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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VII.-No. 4.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A BIBLE SOCIETY AND ITS AGENT.

Last week we gave an account of a decision by the highest court of an American state to the effect that (more reading of the bible, even of selector portions, could not be considered as religious instruction. To make it such there is needed commont, that is, there is needed that senething or somebody, not the bible, should first suggest its meaning or no one could, by his own intellect, gather it from the sacred book.

intellect, gather it from the sacred book.

The conclusions of the Michigan judges would suffer no unfair treatment if translated into the very words of Dr. Nowman in the Apologia (page 60.) There, speaking of what he learned from the preaching of Dr. Hawkins. Provost of Oriel and Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford, Newman says: "He (Dr. Hawkins) lays down a proposition self oridient as soon as stated to those who have at all examined the structure of Scripture, viz., that the sacred text was never intended to teach doctrine, bu. only to prove it, and that, if we would learn doctrine, we must have recourse to the formularies of the Church; for instance of the Church; and "most fruitful in the intended in its outline," and the obvious conjecture is that since the book was mover inhended as a teacher, the giving of it no matter in what binding to illikeirate sawages, is not merely a mocking of common sense. but what is

illiferate savages, is not merely a mock-ery of common sense, but what is worse, evidence either of gross ignor-ance on the part of the givers, or of yesses, evidence either of gross ignorsone on the part of the givers, or of
deliberate fraud practised upon those
ispho are asked to pay for the printing,
hinding and distributing, and the rest.

"Still the work goes on, and ships are
alsen with paper and lesthes, and bible
by the myriad are seathered among the
lesthen, or piled, obstructingly, in the
teachen with paper and lesthes, and printing
seconds written, sometimes in very
doubtful English, of what the Lord is
spoing to do. And then new supplies
are called for, and thoughtless good
beople here at home put their hands
seep in their pockets, and printing
houses wax rich, and agents live in flue
conductory making businesses, and there is
gowin the conventicle—not, as in heave
tagens the convention of a sinner—but
the case sewarms of men who find it hard
to make an honest living otherwise are
growing slock and fas on the fruits of
bible traffic!

Luta new there is a vesud opening for

ame as honest living otherwise are wing slock and fat on the fruits of let raffie!

Inst now there is a grand opening for a kind of work in the East, and diffudes are buckling on their armour take part in the fray. The American bie Society has already despatched an eyt, a Raw. Mr. Llykes—a doctor of /mity of course, who is not now-a-wi? And his reports are pouring a ed of light upon the whole state of the price in the distant islands! Of course he finds things in a dreadful ndition, and the main cause of it all is, turrally enough, the pricets. Why 4? Since St. Peter and the rest dained prices by Cluriet, began mover about through the world, their isiness chiefly was to keep the people ignorance that they might be more aily handled! For this, beginning at every first, pricets like Paul, in trious parts of the Roman empire, and enesus in Gaul, and Patrick in Ireland, and Angustine among the Saxons of ratain, and Boniface with their commers in Germany, and Cyril and cahddius amongst the savage Scythians, ad, long after, one Xavier to Japan and his remote tearting America by the St. Lawrence, take their way in hardships and povery and frequent martyrdom, as far eet as the Pacific, and south to meet nisk the bull-necked, leather-headed fellow may be safely backed any day inst knowledge. Conseit and imlence, ignorance a twin offspring, are only power we know of which could ble this Rev. Hykes to make a fool of safelf by writing this sentence: "The pile (of the Philippines) have been in ingnorance because the priest'; idd thus beet play upon their supersions." (Evening News, Jan. 16.)
We heaved of an American sonator—ale hazy on his geography—who red if it greats to the people of these tern Hikhads St. Paul wrote his spirale ble Philippiness to the people of these tern Hikhads St. Paul wrote his spirale ble Philippiness of the content had a least a lea modesty in spite of his ignorance, it the poor senator had at least a lea modesty in spite of his ignorance, it this Rov. Hykes—who, I have no oht is making a good thing out of his saion to the cest—lass neither know-go or decency, or he would never have med the above sentence. He must be either a cunning witty felv who knows the weak points of a large of the content of the content of the properties of the

class of his countrymen, and, to use his own words, "is playing" upon them for money, or he is simply a giant of ignorant presumption to think that there is not senough known of the labors of priests for the last intesteen hundred years to keep ordinary sensible people from believing the hateful and stupid falsehood he tells.

Father Ryan at Richmond Hill.

Father Ryan at Richmond Hill.

St. Mary's church, Richmond Hill, was well filled on Thursday evoning last week, when Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, doliver ed an excellent lecture on the subject of Temperance. Before starting his lecture, he complimented the pastor, Rev. Father MoMahon, and the congregation on their pretty little church and pleasant surroundings. Owing to the fact that so much had been said during recent years on the subject under consideration he realized that it was difficult to create an interest, but his object was to show the attitude of the Catholic church on the important question, and to interest, instruct and persuade people in what he considered was the safe path. The rev. gentleman pronounced strongly in favor of total abstinence, and said that knowing as it did the annals of the poor, his church had always been the strongest advocate of temperance and sobriety. The church considered temperance on the cardial witten, and all his councils of temperance and sobriety. The church considered temperance on the cardial witten, and all his councils of temperance and sobriety. The church considered temperance on the cardial witten, and all his councils of temperance and sobriety. The church considered temperance of the cardial witten, and all his councils of temperance and sobriety. The church considered temperance with these who thought it was morally and religiously wrong to use intoxicants in any way as a beverage, but he considered it exceedingly dangerous, and therefore we should avoid the danger of the evil as well as the evil itself. The speaker gave instances where bishops and priests in his church had thrown safeguards around the young by pledging those who were confirmed to abstain from the use of intoxicants until they were at least 21 years of age. Father Ryan expressed his belief in supernatural morality and while admiring the zeal of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, he differed with them, and seemed to give the impression that those women wo

total abelinence.

No Occaise is Br. A W. Chase's Cataric Care.
Prof. Heye, Oak. School of Chemistry and Pharmacy, says:—"I have made examination of Dr. Chase's Cataric Core for Cocaine and in all its compounds, from samples purchased in the open narket, and find none present." We offer a reward of \$1,000 to be devoted to any obaritable institution if any druggist or doctor can find the least trace of that deadly drug Cocaine contained in Dr. Chase's Cataric Cute, recommended by all dealers at 25 cents box, blower included free.

the pen of Gladstone it is more doubtful whether there is any one that will be hereafter valued of ther for the beauty of its expression or for the intrinsic wisdom of its contents. But both men were by nature extraordinary masters of the art of casulstry, both cultivated their taient to the highest point, and both had the characteristic temptations of that class of mind. There is such a thing as an honest man with a dishonest mind. There are men who are wholl incapable of wilful and deliberate un truthfulness, but who have the habit of quibbling with their convictions, and by skilful casulstry persuading themselves that what they wish is right Newman at a comparatively early age assed into the Church to which his character and intellect naturally belonged, and this temptation in a great degree ceased. Gadstone was reserved for other destinies."

Output the last fow months Mr G. W Linton, of the Linton Orthophonic Institute, Brockville, Ont., has been obliged to refuse several engagements for a series of lectures on the voice, in High schools, colleges, etc., owing to his time being too much occupied in his own business. Even the Education Department was unable to secure his services.

England and America.

ST. MARY'S

TAKES THE LEAD.

A general meeting of the members of St. Mary's parish was called for Sunday afterneon last, to consider and discuss ways and means to creek a suitable parish half, which could be at once a meeting place for the various parish collected, serve the occasion for holding concerts, assemblies, etc and provide a suitable symmasium and reading rooms for the new St. Mary's Literary and Athletic association, which is rapid by attaining large and satisfactory proportions.

The meeting was a thoroughly representative and outhursiastic one. Prominent among these present were: Dr. minent among these present were: Dr. minent among these present were: Dr. minent among these present were: Dr.

ly attaming large and satisfactory proportions.

The meeting was a thoroughly representative and enthusiastic one. Prominent arong those present were: Dr. F. McMahon, Ex. Aid Detoe, Messra. Wm. Olark, T. P. Phelan, Wm. Waleh, John Kelly, J. O'Byrne, Geo. Clark, L. Cosgrave, David A. Caroy, John Doyle, James Molaughlin, E. J. Hearn, Stephen Dee; end Peter Herbert; while the officers of the St. Mary's Literary and Athletic Association represented the young man of the parish.

The obsir was taken at 3.15 by Very Rev. Administrator McGann, who called upon Mr. Caroy to act as secretary. After explaining the reasons for calling the meeting and expressing satisfaction at him number present the Very Rev. Chairman: called upon the members to express their views.

Dr. McMahon, in a trenchaut address, and that the time was now opportune and urged the matter be taken in hand stem of the property of the stem of the season of

hall. Association was then opened, the following being some of the prominent subscribers: Yery Rev. Father Mo-Cann, \$500; Mr. L. J. Cograve, \$1,000, T. P. Phelan, \$100. The total amount subscribed on the spot was \$2,700.

A strong practical committee will be stronk off during the week by Father MoCann who will place the project on a substantial basis.

McCann authential basis... The meeting adjourned to the Unauman's call. The funeral of Mr. Prindeville interfered somewhat with the stendance; many of the prominent parishioners being away at his obsequies.

William Saveur Miville was, till within the past few months, one of the staff employed in the composing room of The Carnotte Research of the Carno

Law.

A telegram from Regina, dated Jan. 10, to the Winnipeg telegram says: Rogina is just on the verge of a good sized school question. In fact, it is of a size which is going to require a great deal of tack and good judgment on the part of the town authorities to keep the town of a great deal heavier taxation than it "a present en joys. To be brief, the Catholies of this place have, after holding two meetings, at which the heads of twenty-fire families were present, decided to start a separate school. This will mean, of course, another solding two meetings, at which the heads of twenty-fire families were present, decided to start a separate school. This will mean, of course, another solding two meetings, at which the heads of twenty-fire families were present, decided to start a separate school. This will mean, of course, another solding two meetings, at which the heads of twenty-fire families were present, decided to start as a separate school. This will be keep that the collisions which is remembered that the olitical schools with a commondation for almost twice the present attendance and that these schools if the Gatholics of this move are: That they be claudics of this move are: That they believe in Separate chools; that they have 120 children of school are bere; that the northwest law permits them to start a school without continuous considering he rest of his lown; that the Frolesahus return of the property of the property

Catholic teacher to get a situation her abouts, no matter how good his qualification; and that they now pay a sufficient amount of tax-a to maintain as school where the teachers of their own religious faith can get employment. It is unnecessary to admit or deny that these contentions are correct but it must be admitted that the Catholics have the power to do what they propose and the Protestants will not be able to do other than meekly protest that it is a foolish move. It is to be hoped in the interess of an already tax-ridden community that the civio and school authorities will take steps to provent any greater burden being laid upon the property owners. Probably if more consideration had been shown the Catholics in the past this night not have occurred. It may not be too late yet.

Irish Elections under the New Law.

Irish Elections under the New Law.

Dunin, Jan 17.—Elections to the Town Conneils were held yesterday throughout Ireland. These are the first treated as well as the property of the property

On Monday the 9th inst, a quiet wedding took place in St. Michael's Cathedral the contracting parties being Mr. Thomas McCan and Miss Maggie Ryan, both of Toronto. The cereanony was performed by Roy E. Ryan. Miss Annie Gallagher assisted the bride while Mr. D. J. Ryan acted as groomeran. The children's choir with Mrs. J. Bonner as organist rendered appropriate music, Mirs. W. Kainert, niece of the groom ang a selo with her usual expression man as a contract of the contract

School Board, or Ampason, near oan alth, it "owing resolution was pinanimous], Joptéd:

Moved by Dr. Ryan, seconded by J. J. Bohan, and resolved.

That the Separate School Board, of Kingston, in meeting assembled, dealire to place on record their deep obligation and sense of gratitude to Very Rev. Thos. Kelly, V.G., for the many years of faithful and unselfish labor that he has devoked to this Board and to the spiritual and intellectual advancement of the Catholic children of Kingston. For ten years he has acted as chairman of the Catholic children of Kingston. For ten years he has acted as chairman of this Board, and during all that time his relations with every momber have been of the most kindly and cordial nature, for well he realized that each in his own way was working for the same common end, the temporal and spiritual good of the little ones committed to our care.

No period of this pittle ones committed to our care.

No period of the pittle ones committed to our care.

No period of the buildury of the Separation of the committed the control of the same been so frait and schools of Kingston has been so frait and passed. In every department advances have been made. The buildings, school accommodation and play ground have been so changed, that the school children may now regard and do regard, the hours spent in educational work with unalloyed pleasure. The large and regular attendance bears testimony to the truth of this statement. The new and beautiful St. Vincent's Academy is another moniment to his scal as chairman. But the greatest and most valued tribute to his work and one that will always make his name revered by this Board, is the high position the children of our schools have taken at the public axamination.

of our schools have taken at the public axisminations.

