-issues which lawyers are ever ready to drag into matters of this kind.

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

Messrs. William Mackenzie, of Toronto, and Daniel Mann, of Ottawa, have undertaken to build 160 miles of railway between Telegraph Creek and Teslin Lake, to open an all-Canadian

route to the Yukon district. They agree to have the line finished by September, 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 contractors get a monopoly of business and nearly 1,000,000 acres 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 Klondike craze continuing, is variously estimated as high as \$300,000,000. In short the contractors receive a kingdom—a golden kingdom—for 150 miles of railway. The Government is very generally criticized for making the contract in secret, instead of selling the monopoly to the highest bidder. As parliament meets in a few 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.

In an article dealing with the reopening of Alumni Chapel, Niagara University, Rev. Father Cronin, editor of the Buffalo Union and Times, makes the reference below—a characteristic one—to the learned Dean of St. Catharines. Right Rev. Bishop Burke, Albany, Rev. Father McFale, President of the University, Vicar-General Conroy of Buffalo, 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 Archbishop of Toronto—founder of the university—was next called on by Father McFale, 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 those 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 flings 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 name—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 everybody. Long may you flourish, O big-brained, buoyant-hearted priest over the border! No pale melancholy can reign when thou art nigh."

Commenting upon the table of figures 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 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 foolish 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 a 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 of personal ends. Neither could personal cases be gone into without personal attacks being made. The general statement based on figures is the fairest way by which the results are made to appear of prejudicial and of influences that all are more or less aware of.

The St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Commissioners have made a report to the Government, recommending the discharge of the Warden, Mr. Ouzmet, for his bad management; also the Deputy Warden, Mr. McCarthy, 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 one 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, maintains a never-ending treatment of the Canadian public now to the savors of "boodling," neglect of the public interests, favoritism and so

forth. It is strictly a branch of party warfare, and so ably is it conducted on both sides that Diogenes, aided by the acetylene gas, might search Canada from end to end and fail to find one elector who doesn't believe that both parties are not less corrupt than their impeachments, one of the other, signify. Nor is it not in the least astonishing that a generally extravagant notion, based on favoritism, should prevail in large spending institutions like the Penitentiaries. Of course no one will question the propriety of discharging at once from the public service the men found guilty of complicity in this evil condition of things. But it would be well if the people were asked to look at the situation from the business and not the partisan standpoint. If "boodling" is all the time going on in the Penitentiaries, is it not the duty of the inspectors to know all about it? Why is the inspector not brought to account for neglect? If the inspector was doing his duty all his time, there could not possibly be room for the commission. But the truth is that the inspectors do not send in reports against strong partisans in office. He could not do it under the Tories, nor can he hope to have a freer hand under the Liberals. This shows the rottenness of the partisan system. The people ought to let a broader lesson from the report of this commission than mere contrast of parties, to which it is after all strictly confined. They should assume that if one or two institutions are dishonestly managed a similar condition of things prevails generally. A truly non-partisan and trustworthy commission should be appointed to begin work over again at St. Vincent de Paul and at British Columbia. And the objective point of such an investigation should be the clearing out of the whole institution of rotten partisanship from the public institutions of the country.

A Pre-Plebiscite Prize Fight.

What is described as a successful exhibition in the ancient art of prize-fighting was held in Kingston on Thursday evening between Principal Grant, of Queen's University, and Rev. Dr. Lucas, one of the leading apostles of prohibition. As far as we can see it appears to have been largely an entertainment for the simple country folk, as the sympathetic Globe report of the matter says, "the city was indeed in a stir all day with the out-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 why so is not made clear. But perhaps the history of the prize-rings 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-Fitzsimmons 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 of the public performances reported in the newspapers between a number of gentlemen whose names we may have got mixed; but a few of them were Kid McCoy and the Beau Brummell—sporting cognomens of that sort. Such exhibitions naturally served to whet the popular appetite for the great fray, and incidentally the parties to them enjoyed considerable fame themselves. In this light the sparring match at Kingston on Thursday evening may perhaps be supposed to have "opened the great prohibition battle." The Globe report describes very aptly the appearance of the contentants when they entered the ring; but in the next sentence they are rather clumsily compared to Luther and Erasmus. Why not Kid McCoy and the Beau Brummell? Dr. Grant, we read, showed an alertness in covering the ground, and he was greeted by his students singing "We'll Never Get Drunk Any More," and "Nobody Knows How Dry We 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 reasonably be disappointed with the pleasant-sounding name of Beau Brummell. How the "rounds" of the contest came off does not concern anyone very much. Doubtless each combatant got all he wanted—personal notoriety. If they were satisfied, so, no doubt, were the onlookers. The public 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 afflicted with irresistible impulses to seek notoriety in season and out of season may, of course, have their own way.

Discomforting Statistics.