This is the true test of merit, and so wall has this test been materiated that the Separate Schools of Kingston have gained an honorable reputation for educational advancement throughout the newer part with him, as its chairman, without placing ou record its appreciate a great in the crisis in its history, where both nourage and framess were required and war marked and framess were required and war marked that it the crisis in its history, where both nourage and framess were required and war marked that it the crisis in its history, where both nourage not found wanting.

Though this separation is one of great personal pain and anguish to each mem-

ber, yet do they all rejoice in his prometion to the magnificent parish of Smith's
Falls. To His Grace, our beloved Archtishop, this Board expresses its gratitude
for the mark of high favor he has conferred on our rotting chairman.
That God's favor and guidance may be
always with Father Kelly is the fervent
prayer of his conferces on the Separate
School Board of Kingston.
Father Kelly made a few remarks in
reply, stating that he would meet the
Board again before leaving the city.

Death of Mrs. Clark

THE REGISTER desires to extend its sympathy to ex-Mayor E F. Clarke upon the death of his venerable mother. The sympathy to ex. Mayor E. F. Clarke upon the death of his venerable mother. The deceased lady was one of those fine characters that Irishmen always have pleasure in identifying with home life in their own old land. Old age only blesses the large measure of gentic-ness and generosity with which such women are endowed. The late Marbesses and anged with which such women are endowed. The late Mrs. Clarke was a charitable woman in the best and fullest sense of the word.

A Team of Horses for His Grace,

Kingsrow, Jan 19.—To-morrow Archbishop Gauthier will leave for Quebec, where the pallium will be conferred on Archbishop Begin on Sunday. He will be accompanied by Rey. Father Constantinear, rector of Otawa University, at present here, and Rey. Father Thos. Davis of Madoc. This afternoon Kingston Catholics presented his Graco with a team of horses, herness, robee and sleigh, valued at \$1,000. Sensitor Sulvivan made the presentation in a short speech. Mayor Ryan and Mr. James Swifs also spoke. The Archibishop thanked the people for their generosity.

St. Basil's Hymnal and Hymn Book

Special rates by the hundred to the Krade

84: Basil's Ukynin: Book, words

84: Basil's Ukynin: Book, words

84: Passal's Hynn Book, single copy

15: Basil's Hynn Book, single copy

15: Basil's Hynn Book, single copy

16: Basil's Hynn Book and

16: Basil's Hynn Book fancy

18: Basil's Tynn Book fancy

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18:

Aguinaldo gives a final notice.

London, Jan. 23.—The Filipino Junta here has received despatches saying that if Agoncillo, one of Aguinaldo's envoys at Washington, is not received by sho United States Government within a few days, Aguinaldo will recall him to Manila and auspend relations with the United States, "thus removing an important medium for arriving at a peaceful understanding." The Junta's advices also assert that "large numbers of the American troops are frasterating with the natives and that many of them are engaged to Filipino girls.

It has been said with a great deal of truth, that you can never really become acquainted with a man until you have supped with him. In order to ensure a pleasant time, good tea must be used. During the past five years "SALADA" Tea has become a familiar word to every nawapaper reader, and, judging from the immense consignments which are being sent out every day, "SALADA" Tea must be just as familiar in the homes. In the face of keen competition that has arison since it was first put on the markes in the peckage form, the fact that the demand is steadily lucreasing requres no comment: it tells its own story, "SALADA is Eting.

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

ANTRIM
M. Samuel R Bolton, a student of the Belfast document School of All, has taken first place in the list of queenly pitz winners in connection with the South Kensington examinations in design. There were 1,900 compositions from all parts of the Three medom.

ngdom... ARMAUH.

Two men, named King and Kelly, who are aw iting their execution for murder, were visited in Armagh gool by his Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archibishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland

CLARE.

Mr. D. A. Hogan, of Kilker, relates the death by lightning of a coastguard the death by lightning of a coastguard ramed Mercer there on the 27th of December. "At 7 a.m. on the date mentioned," he says, "a terrific thunderstorm burst over the coastguard station. Hichard Mercer was on guard to the says, and the substantial burst over the coastguard station. Hichard Mercer was on guard should be supposed by the says, and the substantial station of the substantial s

CORK.

Bertha Proudman, a governess, was drowned in the Lee at Sunday's Well.

Bertha Proudman, a governoss, was drowned in the Lee at Sunday's Well.

DERRIY.

The Guildhall of Derry, which is in the control of the corporation, has been strained for the use of the notorious Ruthwen to deliver a series of lectures "to ladies and gentlemen," "ladies" to ladies and gentlemen," "ladies" to ladies and gentlemen," "ladies "to ladies and gentlemen," "ladies "to ladies and gentlemen," "ladies "or, Rome a Teacher of Murden." Hand old, but the september of the Caroline of the Imperiat of "London-derry Sentinel Office, 1199," are in circulation. These are headed, "No surrender," and contain statements of the most scandatous offenselvenses to the Catholic community by the vilest assailment of their priests and of the most scandatous offenselvenses of the Catholic religion. Amongst some of the more influence of the Theology of the William of the British Empire from the Vampiro Priests of Rome." The visitor professes to tell "unlovely" and "terrible truthe," and announces that he comes to Derry with credentials us a "Royal Purple Marksman" of the "Loyal Orange Institution, Vancouver Island District," of which he claims to be "chaplain". The whole document is an outrage on Catholic feeling and belief, and on public decency. Davry has had no visitation of the character, or anything of even approximate offensiveness, since the days of Gavassi.

An evicted tensatt named Michael Mooney was found dead in the back-

DONSGAL.

All evicted tenant named Michael
Mooney was found dead in the laselyard of a farmar's residence at Strawrudden, near Culduff, County Donegal.
The medical evidence at the inquest
was that death was due to suffocation,
caused by a fall.

DUBLIN.

The premises of Mesers. Hopkins and Hopkins, 'Jewellers, O'Connell street, were entered, burglarlously, and gold and gem Jewellery valued at \$400 was abstracted. The burglars laft a feamy behind, which may furnish an important clue to their identification.

A limited liability company, under the title of "The Association for the Housing of the Very Poor,' has been registered in Dublin, having its offices at 40 Dams atreet. The capital will be \$20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.

The death is announced of the Very Peev, Father Victor Carolan, Passionist, which took place at \$1. Paul's Retreat, Sarmento, Buenos Ayres, on November 20th. Father Carolan, or, as he was known in religion, Father Victor, who was in his Sard year, belonged to an old and respected Dublin family.

Before the Catholio Commercial Club Mr. P. H. Pearoe has been lecturing on Irish Saga literature. He said it was it in the same of the earth there was a nation with an intellectual history reaching far back into the remote past, embracing many brilliant literature span, embracing many brilliant literature had its roots and intellectual history reaching far back into the remote past, embracing many brilliant literature with the last twelve the compensatively mushroom drowth, having arisen within the last few hundryd years. The development or Irish literature extended back over twelve centuries, and it relied entirely on 's own internal resources, in this respect contrasting with that of the Greeks, which drew its inspiration from Eastern sources. The Folk Tule was the earliest form, and was essentially of and for the people. The Easter form, which came next, was the peculiar property of the Irish bards, who were nothing if not aristoratus. This or sinal Saga was, property speaking, not literature at all. It was uswritten, the wood "saga," which were lowered by the backs, and were afterwards committed to writing. The oldest of them were Paganas, and the Christian monis, who afterwards transcribed them, albered the texts very little, only introdu

(show cause why certain objectionable 1) trutes in their shop, which had been solved uncer a warrant, should not be destroyed. An order was made to have then destroyed. The close, of the Centerury year of the Institute tom of 1798 we celebrated in Dublin and in various their places by torchlight processions through the principal atreets of celty.

GALWAY.

At a great meeting of the United League, held at Gurteen, and presided ever by Rev. Father Coghian, Adm, great enthusiasm was displayed. A very eloquent letter was read from Mr. Haviland Burke, emphasizing the absolute necessity of uriging the agrain question forward in conjunction with Heme Rule.

KERPY

KEIRY.

The sum of ia, has been passed by the Cahirelveen Board of Guaddians as rur unceration for the services of Dr. S. Walker, while acting as louin tinens for his father, who was away at the Traice Quarter Sessions. It is probably as small a fee as was ever tendered to a dootor in Ireland, or anywhere else.

KILDARE.

KILDARE.

Where eise,

A terrible tragedy is reported from
the Curragh Camp, resulting in the
death of Mrs. Sophia Merrifield, wife
of a sergeant in the 8th Hussais. Her
two brothers, Sergeant Samuel Pepper and Corporal Pepper, of the lat
Connaught Rangers, had come to spend
Christmas at Curragh, and on Monday,
while they were examining some reyolvers, one of the weapons, which
was held by Samuel, went off, the bullet lodging in Mrs. Merrifield's breast,
and killing her almost instantly.

KING'S COUNTY.

and killing her almost instantly.

KING'S COUNTY.

During the threshing season a fire activities of the harvest, outbuildings, etc., of Mr. Thomas Mredmond, a Nationalist and Catholic farmer of Rakinmore. Earl Huntingdon, assisted by Lady Huntingdon and her brothers, the Rev. Father Costigan, the much respected parish priest, and the neighbouring landowners, immediately started a fund to recoup Mr. M'Redmond.

LIMERICK.

LIMERICK.

mond. Limbrick.

The Bishop of Limerick contributes an exceedingly practical article on the University question to the "Nineteenth Century." His main contention is that the University which Irish Catholic are willing to accept as a settlement the University with Irish Catholic are willing to accept as a settlement of their claim is not, in the strict sense of the word, a Catholic or strictly demominational University at all, and lithe talk of "Endowing Romanism." setting up "a denominational University with Imperial Funda," "handing over the youth of Ireland to the absolute control of Catholic acclesionatics" is beside the question.

On December 18th, in the Church of the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity of Jesus and Mary, Chent, 25 postulants took the habit and 25 novices pronounced their vows. Amongst the novices pronounced their vows. Amongst the novices professed was Miss Ellien Cahill, in religion Sister M. Weille, daughter of Mr. Patrick Cahill, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick,

MAYO.

Considering the remarkable growth during the past few months of the United Irieh League in the West, the decision taken by the West Mayo Executive to hold a provincial Conference for Connaught on January 30th next, at Claremorris, is only a natural and inevitable step in the progress of the movement. The neceting was held yesterday at Westport under the presidency of Mr. John Mr. Hale, and was attended by a large number of priests and other delegates.

MBATH.

MEATH.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Gaffney P.P., Clara, has been elected Vicar-Capitular for the diocese of Meath.

TIPPERARY.

P.P., Clara, has been elected Vicar-Capitular for the diocese of Meath.

TIPPERARY.

Martin Whesly committed suicide by drowning hisself at Nengh. Whesly's life and death was marked by some most peculiar circumstances. He was owner of a considerable sum of money, realized by the sale of a farm, and he was known recently to have torn up, masticated, and swallowed some valuable bank notes.

For some time past several robberies have been committed from the Cethel Catholic Church by the taking of money from the poor boxes. A box containing money was taken from the Holy Face Altar.

The appointment of Mr. Joseph Moore to the County Court Judgeship of Tipperary has suggested a list of the relatives of Lord Ashbourne who occupy, or have occupied, positions of emoument under the Irlah Government. Lord Ashbourne, not satisfied with slown £3,000 a year, has done wonderfully well for his family at the public expense. His brother (Mr. Justice Gibson) draws £3,500 as a fudge of the Queen's Bench Division, and £500 as a Raidway Commissioner. Another brother (Captain Gibson) has £1,000 as a Raidway Commissioner. Another brother (Captain Gibson) has £1,000 as a Raidway Commissioner. Another brother in-law (Hr. Colles) was appointed a large pension. Another brother-in-law (Hr. Colles) was appointed Registrar in Lanacy at £1,500 a year. The last brother-in-law is Mr. Moore, tow appointed a County Court Judge at £1,600 a year. Several minor of fices are in the hands of juvenile memors of the family—in training, it may be assumed, for better things to comp.

WEXFORD

Much regist was feit in Wexford when the news of the death of Lord Maurice Pizzeciald's youngest daughter, became known. His bordship hears the name of a stay-ai-home kindit landlord of a numerous tenantry, whin though a strong Protestant, his words and notions on all subjects when a content of the property of the words of the united that the product of the words of the utmost fairness and broadness of view

ENGLAND, LETTER FROM CARDINAL VAUGH-AN ON THE IRISH EDUCA-TIONAL QUESTION.

AN ON THE IRISH EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

Cardinal Yaughan has issued an important letter on the Irish university question, in which he says:—
The claim to a University for the Catholice of Ireland has for its foundation the principle of equity and religious equality, by which the State professes to deal out an equal measure of Juatice to all classes.

In Tristy Colige the Protestants of Ireland have all the advantages of a richly endewed distressity, in, which their sons are fatted to fill the most included their sons are fatted to fill the most included their sons are fatted to fill the most included their sons are fatted to fill the most included their sons are fatted to fill the most included the sons of the son them. It is equally certain that the Catholics of Ireland, although three-fourths of the population, are left without any such University trailing, and are thereby cither handicapped or placed outside the role of national progress. No quibbler can own after these controle facts into anything else than what they are—a national injustice and a breach of religious equality.

The Catholic population of Ireland has clearly the same right to have lively deducation provided for it as the Protestant population. The latter has been provided subscriptions. It is richly endowed with every advantage. The former have a just claim to an equal provision, and it cannot be called upon to make that provision by private and personal sacrifices.

If it be said that Trinity Colege is

provision by private and personal sacrifices.

If it be said that Trinity College is open to Catholics, the answer has been siven by an eminent statesman, who asked—whether the Protestants of Ireland would be content to send their sons to Trinity College were it as distinctly Catholic as it is now Protestant? Would they as Probustants be satisfied with the assurance that the doors of the Catholic College would be cpen to them if they would seek the advantages of University education? Ever-cone knows that University training does not coneist in mere book learning, but that a spirit, an atmosphere, a genus loot, if essential to its well-king. Neither is a University a temper examining board.

The Catholic people of reland, is

phere, a genius looi, is essential to its well-i-king. Whether is a University a mere examining board.

The Catholic people of Ireland, through their Bishops and members of Parljament, have demanded for generations the establishment of a University in harmony with their connectations the establishment of a University in harmony with their connectations to everywhere conceded—if in England, the rights even of minorities are respected in such matters—how comes it that a deaf ear has always been turned to this demand of the Irish people? Upon what plea of justice of a sound policy can the demand of the Catholic people of Ireland be spurned, when it is simply for an acceptable system of University education? This is a question which mugt now receive a definite answer from the Government and the legislature. In the late summer and an the autumn of the year which hes just closed we cead many indignant resolutions and protests passed by certain non-conformist bodies in this country against the esfablishment of a Catholic University for Ireland. I cannot believe but that these protests were passed under a misunderstanding. I will not believe that English Non-Conformist wish to deny University education to the Catholics of Ireland unless they accept it in a form and under conditions abhoreant to their national and religious convictions. I will not believe that fangles Non-Conformist wish to deny University education to the Catholics of Ireland unless they accept it in a form and under conditions abhoreant to their national and religious convictions. I will not believe that English Non-Conformist wish to deny University education to the Catholic religion, that the clear was to be supreme. They have been mistaken. No such claims are put forward.

In proof of this, I may refer you to an article from the Bishop of Limerick in the current number of the

put forward.

In proof of this, I may refer you to an article from the Bishop of Limerick in the current number of the "Nueteenth Century." The Bishop has long since made this question his bown, and wattes with authority. In that article he points out that in setting up a University for Irish Catho-

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Pes there is to be no State endowment of a few periods of the conditional conditions and clearly do not need to the condition of the University banded over to them.

The words are ... "No Dissenter can be not plant that his money is to be used to the condition of the University by the condition of the Critical in the late. This money, or rather the public to the condition of th

inaccurate. A Univarsity for Catholics is a much more correct description of what we now seek."

In fact is that the Catholics in Ireland are asking for far less than they are rightly entitled to receive. They are asking for far less than is contained in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act of 1871. They have combodies of the Catholics of Ireland for the Inversation of the present Government and the temper of the present Handler Parliament will be tested by the manner in which they will meet this demiand of the Catholics of Ireland for University Education.

While meany enlightened and leading English Protestants are fully prepared to grant the educational claims made to the Catholics of England in forwarding such a cause. We say too closely united by ties of affection addorf blood with the ancient Irish Church, which has maintained the Faith untarmished through centuries of untold suffering not to be deeply interested in overything that concerns its welfare.

VISITING ROME.

VISITING ROME.

The Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Southwark, who has gone to Rome. will report to the Pope the progress of the Catholic Church in his diocese. Since his last official visit to Rome. three years ago, many missions have been established in the three counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, which constitute his diocese, and a number of churches and schools have also been ercoted. A cersus of the Catholic population has been taken, and these particulars will be presented to the Sovereign Pontiar.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LAW.

soverege Pontiff.

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG.

The Bishop of Chichester, addressee a letter to the Duke of Norfolk in which he says:—The Duke of Norfolk in prepared, as I understand, with great generosity, to provide sufficient accom-

STAMMERING

inain from Museriving. He thought that the country was under no debt to Mr. Gladstene.

NOTABLE CONVERSIONS.

The Rev. A. W. Beinet, M.A. until recently curate in charge of St. Glabric's Church, Bremley-by Bow, has just been received into the Catholic Church by Father Fakrigge, of S. C. of Notting Hill, and a few days since was confirmed by Cardinal Yaughan, at the Archibishop's House. Mr. Bennett, having decided to become a priest and join the Oblates of St. Charles, is studying with that intention at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Baywater. The Rev. A. W. Mitton, M.A. formerly Vicar of Stowmarket, Suffolk, and more recently of Markyate, Dunstable, has also been received by Father Humphrey, S. J., of Farm street Jesuit Church, Berkeley square, W. Mr. Mitton is married, and therefore unable to join the ranks of the Catholic clery.

LATH UP IN LONDON.

The Very Rev. Father Cummings, S.M., Vicar-depends of Christ Church, New Zealand, who came over to England some time since on a visit with Monsignor Grimes, Bishop of Christ Church, has been unable to return in crasquence of a serious illness which can be a compared to the Catholic clery.

The Tablet amounces that the Rev. W. R. Clarke, sometime curate at Aughton. Ormskirk, has been received into the Catholic Church.

PAPAL NUNCIO TO RUSSIA.

The "Daily Mail's" St. Petersburg correspondent writes:—In Jameary the normanism of a Papal, Nuncio to St. Petersburg will be made. Since the time of the Emperor Paul, who was assaudinated in 1801, the post of Nuncio has remained vacant. Count Muravierf has placed the decree re-establishing the post before the Char, who is expected shortly to sign it. The re-establishment of the post is a victory for Sakholedem in Russea, and show an inclination to grant favourable treatment of the Poles. It is the direct consequence of the dissumment proposets, and has made a deep impression on the Pope.

AN OLD SETTLER PASSES AWAY.

An old and respected citizen of Peterborough, Mr. John Tangney, died at his residence, corner of Rubide and McDonnell streets, on January 18. He was seventy-two years of age. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, and came to Peterborough in 1842.

Ones—Steen Rollet at soc., its flags
Danville, P.Q., Juril, 9th., 1908.
EDNAMON BATES & Ch., Toronto.
Dear Sira.—Ecolosed flad \$1 for }
Juses boxes Dr., Chase's Coloret for Superson boxes Dr., Chase's Coloret Cutter, Floace sond them at onco. Every padient using it mays "It is an excellent once, gives relief at once."

Jas Masses, Gen'l Merchart,
Danville, P.Q.

Pes there is to be no Strice endowment of Telecon that no public funds will be applied to demonstractional purposes, and that the bishops and delay do not seek to have the control of the University handed over to them. He words are, ... "No Dissenter can it was well as the total a religion in which he does not be law. This money is to be used to tach a religion in which he does not be law. This money, or rather the public funds, will simply be used to provide set uit it knowledge, to ter h human science, not religion, to the Catholics of Ireland, and one cannot help thinking that if this fundamental con lition of the whole exerce could be brought home to the intelligence of ordinary Englishment they would ask with surprise: "What, then, is all the row about?" It is not in results a Catholic University which the Catholics of Ireland may use vithout it being positively offensive to their convictions. To quote again the Bishop of Umerick: "An institution constituted under these conditions (to which the Bishops have agreed) cannot be regarded as a Catholic University, in any true answ

PAPAL NUNCIO TO RUSSIA

Domestic Reading .

Poetry is the beauty of ideas distinct from the beauty of things. Poetry should strike the reader as a wording of his own highest thought. You arrive at truth through poetry, and I arrive at poetry through truth. Poetry is only born after painful ourneys into the vast regions of bought.

these who stand in need of it, as influitely, of itself, rewards the benefluitely, of itself, rewards the benefluitely, of itself, rewards the benefluitely of the makes joys of things which
else were not joys; and a simple-heartd man can be very joyste on a little
joy, and to the pure-heart-d man all
things are joys.

It is a safe rule to follow never to
appear to think that a subject of which
one is appeaking requires explaining, or
to assume that a piece of knowledge
quite familiar to one's self is not equally so to other people.

One thing we see . the moral nature
of man is deeper than his intellectual;
things planted down into the former
grow as if for ever; the latter, as a
kind of driftwood, produces only annuals.—Thomas Carlyje.

Dened work it have all folice at

kind of driftwood, produces only an-nuals.—Thomas Carlyie.

Depend upon it that all false, all sham work, however it may last for a sham work, however it may last for a fittle, the effect of it is ultimately to destroy reputation, to take away condence, and to act most injuriously upon those who have adopted the trick. Beauty is not an accident of things; it pertains to their essence; it pervades the wide range of creation; and, we have in this fact the proof of the moral disorder which distracts the world. Reject, therefore, the false

wherever it is impaired to we have in the false who have in this fact the proof of the moral disorder which distracts the world. Reject, therefore, the false philosophy of those who will ask what does it matter, provided a thing be useful, whether it be beautiful or not? The principle of education is to develop the man himself, heart, mind, and body, and put his powers to their proper use. Education is to enlarge the soul. It is to teach us how to live; it is to give us the great facts of life, and show us the true principle of life, and show us the true principle of life, and show us the true principle of life, and open to use the true groud of life. A complete education is something more than an accomplishment. It fits for actual life.

So long as the Socialists of the near future believe assertively that they have discovered the means of saving humanity from misery and powerty, and fight for a pure conviction, they will have the better of it; but when they find themselves in the position of attacking half of mankind's religious faith, having no idea, but only a proposition, to offer in two place, they will undoubtedly be beaten —F. Marrion Crawford.

It is not leisure, wealth, and ease

Crawford.

It is not leisure, wealth, and case which come to disport titemselves as athletes in intellectual games; it is the hard hand of the worker, which his yet stronger will have taught to wield the pen; it is labor, gathering up with hep in the pen it is labor, gathering up with infinite care and sacrifice the fragments of time, stealing them, many a one, from the rest and sleep and offering them up like so many widows mites in the honest devotion of an effort at self-improvement.

Hew I made \$200 a Meeth in LRew Rivery I want to give a my wonderful moone. I a poor get and seeding toncy body, I take the polyments of the polyments on the seed of the polyments of the polyme

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THE DOMAIN

OF WOMAN

The hand that rocks , the crasile TALES BY "TERESA

The department stores will have in look to their laurels. There is a rock she of which is threatening their commercial supremacy, and this terrible rock is named "Bargain." Department store engineering has merely become a competition in bargain-giby woman has been fed upon something. Woman has been fed upon something for nothing—or next to nothing—until ber taste has become depraced, and she will simply refuse to return to the plain and virtuous nethod of paying for an article just what. Is worth. For instance, the shopper with the price of a fine couch cover in her pocket, upon coming across a lovely farticle that will convert her couch into a bowr of Oriental comfort, sirriply past the price on the back when it attempts to rise, remarking. "Hush, my purso; its still and slumber until Bargain day comes around, and instead of paying a dollar a yard for that stuff, we will get it for \$6 cents." And then she sallies forth, and really gets the same autole for less, and has occasion to congratulate hereaft upon her wisdom every time her Trop-late uniform I believe great good roul: be done. The conditions of membership in the corps would be correct behavior, obedience, and diligence in and out of school, and the absence of rade behaviour. The remark made by the writer of whom I speak, to the effect that if our boys were encouraged to join their sisters and their friends in the pariour for music, etc., there would be fewer drunkards, searchy applies to the boys of whom I have been speaking, for very few of the lower middle class houses possess a piano, and even cancer where one is found it must be remembered that what suits the quieter-cupperament of a girl is misery to a boy with his rude spirits and love of mischief. ate uniform REV. DR. TEEFY AT ARTHUR. a yard for that stuff, we will get it too \$50 cents." And then she sellies forth, and really gets the same article for less, and has occasion to congratulate horself upon her wisdom every time her eyes fall upon this particular cover. And the store has torn another rent in its coat. Likewise doth the shopper do with her dresses, and hats, and boots, and everything else she buys at the departmental stores. I wanted a hat last week. One store had the very thing I required at fifty cents, marked down from a dollar. But I reflected, and the result of my reflections led me to another store, where I got the very self-same, identical style, for only twentry-five cents! Women should not hunt for bargains? Haply not, but human, feminine human nature is weak, and how can we restst the seductive batt of "This style, only 99e?" But a terrible vengeance will overtake the departmental stores if they continue their suicidal policy. So iong as the big stores exist there will be competition, and so long as there is competition here will be bargains. Whoever beats must offer the biggest bargains, and, to an ordinary mind, the result appears be nothing less than ruin and destruction, and all upon the rock of "Bargains." The brilliant mantle of the proud department store will trail in the dust, its proud statues will be broken, and it will simply "bust." from too much bargain.