Dr. Bryce's reports to the Government relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths in Ontario are always interesting reading. But as they can never be considered very satisfactory reading, let us hope the returns are not complete. This year [ending 31st Dec. 1897] shows a temporary recovery in the total number of births, which, however, may be accounted for by immigration and the settlement of new territory in the northern parts of the province brought within the area of registration. In 1896 the Ontario birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 21.2. In 1893 it was given as 21.7 and in 1891 as 23.4. Although the rate for 1896 was an improvement on the two preceding years, it barely reached the average of the half decade. This is a miserable result. Let us place side by side, from Dr. Bryce's figures, the birth and marriage rates of various countries (including Ontario) for 1895:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Birth-rate per 1,000, Marriage-rate per 1,000. Rows include Massachusetts, Belgium, Ireland, and Ontario.

A pretty safe index to the prosperity of any country is its marriage-rate. With the exception of Ireland, Ontario puts the poorest figure in the world. The average marriage-rate throughout Europe and America is over 17 per 1,000. Ontario, with its record of 6.5, is pitiable. But a far more depressing 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, boldly placed the blame upon that notorious and unnatural practice that is gradually becoming more and more alarming to medical jurists, philanthropists and social reformers in France and New England. From the statistics it appears that whereas the marriage-rate in Ireland is only 5.00, and the birth-rate 23, the marriage rate in Ontario 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 returns of illegitimate births, given as 578 for the year 1896. He quotes the Toronto Medical Health Officer to show that some 500 illegitimate births in a single year is the record of Toronto alone.

A Word with Mr. E. F. Clarke.

Everyone knows that ex-Mayor Clarke has no time to edit or look 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 paper; and if this be the case we ask him as a man—a tolerant, fair-minded, 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 "scare" head lines four inches square, and alleged to be the "contents of a document taken from the pocket of a Roman Catholic priest"? This blasphemous rignarole 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 Father John Murphy at Arklow, Ireland, one hundred years ago. We venture to say that the man who inserted this ancient and most malevolent pasquinade in the Orange organ is no Irishman. We say this because we believe that no Irishman could be so 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-nothing. Furthermore, an intelligent Irishman 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 infamous "History," and is therein referred to in a 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 436 we see that the document itself is entitled as follows: "Confession of faith found in the box of a priest in Gorey." Musgrave is so practiced a liar that he could not tell the same lie twice in the same way. But in other places the paper is said to have been found concealed in a risk of turf, while The Sentinel locates it "in the pocket of Father John Murphy, who was killed at the battle of Arklow." Many Protestants read THE REGISTER, and they may be so unfamiliar with some of the so-called "Histories" of '98 as never 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 Catholics, then a very general practice. Irishmen, however, understand those things, and while we feel that Mr. Clarke himself has no sympathy with the resurrection of century old lies, 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 Debreit.

The present seems a good time for making a new office under the Ottawa Government. We badly want a Canadian Debreit; and perhaps there are among the Maguire family in St. John's Ward, Toronto, a few stout men fit for the job. A semi-official despatch, dated at Ottawa, Jan. 26th, calls attention to "a very common 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 Debreit to go by we did not know this until the Ottawa despatch in question appeared 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 currency, 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 eyes of the nation; but we have reserved it for Cabinet Ministers, Senators and Judges. At all events that was the idea up to 1893, when it was officially announced that the Queen "has been pleased to approve of the use and recognition throughout 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 government, for as long as they may remain entitled thereto, whether for life or during 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 Debreit or we never shall know "where we are at."

The State and Education.

An eminently sane view of the duties of the State towards the people in the matter of general public education is put forward by The London Spectator, one of the most influential journals in England. The paper, in dealing with the demand of the Catholics of Ireland for a Catholic 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 these references to the laity when the Irish University Question is under discussion. So long as all that is meant is that the proposed Roman 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 laity 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 University in which they will have no effective influence. But when Parliament has done this much it has

exhausted its legitimate powers. Its business is to give the Irish Catholic laity 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 clergy.' 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 judgment is a matter which does not concern 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 demonstration of Monday evening last at the Chateau Frontenac. It was perhaps the most successful banquet ever given to a public man in Quebec. Its most striking feature 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 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 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 practical 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 position of Irish-Catholics in Canada has always been such that he doubted whether any Government, 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 be 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 representation in the Cabinet, or any other representation, to be acceptable must be thorough and complete. In taking this ground Irish-Catholics 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. O. Fraser, M.P., Dr. Guerin, Mr. Felix Carbray, M.P.P., and others all made admirable speeches. There is little doubt that the effect produced in Quebec by the leading note of these addresses will be felt throughout Canada and especially among Irish Catholics.

Hon. William Hartly's Nomination.

The unanimous nomination of Hon. William Hartly by the Liberals of Kingston on Friday last terminated a condition of suspense that had grown almost painful to many leading politicians in various parts of the Province. For a considerable time Mr. Hartly's 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 re-election. Indeed Mr. Pense, President of the Kingston Liberal Association, in nominating Mr. Hartly 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. Hartly again. This decision will occasion no small satisfaction in every quarter where no certainty and difficulty had arisen as to how Mr. Hartly'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 of re-electing him. We say all-important, because it is well understood that should Mr. Hartly 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.

Chats with the Children

THE FIB, THE PRICK AND THE HILL. Pretty Polly Perkins she made a pumpkin pie. Potor Porlus came along and stole it on the sly.

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 you.

We shall have lots of funny stories and verses, competitions for prizes, and a "Correspondence Corner," where in all the little cousins 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, sympathize with you in everything 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 sixteen years of 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 mean.

AN ATTEMPT AT ALLITERATION.

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

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

Here is another. Blanche habbed beautiful bees buzzing beside babbling brook. You may continue that if you like, but it 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; 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 department in the "Register" interesting and profitable to them.

I suppose a good many of you want to know why you must write on only one side. Well, 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 spoiled.

Here is a specimen of "mixer types." The funeral cortage went solemnly down the street, with a lot of articles tied to its tail, some having caught it and attached, a long string of carriages followed, containing an old oyster can, a dilapidated boot, and a tin kettle full of the relatives and friends of the deceased.

Farm and Garden

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

CARDINAL GIBBONS WOULD PROTECT THE BIRDS.

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 protection of song-birds in Maryland. The cardinal, in speaking of the proposed law, said last night: "I am in thorough accord with the proposition to have the birds protected, and my words cannot 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 songsters, and I am delighted that measures will be taken by which they will be guarded."—Boston Transcript.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE ANIMALS.

"May I be allowed in reply to Mr. Ouniflier'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 Rampolla to inform M. Ulrich, the President of the French Society for the protection of Animals, that the work of his Society (which had special reference to bull-fighting, about which M. Ulrich had written to the Pope), was most acceptable to his paternal heart on account of its very humane and Christian object, 'sommamento accetis al di Lui core paterno, andre pro lo scopo altamente umano, 'arzo e orlatiavo.' Pope Pius V. issued a bull condemning bull-fights in the strongest terms, describing them as sports worthy of demons rather than men declaring all rulers who should permit them to be held in their territories ipso facto excommunicate, denying Christian burial to the combatants and warning all participants therein that they thereby incurred the anger of God 'indignation omnipotentis Dei.'—The Animals Friend.

"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 rescued."

"And what did you do?" "Well, I accompanied him upon the piano."

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 thirty-foot flight of stairs into a barrel of scorpions."

"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 years."

NEWS OF VICTORY.

James Thompson Cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Many Startling Cures to their Credit in Bruce County—No Medicine Made Can Approach Them.

PAISELEY, Jan. 31.—A marked peculiarity of the people of Bruce County is their firm belief in Dodd's Kidney Pills as a sure cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all other Kidney troubles.

So many remarkable 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 is James Thompson, of Paisley. He suffered for years with "an extreme case of Diabetes," and was so bad he 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 Diseases by Dodd's 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.

This cannot be said, truthfully, of any other medicine that has been used. Dodd's Kidney Pills stand alone, in proud position far above any rivals.

Dodd's Kidney Pills ALWAYS CURE Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Gout, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all impurities of the blood. They are the only medicine on earth that will positively cure Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by the Dodd's Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

OBITUARY.

MR. PATRICK JORDAN.

There died at the village of Ounahant, in the County Dundas, quite recently, a man of singular natural endowments, which were supplemented with the choicest gifts of a sound Catholic education; and although the newspapers of the county of which he was so long an honored resident, as well as THE CATHOLIC REGISTER itself, of which publication he was always an enthusiastic admirer, have already contained long and interesting sketches of his useful career, yet, I trust, that it will be permitted to one who enjoyed his generous confidence and his warm affections to offer his feeble tribute to the departed worth and to mingle his tears with the flood of sorrow which the death of Patrick Jordan—the subject of this memoir—has evoked.

That I have abundant reasons for craving this indulgence will be readily gleaned from the fact; that the day before his death, and with mental faculties still unimpaired, he summoned to his bedside one of his daughters, a young lady, who, in a remarkable degree, inherits many of the fine qualities of the father, and entrusted her with the following communication:—

"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 letter, containing the announcement of my lamented friend's death was—I have good reason to believe—forwarded to the office of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, but it never reached my hands.

Patrick Jordan was born in Killaloe, County of Mayo, Ireland, in the year 1800. This spot, readers of THE REGISTER need scarcely be told, in this year of grace, 1898, has a history of its own. It was here a century ago, an armed French force landed, intent on making common cause with armed Irishmen, 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 fondly cherished, not the most insignificant, being the stampede which the savage yeomanry made in the direction of Castletar, as they were pursued, pike in hand, by the sturdy men of Mayo. This headless soldiery is still alluded to in the language of the peasantry as "the Castletar Races."

Patrick Jordan who, 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 enough to be present at "the Castletar Races" but we may be certain that some of his immediate ancestors had this share of the day's fun.