REV. DR. TEDEFY AT AFTHUR.

Arthur, Jan. 19—The lecture on "The Human Soul," by Rev. Father Teety, president of St. Michael's College, Toronto, took place in St. John's ohurch, on Friday evening.

The rev. lecturer was the guest of Rev. Father Doherty. Rev. Father College, The rev. lecturer was the guest of Rev. Father Doherty. Rev. Father O'Leary introduced the lecturer to the audience. The capacious church was well filled. Dr. Teet's began by temarking that the subject was like a bouquet, for no man, he he winom ho may, can speak about the human soul without bringing to his ald sour of the sweetast ilowers. The lecture was deeply logical. Pleasingly interspersed with applicable simile and metaphot, it revealed at several stages some fine sems of beilinan crastory. At the close of the lecture, which was deeply interesting from beginning to end, Rev. A. W. Wright rose, and in a very neat 3 sech moved a vote of thanks to Rev. Father Teefy, thanking also the High School Board and staff, to whom they were largely indebted for the favour of such a treat. Rev. J. J. Paterson expressed his great pleasure in second-ung the resolution, and Rev. Father Doherty in tendering the vote of thanks to the lecturer, and expressing his own appreciation of the lecture, took occasion to remark on the good feeling which prevailed among the clergy and members of all denominations in Arthur, so that an example was afforded here, which might with mutual advantage be followed in Teronto. Rev. Father Teefy replied with a few brief remarks to the courtery shown him.

WEDDED AT PETERBOROUGH.

A quiet wedding took place on the 17th, at St. Peter's Cathedral, Peter-borough, when Mr. John S. Sullivan, formerly of Peterborough, but now of Durand, Michigan, was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Fobert, youngest daughter of Mr. L. G. Fobert, of Chemong Park, Ven Archdeacon Casey performed the ceremony.

Parijal Paralysis.

A SEVERE COLD BRINGS A WIFE AND MOTHER LOW.

The remarks of a writer in the Catholic Record enent the education of our boys contain some rather startling statements. For one thing, it is allogged that Catholic boys do not have the advantages which the girls possess. Mothers, says the writer, do not recognise the fact that their boys require food for the soul as well as the body; they think they have done enough for them when they have clothed and fed them, and taught them a little cate-chism. Anything its supposed to be good enough for the boys. According to this writer, the same conditions prevail in the schools. The best educational advantages are given to the girls: they are taught deportment, singing, inusic, fanny work, etc., and it is asserted that the girls do all the singing in church. This last is an obvious mistake. Take any of the children's masses at a large church. The boys' volces are quite as audible and quite as well trained as those of the girls. As far as deportment is concerned, the Christian Brothess, who have charge of the boys schools, are invariably gentlemen, man of redinement, whose example and teaching are certainly always on the side of gentlemanity demeanous, and who try to inculcate habits of politicness and correct behaviour. If they do not always succeed, the same may be said in the case of the girls, since not every graduate of a convent school is a lady. Girls are raturally more refined than boys; their sports and pastimes are not so rough; it is not so difficult to tone them down. They are also more religious, probably because their nature are more sensitive and nervous, they are more susceptible to the influences of the supernatural. The writer in our respected contemporary asserts that its, the lower class of boys, and cannot by any means be taken as including all Catholic lads indiscriminately. But it is true of a class; that ig, the lower class of boys, and the remedy lies, not 1.1 the hands of the parents whe have very little power to supply their boys with rational amusement, but with the Catholics at large, who sho Brookholm, a suburb of Owar Sound, is fairly vibrating with interest in this wonderful ourse affected in that-place by the use of Dr. Williams Pink Pills and the place of the Williams Pink Pills and the place of the Williams Pink Pills and the place of the Williams Pink Pills and the world was a suburb of the Williams on a bull of the Williams on the Williams on the Williams on the Williams of Pink Pills. The hill was olimbed and it is to Mr. J. F. Goedfallow, the gential owner and occupant of that place and home, that he is indebted for the following facts:— My write owes her good measure of health to-day to Dr. Williams Pink Pills, and Mr. Goodfallow. On the 12th of July, 1995, Mrs. Goodfallow, on the Williams Pink Pills, and Mr. Goodfallow, wood by beat and came home with a severe cold, which developed into a partial or slight and limb. In addition, at times she would be selized with a dissinces which often resulted in audden and severe fails. The paralysis made her unable to lift any weight with her left hand. She called in medical aid and for some months followed the -did had the paralyse continued. Then some friend asked her to try a box of Dr Williams Pink Pills. To please the friend asked her to try a box of Dr Williams Pink Pills. To please the friend asked her to try a box of Dr Williams Pink Pills. To please the friend she consessed to purchase a few was delighted with the result. After taking about six boxes, and feeling quite was deleghted with the result. After taking about six boxes, and feeling quite was deleghted with the result. After taking about six boxes, and feeling quite was deleghted with the result. After taking about six boxes, and feeling quite was deleghted with the result in the of the pills for a time, but later felt messo of the old ayanghous revenues. She again preserved a supply and recommend at their use, and was overlyoyed to find what these values his boxes pills would give freshed. Mrs. Goodfallo Not Like So & So's,

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POSTAGE STAMP INSCRIPTIONS.

A Few More

The New Canadian penny stamp
hears the modest motto, "We hold a
vaster Empire than has been." This
suggests boundless possibilities in the
way of bumptious inscriptions on
stamps. Here are some crude ideas:
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We are richer than Anybody.
We are Tremendous Swells,
The Policeman outside the Mansion
House is the finest in the World.
There are more Faddists in England
than in any other Country.
Our Fleet can smash all the rest.
Mind your Eye.

Our Floot can smash all the rest. Mind your Eye.
By lingo, if we do—!!!
Go to Jericho.
There are more Omnibusses in London than anywhere.
One of our Journals has the largest Circulation in the World.
We have a Prime Minister who is bigger than any other.
We had a Leader of the Opposition of similar Stature.
For France.

of similar Stature.
For France.
La grande Nation.
A bas les autres Pays!
Conspues nos Rivaux!
Paris est la Ville-lum'ere.
Nous avons les meilleurs
Monde.

Notre Cuisne est sans egal. Nos Gouvernements sont rables

For Germany. For Germany.
Unser Heer ist kolossal.
Unser Kalser ist gressartig.
Unser Thiergarten ist wunde
For the United States.
We lick Creation.
—London P.

We lick Creation.—London Punch.

Street Car Accident.—Mr. Thomas Sablu, says: "My eleven year old boy had his foot badly injured by being over by a car in the Street Ealiray. We at once commenced bathing the frost with Dz. Tromas' Ecusorato Cut., when the discoloration and swelling war emoved, and in nine days he could use his foot. We always keep a bottle in the house ready for any emergency."

FIRESIDE FUN.

Historic.—'I suppose," said the frequently disappointed politician, "that I may refer to my fatest experience as a historic defeat.' "Yes," answered the somewhat satirical friend, "in the sense that history repeats lited!," "Wal, Jim, wot d'ye think abart the Csar of Rooshia and this 'ere universial disarmement?" "Well, it's summat like ine and my ole woman, mate, when there's a bit of a shindy brewing. The one wot proposes peace is the one wot anirt sot 'old of the poker."

like ine and my ole woman, make, when there's a bit of a shindy brewing. The one wot proposes peace is the one wot ain't got 'old of the poker."

A witty fellow silpped Jown on the loy pavement with considerable force. While slowly and paintuity rising to his feet he exclaimed to the grinning bystanders:—"Pre no desite to see the town burned down, but I do aincernly wish: the streets were laid in ashes."

Firmencially Weak.—" Madam, you've already overdrawn your saccount."

"What's that !" "You haven't any more money in the bank." "The idea overdrawn your saccount."

"Mat's that !" "You haven't any more money in the bank." "The idea of the bank. I think, to be out of money because of the little I've drawn! Well, I'll go somewhere else:"

Kind neighbor (accompanied by a large meatiff, to a little girl very much afraid of him) !—"He's a good dog; he never hutte any one. Don't you see how ho's wagging his tail !" Little Girl still shirhing back):—"Yes, I see; but that isn't the end I'm afraid of."

Willie:—"I won't play with Tommy Jones, 'cause he's naughty." Mamma:—"That's my little man. What has Tommy done?" Willie:—"He laughed when another boy swung our old cat around by the tail." Mamma:—"Who was the other bad boy?" Willie:—"Me."

when another boy awang our old cat around by the tail." Mamma: "Who was the other bad boy?" Willio:—"Me."

Practical Remedy.—Cailer (with manuscript):—"Then you can't use the poem? May I ask what alls it?" Editor:—"Well, it lacks what might be called the true poets fire." Caller:—"Couldn't that be—ah—imparted to it some way?" Editor:—"Well, you might try eticking it in the stove."

Practical Classics.—Mer. Timkins was taking her son to school for the first time, and, after impressing the school-master with the necessity of his having a theroughly good education, finished up by saying:—"And be sure helearns Latin." "But, my dear madam," said the schoolmaster." Latin is a dead language." All right; said Mrs. Timkins. "He'h want it. He's going to be an undertakee."

All Business.—"I'm afraid our new

Mrs. Timkins. "He'n want it. rie s going to be an undertaker."

All Business..." I'm afraid our new son-in-law isn't much of a business man," she said. "Don't you worry about that," replied the old gentleman. "I'he dossar't know how tomake the best of a bargain, I don't know who does. The day before the wedding he discovered that Minnie had a freckle under her left ear, and he made me add 1,000 dollsars to her dowry on the ground that the goods weren't entifely in accordance with the involce, it wid-almost tempted to believe that he weafy't a nobleman at all, but a New England Yankee in disguise."

Stammerers!

RELICS OF THE TRUE CROSS.

ASLICES OF THE TRUE CROSS.

Ottawa, J.a., 20.—Mr. W. L. scott before the Catholic Truth Society in the Academic Hall of Ottawa University last night read a well-prepared paper on "The Relics of the True Cross." A. vote of thanks was moved by Mr. M. J. Gorman, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Fallon and tendered Mr. Soott by President Stanton. The sermons delivered by Rev. Dr. Fallon in the recent religious controversy will be published in pamphlet form.

secretly made.

In meditating on the holy mysteries we find leasons for the three great trials of life—joy, suffering, glory, Joy is apt to dissipate the mind and the heart; but in the joyous mysteries Mary teaches us to remain recollected and united in God. Sufferings are like—ly to depress and cart us down; but the sorrowful mysteries we shall find the sorrowful mysteries we shall find camples of patience and resignation. Glory-may nourish our pride, but in the giorious mysteries Mary teachise us, not to lose sight of our nothingness, and to refer all glory to God.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Up to Die-Savee by Bodd's Kieney

WOODSTOCK, ONT., Jan. 23.—Mrs W.
Rowe, who keeps a groosry store at No.
Sill Daudae street, here, and who is known to, and respected by, a very large number of people in the town, had a very narrow escap. from an untimely death, recently.

To our reporter, who called on the lack land as a death of particulars of the lacky, and asked for particulars of the lacky and asked for particulars of the lacky and asked for particulars of the lacky and saked for particulars of the lacky and saked for particulars of the lacky and saked for the very few women. The lack who are supported to the lack of the lack women. The lack was a supported to the lack of the lack women. The lack women was a supported to the lack of the lack women. The lack women was a supported to the lack of the lack of

Address Church's Auto-Voos Institute, 2 Pembrike Strice. Established 1990, Ouly institute in Canada for the cure of sery phase of defective sp con. Open continual-ly. Prospectus Free CHUR: # & BYRNE, Principals.

MR. COSTIGAN AND THE GOV-EENMENT.

MR. COSTIGAN AND THE GOV-ERNMENT.

The St. John Telegram says:— We publish elsewhere an interview with the Hon. John Costigan on the subject of provincial politics. Mr. Costigan declines to have his freedom of action taken away by any so-called convention of the Conservative party. That kind of thing may suit the Fowlers and the Chipmans, but it will not do for an experienced statesman like Mr. Costigan, who has behind him nearly forty years of public life. Mr. Costigan, will support Mr. Emerson', Government because he believes it to be a good Government, which is a logical and valid reason; while the marionettes who were elected to support it, and are now opposing it, do so mainly because their master has pulled the wires. The attempt to range the Conservative party on the side of Dr. Stockton and the opposition is a device of Mr. George E. Foster's for the purpose of increasing his own importance as a Conservative leader, but it will not work, for the Conservative friends of the Government will refuse to be whipped into line.

The Vatican correspondent of the "Times" is authorized to deny abso-lutely that there has been any recent exchange of views as to a possible modus vivendi between the Church and State in Italy, and that the representa-tives agreed that, for the sake of ap-pearances, hostility must seem as bit-ter as ever, though peace might be secretly made.

trated by Female Weakunes, Ridney Liver Treables—Her Dectors Gave Her Up to Die—Sared by Bodd's Ridney Plus,

demphere life, and she was worse tone year are.