It was in that ever-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 he engaged in the business of school teacher, at which he continued for thirty-eight years. At the time Mr. Jordan commenced to teach the young idea how to shoot, education was not so far advanced as it is to-day; and although there were no "Do-the-boys Halls," such as Dickens tells us, existed in England towards the close of the last century, it must be confessed that many of the pedagogues of fifty years ago were fitting prototypes of Carleton's "Hedge School-master."

High above this class, with a certificate from the Irish Board of Education in his pocket, stood the clever young Irishman of that period about whom I am writing; and as the standard qualification went up he went up with it, until ultimately he became the examiner for Eastern Ontario instead of the party examined. Many a young man embarking in the laborious, ill-requited and thankless yet honorable calling of school teacher has good reason to thank Mr. Jordan for words of encouragement and deeds of substantial kindness; and many yet who now fill positions of trust, eminent have good cause to bless 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 conscientious, his judgments were never called in question. But it is of the magisterial bench that his crowning achievement has been won. Here he reconciled conflicting differences, smoothed bitter asperities, restored harmony among neighbors and strangled litigation in its incipency.

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 accumulated some fine farming property and died comparatively wealthy. The old homestead, long renowned as the headquarters of an hospitality proverbial throughout these counties, is occupied by the estimable woman who is now his widow, together with two daughters and a son. Another son, Lawrence, is the owner of a magnificent arm in the adjoining Township of Finch; another son, John, is the Ontario agent for a large manufacturing firm of Chicago; a daughter—a woman of remarkable cleverness—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 funeral. 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 mournful cavalcade extending from his late home at Ounahant to the burial place at Ochesterville, 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.

P. MUNGOVAN.

SHATTERED NERVES.

THE MOST PREVALENT TROUBLE OF THE CENTURY.

It Attacks People of Both Sexes and All Ages—A Complete Breakdown Follows Unless Prompt Measures For Relief are Taken.

Probably the most prevalent trouble 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 it is often the result of our high pressure system of education. Among those of more mature years it may be due to the cares of business, or to overwork, or worries in the home. But whatever the cause the terrible result is a breaking down both mentally and physically unless prompt measures are taken to stay the ravages of the disease and restore the shattered nerve forces to their normal condition. One such sufferer who has regained his health gives his experience for the benefit of those less fortunate. Miss Edith Draper, who resides with her parents at Bellhaven, Ont., is a young lady who is very popular among her circle of acquaintances, and they all rejoice at her restoration to health. To a reporter 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 I felt that I was going into a decline. In the early part of the winter both father and mother were attacked with the grippe, and I had to look after them as well as attend to the household work. The strain was more than I could stand, and the result was I fell ill. The doctor who was called in said my trouble was nervous prostration and that it would take considerable time for me to recover. Under his care I was after a short while able to get about the house, but my nerves did not seem to regain their strength. My limbs would twitch as though I had St. Vitus' dance. I was subject to headaches, had a very poor appetite and was so weak that I scarcely could go out. I had been advised to try Pink Pills and one day spoke to the doctor about them, and he said he believed they would do me good. I got three boxes, and by the time I had taken a further supply. By the time I had taken six boxes I was feeling stronger and better than I had for years. All the twitching in my limbs had disappeared and my nerves seemed as strong as they ever had been. I still took the pills for a little while longer to make certain that the cure was complete, and since the day I discontinued them I have not felt the slightest return of the trouble. I feel that my present excellent health is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I am glad to be able to recommend them to any one whose nerves are in a shattered condition."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic medicine. By their use the blood is renewed, and the nerves made strong and vigorous, and in this way disease is driven from the system. As a spring medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed. If you feel languid or "out-of-sorts" a box or two will restore you to vigorous activity. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and take nothing else.

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

The Catholic Young Ladies Literary Association met on Wednesday evening.

at the residence of Miss O. Clarke, Crawford street. A copy of the annual 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 Clubs 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 much canto of Dante's "Inferno" was then read and carefully studied. Vocal numbers were contributed by Miss Alice Walsby.

The next meeting of the association will take place on Tuesday evening, February 1st at the home of Miss Maud Lundy, 162 Strachan ave.

THEY NEVER FAIL.—Mr. S. M. Boughner, Langton, writes: "For about two years I was troubled with Inward Piles, but by using Parmentier's Pills, I was completely cured, and although four years have elapsed since then they have not returned." Parmentier's Pills, are anti-bilious and a specific for the cure of Liver and Kidney Complaints, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Piles, etc., and will regulate the bowels and remove all bilious matter.

Domestic Reading

Satan cannot down you without you help him.

Heaven sets lofty ladders for all that will climb.

Wealth is too poor to purchase wisdom or purity.

There are no big words in the sermon on the Mount.

Coming close to Christ brings men close to each other.

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 before.

Those who trample on the helpless are 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 spur 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 meekfulness of one good man sounds like a voice of pardon from Heaven; just as the power and the exclusion of men sound like a knell of hopelessness, and do actually blind 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 talker what instrumental accompaniment is in a trio or quartette of vocalists.

A maiden is like a half-blown damask rose, fair as a dream, and full of the sweet fragrance of the purity of dawn's womanhood. Treat her as a thing too sacred for this world; watch over her with gentle, loving tenderness; for evil associations, like algae 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 Church, this living body of Christ, pulsing at into the saints who are living there, and coming back throbbing with tidings of their glorious and sympathetic life? It is the very power of this truth of our today 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 God-speed 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, blossoming, fading, dying, unseen by mortal eyes. In millions of homes, scattered over this wide earth of ours, are fairer human blossoms, patient, gentle, thoughtful, whose fragrance of whose daily sacrifices fills, unheeded, the air; the flowers of whose offerings, 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 life so low, no care so trifling, no life so hidden, that it escapes a father's eye!

SLEEPINESS 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. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get restful sleep the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmentier's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Theadder of Life By P. L. BEAZLEY

CHAPTER XI. (CONTINUED).

"I am afraid the Chancellor will do 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."

"Well, come, then," said Albert, and he led her and the children into 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."

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

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

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

"Stand up," said the Chancellor sternly, 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 resolute voice. "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 unmistakably 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. Grant him his freedom, and give him back to his unhappy wife and children.'

ways. He stood up, and in a tone of cold contempt said: 'You are mistaken in me and I in you. Never shall I trust my master and my duty for my own gratification.'

He was leaving the room, when Bella sprang up, flung her arms around him, and pleaded: 'Listen to me, Albert—do listen! He took hold of her hands somewhat roughly and tried to release himself and get away. Whilst he did so the door of the apartment was flung open and the Chancellor appeared.

"Ungrateful wretch!" cried he in a rage, pulling his sword half out of its sheath; but he thrust it back again, remarking: 'You are not worth treating thus, but I shall punish you for your base betrayal of your master.'

"Pardon!" stammered Bella, kneeling at his feet. He pushed her away and left the room in a storm of rage. 'I am lost,' said she, 'if I cannot propitiate him,' and she at once followed the Chancellor.

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

CHAPTER XIII. Albert was sitting in his room reflecting on his latest trouble, and two janitors were guarding the door. All at once Ralph stood before him, his finger raised by way of admonition.

"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 rush with your eyes open? Well, I warned you about dangerous beauty and you wouldn't listen. Now you have to feel."

"If you know 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. "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 couch with her—were you not only polite with her—as a gentleman secretary should 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 Chancellor, having been faithfully helped by my good friends the door-keeper, the silver-washer, and the valet. I can assure you 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. "Thank God!" cried Albert, with a light heart. "I have long desired to give up this secretarial business, and now I am blessed with contrivances that bring me out of it. From my childhood 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."

"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 genuine military fire 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 which a soldier receives, as you will find out 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 him: "When your superior orders you to march you must lift your feet at once, and you must not put on a countenance of that kind. We call it discipline."

Albert bowed and followed the corporal to the quarters, feeling that military service also had its hardships. Before the door a crowd of people were waiting for the most part country folk with chickens, pigeons, baskets 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 private 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 by 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. "Was that a tax which you had to collect for the Duke?" said he to the 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 fiercely 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 saucy 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, and Albert, 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 asked the corporal a plain 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 surprise. "Why you are simplicity itself," replied the soldier. "Don't you know that the captain can't attend to everything himself, 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 presents."

"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 punishment for them, and prevent them from getting furlough when they ask for it?"

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

The poor father went away in despair. The corporal walked up to the recruit on Albert's left, a well-formed, modest looking youth, and in a bitter tone whispered: "Twas you, then, that gave your father the good advice 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 exercises began. Albert and the recruit to his left could never please the corporal, no matter how much they tried to do so. He was all the time in a bad temper with them, and gave them so many scoldings that Albert gnashed his teeth with vexation. Finally he raised the baton 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 with whom I can do nothing. They are quick enough to learn, but they don't want to obey."

"Will you kindly try yourself, captain?" observed Albert, "and you will find that the corporal has done us 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 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 scowl, conducting the recruits off the ground as directed.

CHAPTER 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 disobedience."

The corporal, quaking with fear, asked: "Man, what are you thinking of? How can you find fault with me for what I have done whilst in the service?"

"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 me?" stammered the corporal, getting into a corner.

"You deserve to get well chastised," remarked Albert; "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, and sang merrily as if 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 recruits again to the mustering-place. Albert approached the corporal and gently said: "I am at your service." The corporal, surprised at the change of mood, muttered to himself: "This is a strange character." Other members of the troop quickly came up, and he led them to the exercise ground.

.IF Your Digestive Powers are Deficient you need something now to Create and Maintain Strength for the Daily Round of Duties. TAKE THE PLEASANTEST OF MALT BEVERAGES JOHN LABATT'S ALE AND PORTER

THE DOMINION BREWERY CO. LIMITED, BREWERS AND MALTSTERS, QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO. White Label Ale, India Pale & Amber Ales, XXX Porter.