"Well, I took her advice. In two days a wonderful change for the better had cocurred. I felt myself growing stronger daily. My appends reversed, the dail, heary, weary notes well and the myself to the relifie leaded to not be my back; the terrifie leaded to wanted from my legs, my headsobse vanished, my sleep became sound and refreshed, my sleep became sound and refreshed, my sleep became sound and refreshed, my sleep became sound better every way than I have been for twenty years.

Your Digestive Powers are Deficient you need something now to Greate and Maintain Strength for the Daily Round of Duties.

TAKE THE PLEASANTHET JOHN LABATT'S THEY AND PORTER

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The Catholic Register. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD ST. Gatbolic Register Ptg. and Pub. Co.

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aper discontinued till arrearage is pale. see of Birthe, Marriages and Deaths, 50

P. Mungovan, Travelling Agent, East,

THUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1899.

Calendar for the Week.

Jan. 26—S. Polycarp.
27—S. Vitalion.
23—S John Chrysostom.
29—Soptinagesima Sunday.
30—S Folix IV.
31—Preyer of Our Lord in the Garden,
Feb. 1—9, Ignatius.

Although the cable reports dealing with the results of the recent elections in Ireland held under the new county in Irelaud held under the new county government bill are meagre enough, shey make it abundantly plain that the national voice has met with a general and enthusiastiv response from all the provinces. There are not at hand, however, any particulars that could help an istelligent analysis of the vote. We will next week, perpayis, deal with the issues and mandates of the election from the complete reports which our Irish oxchanges will bring us.

changes will bring us.

The young men of St. Mary's Parish are to be congratulated upon the result of last Sunday's meeting to start the building fund for their proposed parish hall. The movement began with the young men's literary and athletic club; but of course they counted upon the invaluable approval of the Very Rev. Administrator, and were not disappointed. Father McCann has taken hold of the project in a way that shows his of the project in a way that shows his confidence in it and his determination confidence in it and his determination to make it a success. This fact was evident to the gentlemen of the parish who met on Sunday, and whose liberal subscriptions attented their pleasure in subscriptions attented their pleasure in oc-operating with the worthy Admin-istrator for the benefit of the young mee, Mr. If J. Cosgrave was notably gener-ous; but if the young men did not find an entitusiasite friend and backer in him where would they look for another?

General Lord Kitchener has been ap-pointed Governor General of the Soudan, and the Imperial Government has pub-lished the text of a convention that fully and the Imperial Government has published the text of a convention that fully establishes a protectorate over Egypt. The protectorate moreover rests upon British power alone. This is decidedly the most important ovent with which the year 1899 commences. Compared with it, the annexation of Caba and the Philippines by the United States amounts to little or nothing: It must be a new and poculiar conditions of the European balance of power that, allows England to complete to vast a project without calling forth is above of the public hostility of other apprirate to Dominion on the Nile. The conquest of the Soudan has been a bloody and a costly business, but now that it is done perhaps it is best that the future of the country should depend upon British caracity alone. Amongst other things relirelistious freedom will be ensured through out this vast region, and doubtless the security which the new order gives to missionary enterprise will be welcomed by none more heartily than by the Cathelic oburch, on account of the great religious interests which her missionaries have created on the Nile.

The Winnipeg Telogram and Le

The Winnipeg Telegram and Le Manitoba are hotly engaged breathing religious hate and racial fury against each other. Both papers profess to speak for the Conservative party in Manitoba, one for the English, the other for the French Section. The Telegram threatens the French Canadians with dreadful consequences if they go back upon the Conservative party, and Le Manitoba in turn menusces its contemful consequences if they go back upon the Conservative party, and Lo Manitoba in turn memors its contemporary with masterly reprisals in the event of the English-speaking Conservatives deserting the constitutional standard under which the supporters of Catholic education have hithertoranged themselves. The political party spinded to the pittled that would consent to have itself judged by the writings of those two papers. For whomselves the Telegram may be authorized to speak, it is reasonably certain that an opinion obtains in that quarter favorable to a race-and-religion issue is the next provinceal elections Surely reace and religion in the politics of Manitoba have cursed the province sufficiently already. But, as we have pointed out in another article, the business is by no means played out. ans played out.

William Hurrell Mallock, in the De-omber Nineteenth Century, makes out

an absolutely clear case against the church of England upon the molecurent that it does not teach anything. If this be the conviction that sways the public mind in Fegland at the present time, it must be said that the cable news of this week, to the effect that the Anglican blabops are about to move for the re-establishment of church courts, proves their lordships capability to commit greater metakes in the future them in the past. To teach nothing, is bad enough in a church, but to droam of onforcing laws and rules based upon anarchy is to conjure up an impossible and abourd enterprise. If the Anglican church cannot make Mr. Kensit sit down, or meet Sjr William Harcourt in legal, and theological dobate, the only thing that remains to the state metitution is to throw up the spongs and well-come discessibilishment. Never was a religious denomination plunged in greator perplexity in all the history of schism. And nevertheloss, we have the spectacle of a fragment of this same or perplexity in all the history of schism. And nevertheless, we have the speciacle of a fragment of this same disordered body emitting a childish cry that it is "truly Catholic." The attributes of the Catholo character are very different from anything seen in connection with the Church of England to-day in its various factions, from the "ritualistic panthelets," as Mr. Mallock calls them, to the "Gideoulice" under Kensit, who now threaten to pull to the ground the alleged Auglican branch of the Catholic church.

New Yorkers are being treated to a ouble-barreled religious sensation. Bishop Potter has been addressing a gathering of the rich and exclusive, and genering of the rich and exclusive, and explaining to them how the saloon is the working man's club. At the same time a five year old negro child has been condusting a series of evangelistic meetings very successfully (from the strictly sensational point of view); and the wondering of the mines of the two preachers to wonder the months. sensational point of view); and the wondering G sthamited are in detail which which for the two preachers to wonder the more at—the rich bishop preaching the worldly doctrine of exclusiveness, or the infant prodigy out Moodying Moody. Bishop Potter has put this poser to his rich friends: How oan you, knowing the comforts of your club, condemn the honest workingman who decides to frequent the saloon when his dirty wife and equalling children have made his attenuement uncongeniat to him? These the Bishop went on to speak of the saloon with warm approval as "the workingman's club;" but he said no word of a club for the wife, nor eke for the children. The mistake he made was in supposing all men selfish, like the company turrouading himself. His saldshings tool—ho's account of neglection of wife and children demand the getting rid of selfshiness. What a mistake to think of co-pressing with or clucuting the workingman by preaching the cold religion of the unrighteously rich to him. The presence of a five year old negro child in the immediate neighborhood of this bishop, talking religion like an automaton seems a not unfitting hood of this bishop, talking religion like an automaton seems a not unfitting satire upon his doctrines.

Canon Davidson has been endeavoring Canon Davidson has been endeavoring to surn the attention of the Auglican Synod at Montreal to an important aging to the taxation of marriage. It is to be regretted that Mr. Davidson ignored, abuses, prevalent in Ostario, Synod at Montreal to an important subject—the taxation of marriage. It is say be regretted that Mr. Davidson ignored, abuses, prevalent in Ostatio, that have made legal marriage a social dauger amongst us. The Quebee system they not be above criticism; but that Protestant clergyman who would speak on this subject and deliberately close his eyest to the notorious conditions obtaining in Ontario, cannot e-poot to make any deep impression upon the public mind. The law in Ostario not only encourages hasty and claridesistic marriage, but it exacts a double set of fees just because it does no. The horde of hungry office-holders, who are styled issuers of "marriage licenses" are no more-to be despised than the Protestant ministers who keep their mouths shut, because the law does not recognize "the licenses" as a letter of introduction to a Protestant minister. If the Ontario law were a real enactment of the triff context it would see the part of the triff context it would see the stant of the origin context it would see the second of the context in the context of the triff context it would see the second of the context in the context of the context is would see that the context of the context is would see that the context of the context o If the Ontario law were a real enact-ment of the civil contract it would conment of the dividences in performers of the marriage ceremony and are the second for now paid to the Protestant miniater. Mr. Davidaou spoke of the marriage disabilities as affecting only "the non-Roman population" of the country. If that were all, the subject would not be worthy of remark, seeing that there are no Roman colonists in Canada. We are here English, Irish, Scotch, 6 slicians, Dowthobors set,; but we never heard of a Roman colony. If Ar. Davidson means that the Satholist people of Canada. have the accurage of their religious convictions, and marry as Catholis is gasering the editor helder who gives an unuscessary marriage "license," for an unjust fee, he is, of course, quite right, while it is the duty of the governstitute the issuers of licenses the per

While it is the duty of the gover, ment to do everything secondary for the welfare of the Doukhobors, who arrived at St. John last week, and arenow on their way to Manitoba, it is well to remember at the same time that all the lessons of past experiences of this character

should warn the public to suspend judg-ment for a year or two at least until the immigrants can show the realits of work as colonists. There is a disposi-tion to work up a sort of public cestacy over these peculiar Russians. The newstion to work up a sort of public cestacy over these peculiar Russians. The newspapers oven go so far as to write up admiringly what they are pleased to call the "marriages," that took place on board the steamer during the long voyage. We quote the published Josciption of what took place: "The men selected the women of their choice and those chosen being willing that constituted the marriage ceremony. In this manner five couples were made happy husbands and wives early on the voyage of the Lake Huron." Of course we know that in all rusters portaining to love's young dream to doubt would be disloyalty and all that; but after admitting that those Doukhobors were married according to their cwn rike, or absence of rite, how long will it sake them to learn that the law of Cauada taken no cognizance of their tenets, and that the women have no logal claim upon the men from the moment of landing in Causda This is only one instance of the strange customs of the Dunkhobor immigrants that is only one instance of the strange customs of the Dunkhobor immigrants that uplotic opinion in the Dominion should discourage. It is a remarkable thing that a Christian community should go into raptures over the importation of discourage. It is a remarkable the that a Christian community should into raptures over the importation brute habits

Evil Work in Manitoba.

Recent issues of the Wanipeg Free Press contain some articles that will completely disillusion the good people here in the east who think, or profess to think, that the Luxier and Green to think, that the Lurier and Green-way governments are seriously desir-ous of allaying sectarian strife in the prairie province. We speak with full deliberation when we express the opin-ion, founded upon our observation of political tendencies in Manitoba, that the "statesmanship" which for a number of years has driven the party machine by encouraging race and creed strife has not yet accomplished all the mischief of which it is capable. capable.

A Conservative paper, The Winni-peg Telegram, seems to have been studying the methods of Joseph Martin and Clifford Sifton to some purpose. For a considerable time it has been For a considerable time it has been making war against the French and raising all the hullabaloo possible over the concecsions which Mr. Greenway is said to have lately made to them alone on the school question. These tactics have now drawn from the heachmen of the Laurier and Greenway governments a striking demonstration of their unlimited resourcefulness in playing the old sourcefulness in playing the old

ame. A Dominion government agent, a itton, started the echoes a couple of weeks ago by raising a new and great ory against the descrifu! Catholics. ary against the descitful Catholics, and the Dominion government organ, The Free Press, published it with sears 1 ...dlines running across double

The agent in question is one Paul Mood. He professed to have received a letter, petition and protest from the Galician asttlers of Kerk River district, for the information of the government add public. The letter was signed by a Galician asmed Mishael Feknia, and a Craissan names a remain and besides enderling the bitter ory of the Galician integligence against the peet ering priorie, it dentained a very defi-cing interest of the great capacity for work and the vase services accomplished for the covernment by Mr. Paul Wood himself. The bucden of the petition was as follows:

petition was as follows:

In the beginning of December, 1808, a priest, calling himself a Roman Catholic missionary sent by the archibino, accompanied by "another gentleman, went the round of the houses in the Galician aethlement in Tp. 20, Rs. 21, 92. The question to each was. "Are you Catholics?" The answer was always yes, for the people did not understand the object of his visit and did not think it necessary to say that they were Greek Catholics, belonging to the Russian church.

Catholice, bolonging to the Russian church.

A short time afterwards it was said amongst us that the gentleman with him was a school impostor, and that him was a school impostor, and that he would apply for eparate schools for us on the ground. "A curreling Catholice —Roman Catholice. If a government school inspectories, that we the undersigned are not Roman Catholica and do not wish separate schools.

**The Catholice of the Committee of the Catholice of the Ca

lice and do not wish separate schools.

The petition was accompanied by a fantastic "history" of the church of the Galiciane. The Free Frees, as we have said, made a tremendous scare of Mr. Wood's rather elever contribution; but when a few days later it was called upon to retract, it published the letter of denial in an absoure corner of the paper, where it would be best calculated to escape notice. The following was the letter thus guiltily hidden away:

To the Editor of The Free Press

Sir-I trust you will allow me to make some remarks on the letters that

appeared in your issue of Saturday last concerning the Galicians and separate

concerning the Galicians and separate schools.