JOS. E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER AND MILLER WATERLOO, - - ONT.

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF WHISKIES "83," "Old Times," "White Wheat," "Malt."

GEO. J. FOY, Wines, Liquors, Spirits & Cigars, 47 FRONT STREET E., TORONTO.

PURE WATER. In addition to the many modern filters... THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, (LIMITED)

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, (LIMITED)

THE COSGROVE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, LTD. Maltsters, Brewers and Bottlers TORONTO.

ALLES AND BROWN STOUTS, Brewed from the finest Malt and best Bavarian brand of Hops.

Brewing Office, 295 Niagara St. TELEPHONE No. 264.

T. H. GEORGE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN... Wines, Liquors, Etc. 699 YONGE ST. TORONTO, ONT.

SOLE AGENT FOR The Celebrated East Kent Ale and Porter

PURE DRUGS AND GENUINE MEDICINES. Lemaitre's Pharmacies.

J. YOUNG, THE LEADING Undertaker & Embalmer 359 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

MUSIC. We shall be pleased to forward Catalogues on application.

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Keesley Treatment. For Liquor and Drug Addictions.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, TILES, GRATES, HEARTS, MANTELS.

RICE LEWIS & SON, (LIMITED), COR. KING & VICTORIA STREETS TORONTO.

DR. JAS. LOFTUS, DENTIST. Cor. Queen and Pethurst Sts., Toronto Telephone 5378

MONUMENTS. For best work at lowest prices in Granite and Marble.

F. ROSAR, Sr., UNDERTAKER, 303 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

OFFICE AND YARD: FRONT ST. NEAR BATHURST. ESTABLISHED 1850. YONGE ST. DOCKS. TELEPHONE NO. 182. TELEPHONE NO. 190.

P. BURNS & COY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COAL AND WOOD. Head Office—38 King St. East, Toronto, Telephone No 131. BRANCH OFFICES:—8881 YONGE ST., TELEPHONE NO 151. 546 QUEEN ST. WEST, TELEPHONE NO. 13.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED. ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY. CAPITAL, - \$2,000,000.

Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto. DIRECTORS: HON. SIR FRANK SMITH, President. EUGENE O'KEEFE, Vice-President. WM. T. KIELY, JOHN FOY, EDWARD STUCK.

Deposits Received from 20c upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon. Money loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment, on Mortgages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stock, and Government and Municipal Debentures.

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays—9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. Manager. JAMES MASON.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED 1851. CAPITAL - 2,000,000. FIRE and MARINE. HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.

Our Prices. Our policy is to sell goods in season. Winter weather is the time to sell furs. We offer for quick selling special lots of acceptable furs. The prices mean making money for the shopper.

- 50 only, this season's Astrachan Jackets, 38 in. deep, extra fine glossy fur, best German dye, best quilted satin lining, high storm collar, reg. \$35, special.....\$25 00
3 only, Astrachan Jackets, 38 in. deep, glossy fur, best German dye, reg. \$27.50, special..... 19 50
4 Astrachan Capes, open or thibet trimmed, 25 in. deep, full sweep, nice curl, satin lined, high collar, reg. \$27.50, special..... 20 00
7 only, Stylish Astrachan Jackets, 27 in. deep, fine glossy fur, best German dye, quilted or fancy satin lining, high storm collar, reg. \$38.50, special..... 27 50

There is really nothing that the Big Store sells that cannot be ordered by mail. This means everything for the out-of-town shopper who does not visit the city frequently.

THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO. LIMITED. H. W. COLE, 120-64-6-8 and 2 YONGE AND QUEEN STS. TORONTO, ONT.

Weighed IN THE Balance. A day or two since there was returned to us by a well-known citizen a piano that had been in use in his family for ten years. He had purchased one of our baby grand and we took back his upright on account. See this instrument to-day. It looks as though it might just have come out of the factory. The finish and polish are perfect. The music it can be produced from it is as delightful as the first day it was played on. Time is on the side of these pianos. They are made to last.

Heintzman & Co. 117 King St. W., Toronto. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPENTER WORK Executed promptly by JOHN HANRAHAN, No. 25 Maitland Street, Toronto. Telephone 8593.

MEDICINE BY MAIL. Tortured Sufferer Listen! NY-AS-SAN Conquers All Skin Disease.

WANTED—The address of every sufferer in America. The Nyassan Medicine Co., Toronto, N.S. Mention this paper when you write.

name will be engraved, for to us, in an especial manner, you have been a counsellor and guide, we more than others are indebted for your kindly ministrations. While your address was extended to the various spiritual works of the parish the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin was the object of your special solicitude, and we have, indeed, been edified by your piety and zeal for the honor of our Immaculate Mother. Gratitude is the fairest blossom of the human heart, and on this occasion it is our prevailing sentiment. We would fain mingle its sweet fragrance with the odor of our good wishes, to be borne away to your new home, where we hope you will enjoy health and prosper for many years to come. We beg your acceptance of the accompanying token of our gratitude and esteem, and ask of you, dear Father, just one little prayer each time it may remind you of our affectionate farewell.

Signed on behalf of the Young Ladies Sodality: Bridget Barrett, Jean Cahill, Mary Halon, Mary Savage and Minnie Quinlan. Father Feeny was deeply touched, and replied with great emotion. He thanked his warm friends for their kindness and considers for them that he could use them for their love and regard. The kind words of this occasion would sink deep in his heart and remain with him as long as life lasted. Neat and sympathetic speeches, suitable to the occasion, were made by Dr. Henwood, Messrs. Robert Henry, J. Bruce Walker and Joseph Stratford. Father Feeny leaves on Tuesday for Acton, of which parish he has been appointed parish priest.

A. O. H. At the last regular meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the A.O.H., Division No. 5, 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. McOaffrey...

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the minutes of our last meeting, a copy tendered to Sister McOaffrey, and one to THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. (Signed) KATIE QUINN, MRS. HANCOCK, MARY RYAN.

LATEST MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like wheat, barley, and straw. Columns include item names and prices per unit.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by a East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also permanent cure of Nervous Debility, also all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make known to his suffering fellow-men that he had discovered a sure and reliable remedy for their afflictions, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by enclosing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Norman, 870 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

REV. FATHER FEENEY. Presented With Substantial Tokens by His Parishioners.

One of the most interesting and touching ceremonies that ever took place in St. Basil's school room, took place there 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 keen regret among the parishioners to whom the rev. gentleman had long 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 parishioners. He led 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 read an address which was accompanied by a cheque for the sum of \$300. Mr. Savage handed over the cheque. The address read as follows: 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 lose 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 prosperity. We well remember when our pastor, Rev. Father Lennon, was ill and away on a three months' vacation, how you managed the affairs of the parish with kindness and ability. Your attention and attendance to the Sunday school and various Catholic societies, your frequent visits to the sick of the parish, your friendly and fatherly advice were such that we could not allow it to pass without we hereby hand you from the parishioners of St. Basil's, on the occasion of your leaving us, the enclosed token of our regard and affection. W. BARRON, Chairman Parish Com. A. SAVAGE, Secretary.

CATHOLIC FORESTERS' TRIBUTE. The Catholic Order of Foresters, of which Holy Rev. Father Feeny is the spiritual adviser in St. Basil's, presented the reverend gentleman with a handsome gold-mounted walking stick and a gold-mounted umbrella, bearing suitable inscriptions. He also presented him with a beautifully illuminated address, couched in the following terms:

REV. AND DEAR FATHER.—Having learned with deep regret of your resignation as curate of St. Basil's parish, and consequently as chaplain of our court, we, your brother Foresters, have taken this opportunity of expressing to our curate and to you our warmest and our most grateful thanks for the many valuable services you have rendered to the court since its organization. You have always been ready with willing counsel to aid us spiritually and temporally in carrying out the work of our court, and we fully realize that the present high standing of our court is largely due to your untiring efforts. As a slight token of the esteem in which you are held by the members, we now ask you to accept this cane and umbrella, to consider more easily the spirit in which they are given than their intrinsic value.

While we keenly feel the loss of your company and your advice at our court meetings, we hope you will still retain a connection with St. Basil's court, in the hearts of whose members, we assure you, dear Father, you will ever have a warm spot. In concluding, we trust that an ever-guiding 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 engaged. Fraternally signed on behalf of the court, J. J. Monahan, Deputy High Chief Ranger; Patrick Shanahan, Chief Ranger; W. E. Waller, Recording Secretary.

The address was read by Mr. Waller, and Mr. Shanahan presented and read the address which was couched in the following terms: On behalf of the Young Ladies Sodality, an address was also presented, and read by Miss Minnie Quinlan. It was read by Miss Minnie Quinlan at the same time, and was of fifty golden dollars. The address was in these terms:

DEAR REV. FATHER.—Having heard of your well-deserved promotion to the parish of Acton, we meet you this afternoon to offer a parting tribute of affectionate regard, and at the same time to give expression to the deep regret which your removal from our court has caused. Your removal has been marked by fidelity to the sacred duties of your holy calling, and the spiritual bond which united you to the people of Brampton, is not to be severed without pain. In relinquishing your duties here to undertake the more onerous obligations of a parastore, our cordial and zealous director, and the parish an earnest and devoted priest. But the sorrow of separation is to some degree mitigated when we reflect that a wider sphere of usefulness awaits your priestly functions, and though separated by distance we shall still be united by the ties of friendship and goodwill, and in the hearts of the children of Mary you

rights taken away have not been restored. Our Holy Father declares that the justice of the cause of Manitoba Catholics was such that all good, fair and honest citizens should have raised it above all party politics and restored them their rights.