I had a few hours' talk with Mr. Paul Wood, D minion agent for Galiciaus, and he admitted to me that he had been im-

I had a few hours' talk with Mr. Paul Wood, D minion agent for Galiciaus, and he admitted to me that he had been imposed upon.

It is to doubt true that Mr. Michael Feknia and the saxteen other Galiciaus who sign with him are opposed to Catholic schools; but they represent one body but themselves, and there are over three hundred Galician families in the Dauphin district, who have expressed to Hev. Father Page, v. M. I., and to Mr. Rochon their preference for Roman Catholic schools.

It is not true that the Galiciaus in Tp. 29, Rr. 21, 22, belong to the Russian church; they are Catholics of the Greek, tie, acknowledging the Pope as their head. If they had understood this lotter which Mr. Feknia republishes, they would have protested against it. The historical sateth of the church of Galicia is too ridiculous to call for enything but a summary dismissal. Having spent the last formight among the Galiciaus of the Dauphin country, I am in a position to speak of them, their religion and their wishes with a full knowledge of the facts. Nothing can exceed the heartines of the welcome they gave me wherever I went.

ALBERT KULAWY, O. M. I.,
Missionary.

ALBERT KULAWY, O. M. I., Missionary.

Such incidents as this show the power for mischief-making which Dominion government employes in Manutoba possess when working hand in glove with the political agents of the provincial government. Partisan ingenuity in the raising of such ories is highly esteemed in the school of politics from which men like Joseph Martin and Olifford Sitton have graduated, and the personal organ of the latter well knows how to set the heather on fire with Mr. Paul Wood's-brand, whiles the unqualified denial given to the agent's statementeby Father lawy, a very much respected pries laboring among the Galicians is given in small type in an obscure place.

its small type in an obscure place.

The ill-concealed attempt of the
Dominion government agent to stir up
religious strife is nothing new in the
province of Menitoba. Indeed it
would appear as if the surest way of
obtaining political preferment at the overaining political preterment at the hands of the existing political powers is to blow upon the embers of anti-Catholic feeling until they pen into a blase once more. It is difficult to accept in sincerity Mr. Wood's statesooget in sincerity Mr. Wood's state-ment to Father Kulawy, to the effect that he had been imposed upon. The whole scheme appears to have been altogether too slaborately engineered to allow room for supposing that a mistake was committed upon heaty information. It is much more probable that Wood was looking to the betterment of his own position with the head of the Department of Interior, whose bitter antagonism to Catholics and to the Catholic Church is well known throughout Canada.

Why a man who holds a position like this agent Wood should be allowed to devote his time to any sucl work as the facts of the car work as the facts of the case prove him to have been sugaged in, must be beyond the comprehension of believers in Sir Wilfrid Luurer's alleged desire to restore peace and harmony in Manitoba. The fact that Dominion Assistant Dominion government agents engage ir such work is an insult to the Catholics, whose educational rights have been wiped from the statute book of Manitoba with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's consent, and whose religious rights are now threatened by a new

A correspondent in the Northwest writing to us about these Galician writing to us about these Galteians says they are a very innocent and harmless people. They acknowledge the Pope as the head of their church; but it is easy to understand that in their present straitened and povertystricken condition, in a strange and among strange people, what effect the machinations of a man in agent Wood's position would have upon them. We are informed that it s well understood he has in this matter been aided by some henchmen of the Greenway government.

The Catholic people of Manitoba have been slandered and persecuted long enough, but that the work is still popular and likely to continue so is made abundantly plain by the recent pilitical signs on the western housean. horison

A Derry Incident.

It always affords us ple It atways anores us pressure to one able to speak in terms of satisfaction of the acts of Protestant public men when, upon cocasions of sectarian excitement, they display a fair spirit. Au incident of the month in the city of Perty, Ireland, seems to call for isvorable commant on the part of the Catholic nyang than page of Catholic press wherever the peace of mixed communities is liable to be disturbed by those degraded adver. turers of Great Britain and America

who call themselves "cr-priests."

On the first Sunday of the month
the self-styled "Father Ruthven"
made his appearance in the city of Derry in the company of a local political agent and the scoretary of a local Orange club. Arrangements had been made on his behalf in advance that he should deliver a course of his stock lectures in the Guildhall, the consent of the Mayor having been obtained. Handbills and posters advertised the usual harangues against vertised the usual harangues against "the vampire priests of Rome," and these announcements naturally excit-ed the public mind in a city where the majority of the people are Catholice.

One of the councillors of the city One of the councillors of the city, Mr. William O'Doherty, amszed that the civic hall should be used for such a purpose, addressed a protest to the Mayor og the subject, a portion of

Mayor on the subject, a portion of which we reproduce:

"You, being an Irishman, will understand the feeling we Irish Catholics entertain for our priests. You know that the bond between priests and people has stood the test of centuries, that it has survived the worst penal code ever enacted in any civilized country of the world, and if we Irish Catholics have a tender spot at all it is our affection for our priests. Knowing that there feelings exist, which you must as an educated and clear-headed gouttoman I would ask you to save the city and the majority of your fellow-clizions the obloquy of having insults hurled at their heads and the heads of their clergymen by a jail-pixed such as this ruffian is. I am prepared to prove that he was an inmate of a prison for no very trivial offence on one occasion, and so far as I knowstrong feeling is growing amongst my co-religioniste of the city against this uncalled-for insult that has been hurled at their heads, and I would ask you, knowing that you would be the last man in the city to wantonly insult any religious body in it, to exercise your right as the head of our municipal supplies and cannel the order this woman of the property fair minded man in the city, be he Catholic or Protestant. Ocuncillor O'D. therty's protest had the desired effect. The Guildhall

the city, be no canonic or processas.

Councillor O'Doberty's protest had
the desired effect. The Guildhall
was closed by the public order of the
city clerk (Sir Newman Chambers),
and Ruthven and his following collapand Ruthven and his following collap-sed at once, failing in any attempt to incite a riot in the streets. A great crowd assembled, but the city having saved its dignity, the people were con-tent to suffer Mr. Ruthven to go his way out of Derry unmoissted. In: England Ruthven has been refused the privilege of speaking in public halls in various cities and the example of civid dignity which There with it. of civic dignity which Derry with its traditions and history has set places the seal of reprobation more conspicly still upon the fellow's business

The True Logic of "Expansion."

Mr. Bourke Cockran spoke the most convincing logic at a meeting, held on Sunday last, in New York, under the auspices of the Continental League, for the purpose of pre sting against the "imperialism" of the United States' government and the formation of an alliance with England.

The "expansion" of the United

The "expansion" of the United States, as it is called—although it really is not expansion but annexation of Cobs. Porto Rico, the Philippines and other Islands untillately the possessions of Spain—finds its warmest advocates in England. English politicians and business men cannot too strongly urge Uncle Sam to possess himself of an empire with an "open door," so that honest John Bull may have the run of the house. an "open door," so that houset John Bull may have the run of the house. The Americans are told by every English paper from The Times to Ally Sloper; and by every politician from Joseph Chamberlain to Kerr Herdy, that no nation can be great until it has "expanded" to its utmost possible dimensions.

This advice may not be all lost upon Uncle San, who is generally supposed

Uncle Sam, who is generally supposed to possess a sense of humor, if he does not yet r sees an empire. Mr. Bourke Cookran put it this way at the

Bourke Cockran put it this way at the New York meeting:

"I confees I am in favor of expansion if it is meant in the right direction. In this case everything depends on what is meant by the right direction. It is meant by the right direction. It was a country which is a natural part of us. Why not asnew Canada? I'd be delighted to see that line of conton houses blown into the great lakes and out line of territory to the north of un extended to Baffin's Bay. Deeply as I desire annexation with Canada, I would not have it by force of arms. The histories of Alsace and Loraine and England's treatment of Ireland but too well illustrate the foolishness of annexation by force and coercion. Now, if England likes us, as she claims she coes, let her convince Canadians that their true destiny is with The snirit of these remarks to the strength of the strength of

The spirit of these remarks is an-

knows the rules of fair discussion Although the speaker's tone seems to have been half in fan and wholly in earnest, the idea in his mind was exactly expressed in a couple of recent saues of The Toronto World, point issues of the toronto world, point-ing out many signs of the annexation of this country to the United States which the recent policy of England towards the United States perhaps unintentionally reveals.

At the last regular meeting of Div. No. 4, held in St. Ann's Hall, a resolu-tion of condolence was unsulmously adopted upon the death of the father of Bro. Charles and Joseph Regan.

To Correspondents.

Constant Reader—Your letter should be addressed. The Countess of Aber-deen, Hadde House, Aberdeen, Scot-land. Commence the letter: Your Ladyship,

DOYEN OF THE FRENCH BIER.

ARCHY PASSES AWAY.

DOYEN OF THE FIGENCH INFALARCHY PASSES AWAY.

The Bushop of Ajaccio, Monseigneur de in Foata, who has Just died in his sand year, was the second doyen or section, of the French hierarchy, after Monseigneur Dabatt, Hishop of Perigueux. He occupied the see of Ajaccio for the past twenty-one years. The decased bishop studied theology under Cardinal Guibert, when that prelate was a piofessor in the grand seminary of Ajaccio. He succeeded Monseigneur Caffory in 1873, and atthough opposed to the Republic, beling. like most Cordicans, an Imperialist, he always managed to avoid entanglement of any sort with the Tovernment. According to an allowed custom, Corface Indis its own Mishops, but the present Minister of Public Worship may possibly nominate a successor to the deceased from another duces, out of the Island. Another French prelate, Monsigneur Hauthn, Bishop of Chambery, whose name is known in it a few 'frish convents, has been added a the danger of the winter on the Rislert, the severe Alpine climate of bis diocess being dangevous to him in his present ent-bled condition.

THE SELF-LAUDED LOYALISTS.

THE SELF-LAUDED LOYALISTS.

The Philadelphia Press has the foltowing reference to a class of people who have lately been doing more advertising in Cannda than the departmental stores.—Bourinot, one of the duller lights of Canadian history makers, has again taken up the congenial task of giorifying the American Tories who fied to Canada and "made the work of the Canada and "made the cuntry what it is." This point of view is of course easy to take, but when one considers how for nearly a century these 'loyallats' gave so little-sign of political or economic state-craft that Canada barely awakened in our own generation from a state of torpor, the culogies might well be passed by. It is possible these loyalists may have had all the virtues that the rebela who established the United States of America lacked, but Canadian history drugs as they come on the scene. Their narrow-mindedness and rancour, their indifference if not hostility, to free institutions, made the development of the Canadian federation a tollsome one, and, if anything, it might be proved these 'loyalists' were securally a curse to Canada. But, then, that is Canada's concern, not ours. The United States was well rid of them:

MEAT SCARCE IN GERMANY.

MEAT SCARCE IN GERMANY.

Berlin, Jan. 24.—At a convention of degates from the cities of Prussia in seasion here to-day, the question of high prices and insufficient supply and the three was serious reason for complaint, as statistics for 50 cities showed conclusively the shortage and the high rates. A resolution was adopted askin the Government to relax generally its strict policy of meat exclusion, and particularly in the case of countries where cattle disease was not prevalent.

THE PRINCE PRIEST IS ILL.

THE PRINCE PRIEST IS ILL.

Prince Nav of Saxony is very seriously ill at Dresden His Royal Highness, who was to have entered on his new duties as priest in Nuremburg several days ago, has been obliged to rmain in Dresden, and in consequence of the illness his father, Prince George, did not pay his customary visit to Berlin at the opening of the year.

THE KINGSTON CONVICT VOL-

Kingston petitentiary is once more in cruption. A revolt occurred on Tuesday, about 40 canvicts being concerned. The men tound fault with their food, but after fiva of the ringleaders were locked up the others are said to have submitted. An appeal will be made to the warden.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE

A great number of congratulatory telegrains and messages reached the Holy Father on New Year's day from Sovereigns and Princes, exclesiastical dignitaries, associations, and private persons. They all expressed Joy at the excellent state of his health. On the 2nd inst. the Pontiff gave a private audience to Prince Philly Hohenlohe, who was accompanied by his wife.

Truth About

The Philippines.

A polest of the Clevelana florese receiving came acress the following paragraph in the columns of the Clevelana Plain Deals : "The Itev. M. M. Parkhurst, who has lives in the Philippines for many years, says, that when a counde wight to be mattled in the Philippines they must pay a first of 25 or 330 to the priest, who otherwise will not tharry them. As a native rarely carns more than 35 a month, he soldom has the necessary marriage fee, say that common law marriages are the frequent could. The baptise of the priest of the soldom has the necessary marriage fee, say that common law marriages are the frequent could for an in-fall of the soldom has the necessary marriage for sheath and \$10 for an in-fall. A poll tax of \$25, and the death fee if \$500 for sheath and \$10 for each woman is collected, and when a man builded a hour he must pay \$10 for having the chimney believed.

and when a man builds a hour hemist play \$10 for having the chimney builded."

The priest knew that he was face to free, with a He, but in order to secure relial to data upon which to base a refution of the libel he cut the paragraph from the paper and mailed it to the Rev. Father McKinnon, who is serving as chaplain with the American forces in the Philippines. In due time a reply come, and the priest now sends it to the Catholic Universe of Cle-dandwith it e suggestion that it will prove both interesting and instructive:—

"A LIE FROM TOP TO FINISH."

" A LIE FROM TOP TO FINISH."

oth interesting and instructive.

"A LIE FROM TOP TO FINISH."

"Manila, November 16, 1898.

Itev. Dear Father,—Responding to your favour of the 27th ult., with regard to quotation from the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst will say that said quotation is a lie from top to finish. I have been here into nearly six months, and have studied the religious question very carefully, and I think, without projudice. To do this I have hed every opportunity not only here in Manila, but also in the outlying provinces, as I have been sent frequently into the interfor of the island to treat with the insurgent leaders. I have conversed with all classes of people, and, I think, I know pretty well just how matters stand.

"This statement of Mr. Patkhurst is no keeping with all the other statements made by irresponsible preachers concerning the condition of the Church here." Morriage here is like marriage any

"W. D. McKINNON."

"Next large with all the other statements made by irresponsible preachers concerning the condition of the Church here.

"Marriage here is like marriage any place cles. If the pattles are able to do so, they are supposed to pay some thing. If not able to pay, the priests here marry them gratis, just as you I or any other minister of the Gospe would do in America. For rich or poor there is no fixed fee; that is left entirely with the contracting parties. For baptisms and deaths the rule is the same, Indeed, for baptisms the priest rarely review more than \$1, and more often he receives nothing at all. For deaths they go even further than wed in America. as every parish church keeps a supply of coffism on hand to give gratis to those who are too poor to enusyo. The more than \$25 is paid, which would be equal to \$12 of our money.

"Even the fee of \$1.50 charged for marriage floense reverts not to Church or Government, but to the orphan asylume, the girls asylum here gives a down of \$35 to but a sample of what is done in the way of charity here.

"We hear great tales of the wealth of the monks, and enquire about the property, and find it is a large estate, the income of which is used to support some hospital or other charitable institution under the care of said monks. Noware in the world is charily in greater widence than here. The magnificent hospitals and orphanages, schools of industry, etc. would be as credit to any nation. The amount expended thus every year is enormous. The monks tradividually are as poor as the proverbal church mouse.

"The Islands have a population of over \$300,000 Children, and considering the weakness of human nature and the fact that many of them live alone out in the wide, far away from brother pieces, it is not surprising that an occasional one falls. Even of the saintly (? Parkhurs's brother, I have heard of an occasional fall in civilized America. But here, the provincial the analysis of the provincial tower many church in any country. He is a man of eminent of the

here these are the exceptions, ame main body of the clergy are good, holy men.

"The Archibishop is a man who would be an honour to any church in any country. He is a man of eminent clearning and great sanctity. He is one of the induced and most charitablemen I ever meet. Go to his house at whatever hour you will, and you will find it crowded wish poor. For, each he has a kind word and some substantial sid. Every cent he receives it given away in thie manner. His personal magnosiam is such that to meet him is to edmire him, If I, wished to use names I found six you many striking examples of this. In our earny sand justy we had some Parkhurstawho were ready to believe or easy anything about his Grace. For shoes, whom I thought worth convincing that they were wrong I arraiged that at different times they could meet him. The result was the same in every case. Such, would some away feeling that is Grace was a much maligned man. To-day among the American officials no both army and navy no man is more respected than the Archbishop of Maniki.

HOW THE SLANDERS ORIGIN-

"First. Aguinaldo, knowing in his cuming that there were many Parkhamsts in America, thought bing about the Church would be an excellent west to gain the sympathy of Americans. "Second in most districts the Helest was the only representative of Spain, and the native, with his narrow Asiatic mind, was not able to draw a distriction between any of Spain's subjects. This is evident from the fact dhat they imprisoned every pricest and stole all the church property that they could nay their hands on. The pricest was a Spanial de-that was enough. No matter how good he was, or what debt of gratitude they owed hing, he was cast into prison and his goods stoleg Right he e, let me say, that in many, if not all, cases the largratitude of the natives was great. Whatever, they are and whatever they have they owe to the monks.

"America his a big contract on her hands to govern this place. The natives are far from being the nice, doctlectentures the people at home believe them to be.

"My prejudices in their favour were when I came here about as strong as any man's could be, but now I have come to the one-lusion that the Spaniards treated them about right. In this opinion I am not along, as I think there are but few officers in the army who think otherwise. I have been all over the country, and find no poverty anywhere. For Indians, I think them remarkably well instructed. The one who cannot read and write is an exception. There are fabble schools supported by the Government all over the country.

"Had Mr. Parkhurst desired to learn the truth as could have done so from this brother ministers who are chaplains here. I think they would have told him the truth, as I have found them to be a race, gentlemanty lot of me, ever leady to do me a kindness. Some

MONSIGNOR BEGIN RECEIVES

At the last regular meeting of Div. No. 4 A.O.H., a vote of thanks was proposed to the Rev. J. B. Dollard, and carried unanimously for his instructive serimo, no Bunday evening. January 18th, to the mer.o. 3 of The Order and their friends. Father Dollard, needless to say, is well-known as a patriotic Irishman, whose genius, ilterary powers and oratorical ability, have shed lustre on the old land. As a lecturary not public writer, the Rev. Father has few equals. Indeed it may be fairly and consolentiously said he is a man to be proud of, and always ready to give his talessts and, spevices it, aid of every food gauss, not confirm the fairly and consolentiously said he is a made of the provided of the provided of the provided in the provided parts of the provided

It may be a triffing cold, but neglect it and it will teaten its tange in your map, and you will cone be carried to an undinedy grave. In this country we have codden changes and must expect to have coughe and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Biothe's Asti-Connungsive Syrupthe medicions that has never been known half in ouring coughs, cold, broachtist and all affections of the throat, lungs and all affections of the throat, lungs

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO HIGHER

Washington Jan 16 - Right Rev. John Lancaster Spathling, Bishop of Poulta, delivered a het the this after noon for the benefit of Trinity College on The Higher Education of Women." The auditine filled every available in his of space in Columbia Phivosky Hall and on Inded members of the Diplomatic Corps, catholic and Protestant Church dignitaries, members of the Society of Jesus and representatives of several other religious orders.

Cardinal Gibbons presided With him on the stage was Archtyshop Martinelli, the Ajostole Delegate.

Hishop Spadlion delivered a most toquent and scholarly address. He said in part:

"As we look back to the beginning of the inheteenth century from the threshold of this its closing year, the archievements with which it has been crowned fill as with a sense of gratitide and wonder. In its hundred years man has made greater progress than in any pseeding thousand. ** But it is especially in the matter of education that the superiority of our age over all others is most manifest. In the past knowledge was a privilege of the few, and the masses were ignorant, and hence the State was monarchical or airstor-aitic, even when the form of all others is most manifest. In the past knowledge was a privilege of the few, and the masses were ignorant, and hence the State was monarchical or airstor-aitic, even when the form of accriment was called Democratic By the beginning of the present century, however, a gradual movement which had been in progress from the beginning of our era, whose origin, impulse, and abiding force were Christian, had brought the multitude to a preception of their rights and powers, and for other series of the median popular education. All, itswas felt, should, be taught, since all have duties to perform and rights to defend. The public opinion which demanded that education should be made universal was led by a logical recessity to ask that it may be made free, and therefore that the school be maintained by a system of taxation imposed by the State. The result has been that oll

Further on he said .—
"American education, whether given by the State or by the various religious denominations, is now largely and increasingly in the hands of women, and it progress is to be made there exists creasingly in the hands of women, and if progress is to be made they must themselves receive a more thorough mental culture. * 9. it is the privilege and the 'flory of English-speaking pioples. with the noise of 'whose deads this work, is filled to-day, to have been the first, to understand, woman's right to the highest education, and to provide for her the opportunities.

"The Catholics who are part of the

mothers and wives, ***

"Ah, hasten, then, the day when Trinity College shall stand beside the Catholic University, twin stars to lure and Illumine the all-generous souls whe and drawn to God by the love of truth and groomes and heauty!"

OMDURMAN AND WEXPORD

OMDURMAN AND WEXITORID.

In the introductory paragraphs of an article contributed to the Dublin Freeman's Joseph Mr. J. G. Switz MacNeill, M.P., compares the recent immediate of the constituency which is now agriculting the public mind as to whether affectives of the constituency which is now agriculting the public mind as to whether affectives of the meet disholical characters were perpetrated by the British seedlers in the recent compaly in the Boudam, combinating in the deliberate massacre of wounded fors, I have no concern. The charger, made with every element of deliberation and detail, that multitudes of vounded Dervishes were actually murdered after the Battle of Omdurmot hereafter the Battle of Omdurmot cannot be easily laid ande as "too cannot be easily laid ande as "too cannot be castly laid ande as "too cannot be easily laid ande as "too cannot be castly laid ande that the Irish people a century ago were sub-

PHURSDAY, JANUAI

Jected by the littlish dovernment to a regime of military redianism who is white affording a paratter for the "or produce crimes alleged to have been committed last September in the Soudan, infinitely transcends in horror the story of that campaign.

"I did not enter on the task of recording the principal incidents in the Robilion of '98 with the languid interset of an historian. These events are, it thinks of actual importance at the present time, as so many startling expected in the story of the four system of government in Ireland since the Union, which has been established by their means.

"Some systal sold in these columns I showed that every species of outrage alleged to have been perpetrated by the Turkish Government in Armenia could find a parallel in the dealings of the hongish Government With the Irish people. I now propose for render more vivid and to bring home to the hearigs and minds of the people still more clearly the relation on terror than the horrors stated to have been enacted by the British soldery in the Soudan are cellpsed by the horrors unquestionably perpetrated by that soldery in Iraliand in 1788."

DAVITT ON THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

The Dally Chronicle's Paris correspondent telegraphs—Mr. M. Davit's Figaro. In which he deals in rather contributes a long article in to-day's Figaro. In which he deals in rather original fashion with, the relations between France and England. The poper itself describes it as a sort of ironical cantack in honour of "Saini" John Byll." The writer describes England Section of the post of the post of the post of the first of the leaf of fire words and naturally cause her sheerily to be doubted. This legis to the post of "France may well legis to the post of "France may well legis to the post of "France may well legis to the post of the p

TREV NEVEN FAIL.—Mr. S. Mr. Boughnev, Langue, writes: "For 'shout free
years I we "croatied min issuend Piles,
Sen by ward Paramains Pile I was compowerly tested, and pithough four years
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WARRIAGE McCain-Rvan,—At St. Michaelin: Cath deel, To-sets, on Monday, Japaney S, 1988, by Rev. F. Rvan, Ster, Thomas McChan to Margaret Ryan, both of

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BAKER'S. DANDRUPP

Parliamentary Notice.

MONDAY, 18th February next, will be the last day for receiving Positions for Private Bills. MONDAY, 30th February next, will be the last day for introducing Private B.its.

MONUMAN the last day for introsuming the last day for introsuming the last day for receiving Reports of Committee on Private Bill.

CHARLES CLARKS,
Toronto,
10th Jan., 1899.

Assembly

Notice to Creditors.

1N THE MA! TER of the Estate of Michael Holan, of the Lity of To-ronto, in the County of York, Gentle-man, ex-undertaker Deceased.

man, ex-undertaker Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given persuent to coc. 35 of Chap. 139. R. S. O., 1897, that all p-reces having cloims against the centre of the said Michael Nova, deceased, who ded on or about the list day of December, 1986, are required to send by prex, peopled, or deliver to the undersigned Solicitors for The Trust And Guarantee Company, Limited, the Admirhsterator of said Estate, on or belve the fift day of Marca. 1888, their distribution and solicitors are the said constant and discussed with full partices we fix the distribution of the said sendantics. Soid sentences of their distributions of the said sentences of their control of the said sentences of their control of the said sentences.

ectoration.

And take Notice that effer the sold tips my of March; 2000, take Administrator will people to distribute the sector of the sold to the sector of the sector o they of March, 2000, that Asian recover will proposed to disperious the anothe of the-mail decrease, and the same of the same

T. P. COPFEE, Manager.
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. Drinting 基 CATHOLIC RECISTER

Brother Paul's Intention..

"Pray," said Brother Paul, earnestly, "pray for my intention!"
Day after day this request was ever on his lips. The moment he came in sight people knew what he would say; if he came to a priest in the city he would. If possible, ask him to pray for his intention: and when he thanked the good shopkeepers or house folk for contributing to his sack, he added:—" Do me a greater kindness—pray for my intention!"

What that intention was was known to God and his confessor.

Foor Brother Paul! He was a well-known figure in the city and neighbourheed of Florence. He looked fragile, but he considered himself strong enough to de hard work and trudge many miles four times a week to collect food—not so much for the community as for the poor.

many miles four times a week to collect food—not so much for the community as for the poor.