Now the matter should be above party politics. It can never be settled satisfactorily while it is kept within the limits of party politics. Therefore Catholics should set aside all party considerations and unite in seeking to restore their rights. What we want is the principle of Catholic schools, Catholic teachers and a Catholic atmosphere in the schools. All Catholics should unite and work with zeal and yet with prudence to have these rights restored. His Lordship stated that if the Protestant Separate schools were abolished in Quebec the bishops would be the first to protest against it. This would be but in keeping with Catholic principle and Catholic justice.

Again he urged all Catholics to unite and work with zeal and yet with prudence, and without making any disturbance, take advantage of every opportunity to demand their rights. Catholics numbered nearly 48 to the 100 of the population of Canada and united were able to obtain their rights. They were not afraid to unite their rights. By working together zealously, and yet by degree, he hoped and believed that the rights of the Catholics in Manitoba to their schools would be regained.

League of the U. S.S.

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 loud manner he told of the town of 40,000 inhabitants, surrounded by richest scenery, magnificent churches, of the religious fervor of the people, and the crowds of pilgrims 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 those who favored the meeting with songs, recitations, etc., were Messrs. W. O'Neil, J. Kelly, F. Cressan, P. Ford, W. Henry and J. Murray. It is the intention of the members to spare no pains 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 cordially invited to the meetings, which take place at their hall, 105 Farley avenue, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. A MEMBER.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A Federal Suit to Plead for Representing an Imitation Pink Pills—A Fair Reaching Decision.

MONTREAL, 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 Canadian secret service. The soon had collected sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of Migner on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Migner, who had left 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 brought before Judge Lafontaine this morning on two charges, and pleaded guilty to both. It was pointed out that his offense was a grave one and left 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 time; they only wished to establish the fact that representing an imitation pill to be the same as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was a crime which left the perpetrator liable to a lengthy imprisonment. On one charge the Judge then imposed a sentence of ten days, with the option of a fine of ten dollars, and in the other case a sentence of two days in jail without the option of a fine.

The decision is likely to have a far-reaching effect, as it seems to establish the principle that substituting one name for the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or the name of the original medicine, which is in force all over the Dominion, and it will no doubt, to a considerable extent, put an end to this nefarious business, as it is evident from the fact that the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. went to the expense of bringing this St. John case to the settlement between the Government and he has declared that it was not satisfactory because the

Bishop O'Connor On the Encyclical

His Dealings with the Contents of the Pope's Letter to the Catholics of Canada, and Explained its Import.

The papal Encyclical on the Manitoba school question was read at St. Peter's Cathedral at the 8 and 10.30 o'clock Masses Sunday morning, Jan. 16th. The Encyclical, which is signed by Pope Leo XIII., has been published before and its contents are well known.

At the evening of 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 forth 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 Catholics were in the majority, the Protestants were in the majority, and 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 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 Catholics 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 controlled by themselves. This system of education was the law in Manitoba for twenty years from 1870 to 1890.

In 1890, through the ambition of political leaders, and the intrigues of political parties, the laws which guaranteed in perpetuity the right to Separate schools were abolished, and the result was that Catholics were obliged to support Public or Protestant schools as well as their own. His Lordship then traced the different steps that were taken in the litigation between the Roman Catholics and the province of Manitoba, up to the time when the Privy Council decided that the Federal Parliament had power to grant remedial legislation restoring to the Roman Catholics the privileges of which they were deprived. Yet, on account of political prejudices and the divisions among the political leaders, even among Catholics, and the extent to which prejudice and party feeling existed, legislation to restore these rights has not as yet been placed upon the statute book, and Catholics of Manitoba have to support the Public schools as well as their own. The Catholics want to be free to support their own schools according to the Manitoba Act, and until this is granted they will not be satisfied.

The Holy Father sent a Delegate Apostolic to investigate the whole matter and after hearing both sides report to His Holiness. It was seen that a mistake was made by both parties in making the question one of party politics, whereas its importance and the justice of the rights involved, raised it above party interests. The Pope after due consideration has sent his Encyclical letter couched in kind language—a message of peace. Leo XIII. is acknowledged by Catholic and Protestant alike to be one of the greatest diplomats and statesmen of this or any preceding age.

This letter, which upholds the action of the bishops sets forth the principles which are to govern the conduct of Catholics in the matter. In the first place it recalls the advantages which Canada has received through the wisdom, labors and sacrifices of the early bishops. Then it enunciates the principle that to the parent and not to the State belong the right and duty to educate the child. Secularists claim that this right belongs to the State rather than the parent. To the parent God has given the child, and the natural law demands of the parent that he provide for his child both spiritually and temporally. It is his duty and his right to educate his child in his own religion, in which the child is baptized. 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.

The next principle is that they should have Catholic schools because the child must be taught, not only scientific, but also religious knowledge. This is necessary because scientific education without moral training very often turns to the disadvantage both of the individual 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. Such schools lead to total indifference to all religions and tend to destroy all religious and moral principles, for moral principles cannot be taught and instilled into the mind of youth except by being based on definite principles of religion as revealed by Christ and taught by His Church. In regard to the settlement between the Government and he has declared that it was not satisfactory because the