He war a Tuscan of the slender type—regular features, brilliant eyes, grey hair, and bushy, gray eyebrows. He looked sixty, but he was scarcely fifty. He had an active brain, and a heart that forced his body to consider any fatigue or labour welcome and light, if only it added to the bank of charity. His convent was about six miles from Florence, at the edge of a very poor little village up in the mountains. It had the reputation of being a casket of art treasures. Tourists and collectors drove up to it, and so brought a little money for the poor folk who stood round like children, staring at the grand New World men and women, who, thinking them picturesque in their patched clothes, threw them money.

A few years back this was true. It was a home of beauty as well as a susterity. Now the austerity was emphasized by poverty; the crt treasures were gone—by order of the King and Government. The new order of things had begun—the greatest good to the greatest number, which, translated, meant, Tuke from the Church, where few go to pray, the fine works of art which can be seen by the many in galleries, and teach "ahe many" mysteries of line and colour, instead of inspiring the souls to prayer and sweet devotion. Besides, the salq of their works brought money to the State coffers and to the men who transacted the by inces.

When the change came there were forty monks in that house. Now there

ed the business.

When the change came there were forty menks in that house. Now there were five priests and three lay brothers; the rest were dispersed—like the Apostles, in groups of two or three-passing to strange countries as missionaries.

On day an American, Mr. Joshus B. Montromery, arrived with his Minrest

aries.
One day an American, Mr. Joshua B.
Montgomery, arrived with his Murray
in his hand, demanding a sight of Casacel sto's grand picture of the Crucifix-

ion.
"It is no longer here, signore," said

"it is no ionger here, signore," said Brother Paul.
"But it is mentioned in Murray!" said Mr. Montgomery, assertively.
"It was here, signore. But so long ago is it since it was carried away that though my éyes ache for a sight of it— they have almost forgotten how to weep."

reep."
"It is a masterpiece—the hest speci-nen extant of Casaceleste's work," Mr. Montgomery read from his Mur-

Mr. Montgomery read from his Murray.

"The signore cannot find words too laudatory for our lost treasure," said Brother Paul. "It was a wonderful picture! Caro signore, you may veil believe me, it had a power in it—so tender, so terrible, so anguish-giving so consoling i It could touch the hard-set hearta, iff yae your own self were now standing is shore it, the tears would reach yoursers byour heart would throb throb, and you will not your knees to say one little word of contrition and gratitude to the Divine Lord who saffered for you and me, dear signore, and to the Holy Mother, who stord beside the cross."

"Was it a very large work?" asked

"Was it a very large work?" asked Mr. Montgomery, wishing to avoid no-ticing the emotion which had brought the "forgotten" tears into Brother Paul's eyes.
"Come and sec. The place is desc-

Brother Paul led the way into the Brother Paul led the way into the chapel, which, in its architectural proportion was so beautiful that although now the walls were blank, over many of the altars, an involuntary exclamation burnt from the visitor's lips.

"Thieves and robbers!" he began, with voluble indignation. "I guess—in my ountry—somebody would know the reason why—the wratches!"

my country—somebody would know the reason why—the wratches i"
"Hush." said Brother Paul, gently.
"If the signore has something to say, let it be outside the church. The dear Lord is very patient. It is true the best of everything has been carried away, but He whose first shelter was a stabl; is patient. He know we do our little best, and give Him cur all. If the signore will step into the porch, I will show him what I mean."

Left along for a moment, Mr. Montgomery's eyes wandered freely around the church, and he noted strange incongruities—lace of the filmsiest, commonet kind, on altars of exquisite beauty, carved by fingers that loved the work; a series of sare's brase lamps of modern make in place of the seven silver lamps which Murray told him were of rare Eastern workmanship; a painting of the Assumptin, very blue and white sai plank, and a perfect caricature of the received to the sevent of the country. of the Assumption, very blue and white sail pink, and a perfect caricature of the work it intended to reproduce, made all the rie hafeous from the depth of tona in the frame which was part of the church, old black wood carv-ing, julin; from the ground, and spread-

crown of starred lilies.

"Come, care signore," whispered Brother Paul, looking in at the door, 'I cannot bring it. Will you kindly walk this way?"

It was to a sort of workshop that they went. Brother Paul produced a large frame, in the centre of which was large frame, in the centre of which was a small photograph of the Crucifision. "A visitor had most kindly sent it." he explained, "from Vienna. One of the lay brothers had carved the frame, bofter it arrived there had been a misunderstanding as to the measurement—but it would not look bad, the space over the nitar was so large. It was rather good for the frame to break the space."

"And you mean to put that up in the space where the picture used to be? A sort of specimen acorn from the oak that has been felled? I chouldnut do that." Mr. Montgomery frowned and shook his head. "It will distigure the place, according to my notions. Have you got a visitors' book?" he asked, suddenly.

Brother Paul could not say.

"Why I ask is this. Some people, wherever they go, write the names. I don't say as I don't do it myself. I'll do it now if you have the book; but it shall mean something. I'm not a man whose words are a tinkling harp or a sounding cymbal; I do as well as talk or write. I don't agree with your government—I don't hold with robbery and desecration—it won't bring any blessing with it. I don't generally talk of blessings or cursings, but I mean it's a disgrace to civilization to let buildings which are of no doubtful elegance speak of the past generations and bring shame to the present nine-teenth century. I tell you what I'll do. I'll give you a pleture, a Crucifixion that shall match with the build-ing; no copy of the past generalign and bring shame to the present nine-teenth century. I tell you what I'll do. I'll give you a pleture, a Crucifixion that shall match with the build-ing; no copy of the past generalign to the cross; and as for size—I guess it will reach from the shalt of the present immeteenth century is not exhibition; but when that's up it sh

I don't mind that, if I make up my mind."

I don't mind that, if I make up my mind."

It was not for Brother Paul to refuse nor to accept; in fact, the American's Italian was rather difficult to understand. However, Mr. Montgomery knew what he had written, and with praiseworthy generosity Infilled his promise to the letter.

And thus it was that one of the wonders of the modern world of art was bestowed on this out-of-the-way barrie convent in the hills above the city of flowers—Florence the dear, Florence the beautiful.

CHAPTER II.

It seemed like a fable. Brother

CHAPTER II.

It seemed like a fable. Brother Paul took Mr. Montgomery's written promise to the prior, and told him all he understood of the American's sentiments. Then the paper was put away and no more was thought about it except by the old lay brother. He hesitated as to putting up the photograph of the fine original which had been taken from them forever—perhaps, after all, the picture might be given, them, and until then the wall would better remain bare.

But the animum had only begun when a letter from the American Consult informed the prior that a large case had arrived in the city, address, and the content. A few days later a pair of white oxen rolled sheets or written and the content.

few days later a pair of white oxen toiled slowly up the hill, taking the unwieldly burden to the despoiled

toiled slowly up the hill, taking the unweldily burden to the despoiled church.

It was a new sensation for the good fathers and brothers to receive a gift. They had seen statues, pictures, vestments, even votive offerings of gold and silver, and choice vessels and old lace carried away from them; but to receive as a free gift from a stranger as gift which had cost a forture, and was even the talk of the world—that, indeed, was now to them.

"I have cne suggestion to make," it have cne suggestion to make, "at have cne suggestion to the fathers. "Shall it not be a loan to the church, thus safe from the covetus eyes of those who might selies it?"

"The church cannot accept it as a lean," said the prior.

"As a loan never to be asked for,"

"The church cannot accept it as a lican," said the prior.

"As a loan never to be asked for, yet to enable Mr. Montgomery to claim it as his, in defance of any attempt of others who might selse it?"

"Nay," said the prior; "it may not be. The sin be upon the head of those who would again take from us the little that we have!"

It was anxious work unpacking it. The village carpenter and blacksmith and barber were all there, with screwdrivers and hammers to get out the screws and nalls. It was hard to be fraitent. Brother Paul fittled about, his bright eyes sparkling with excitoment.

"It is a stupendous work!" he said to the crowd of simple folk who had followed the cart to the convent gates and now waited with a patience and sympathy that can rarely be found, except in such a childlika village as

this St. Andrea, to See the great cas

thousand lire!" said one man to au-cher, meditastively.

"And the Government will be cod-with shame when they hear of the pro-digious generosity of this strange Am-erican, who is also a hereite and yet had a heart of pity for the empty house of our dear Lord."

"St. Andrea will be spoken of sil through the world and half the city will come here to look."

"It is a great dhing that consola-tion should be given at last to the fa-thers."

"It is a great thing that consolation should be steen at last to the fathers.

"The Blessea Madonna herself will smile from among the angels when the sees!"

"It never can take the place of the Casacelestes—the great Crucinkion, but thirty thousand lire—!"

In awestruck voices the simple folk chatted, forgetting the grape gathering, the bread making and the washing in the tremendous excitement of the great gift. It took an hour to unpack but it was done at last. The lid was removed, but a white sheet hid the picture from view.

The excitement was so intense one could hear the choking, sob-like catching of the breath as the whole mass of villagers crowded together, their hearts throbbing with emotion—par.ly religious, parity mere wonder and curlesjoin.

The Corsul waited the permission of

hears throbbing with emotion—par.ly religious, partly mer wonder and curiosity.

The Consul waited the permission of the prior to uncover it. It was given, and one of the great gems of modern art was exposed to view.

Brother Faul scarcely dared trust himself to look up.

Yes, it was immense. It had a plain, broad, wooden frame, and the painted cross on the cunvas was hardly less real. The figure was life size, painted with spirit and knowledge. So real was it that the tearing flesh and apurting blood made one shudder; muscle and nerve and true contortion were all there; the agony had been well imagined, skilfully depicted. Why was it, then, that all these simple, devout folk were not upon their knees?

There was a profound silence.

It was too large to be seen at one glance.

A second cross was dimly indicated

There was a profound stlence. It was too large to be seen at one glance.

A second cross was dimly indicated to the left. A strange, wild face peered out of the darkness—the pentlent thief. All the details of this figure were so obscure that they could not be easily traced, but—the Christ? Yes; the head was thrown back upon the shoulder, bent over in the languor of death, and the lips were swollen. cracked and black; the glassy eyes, rough beard and glittering teet clenched together in despair—yes, it was all there, very real, and what the American had said was quife true—one feet that it would be possible to lift up that soild, round and fleshy body, lift it and case the wourds—if—tit was a terrible if—ff one could have touched so revolting an example of human nature!

With anxious e es the people looked into the faces of the fathers and brothers.

No one seemed able to speak.

now are laws of the fathers and brothers.

No one seemed able to speak.

At last the Consul said:—"It is indeed a stupendous work! Truth, reality, dexertly of prush—and drawing that defies criticism."

ing that defies criticism."

"Maybe," add Beother Paul, trembling with agitation, "it may be the greatest painting in the world * but, care signore, the artist has forgotien; it is Barabbas he has crucified-not our divine, our loving Saviour Jesus Christ."

"It is true! It is a true idea—it is truth itself! Brother Paul has seen the cruth!" seal some one in the crowd. Many voices murmured, but no difference of opinion was expressed.

"Barabbas—yes, it is Barabbas! What a caprice—what a mistake!"

"The fathers will never place it in their church. It would offend the good God to place over the altar such an insuit to our Lord!"

They were a rustic people, but aleast they could see and feel that no mere realistic humanity could take the place of the undestic devotion, which, representing the sentiment of sorrow and suffering, appealed to the hearts of the beholders, constraining them to raise their souls to the contemplation of that which no canvas can represent, but ought te suggest—the truth that the Divine King "iffered the death of the cross." Jesus, our Lord, was crucified."

It was a terrible shock to the whole community. The generosity of the giver still excited admiration and gratitude, though "the gene of modern art" was relegated to the deserted chapter-room, and the photograph of Casacceleste's picture was finally placed in the midst of the great enter weall, a melancholy remembrance of what had been.

Then it was that Brother Paul made his great intention; which was to pray 100d for the gift of grace to those on whom the grallus or talent for painting shad been bestowed, that again the churches might be filled with holy representations of Christian truths.

Days, weeks, months passed on, and no event broke the quiet routine of the convent life. A few extra villors drive to see the chef doeuve which had been presented to the church, but no effect either from their visits or Brother Paul's prayers could be seen.

Still he prayed on and asked for prayers. "I may never see any result," he said to himself,

CHAPTER III.

For more than a year Claude Holden, who held the Royal Academy traveling studentship, had been studying in

Home There he made friends with Metto bandinelli, who induced his ta-ther to dlow him to stay at his de-sited that as St. Andrea for the vint-

Mario Landine III, who induced his lattice to dlow him to stay at his desired that at St. Yarra for the vitarious.

The villa nearly filled one side of the villiuge street. The gateway, with a rively level and lobbic shrine, made a corner at the very beginning of the hamelet; the high stone wall hid the lemon and oleander garden, and gave the street a dreary look, and seat back terible heat from the white stones, sorthing the inhabitants of the poor little houses that were irregularly ranged along the other side of the way. Presently the street widened, and the house itself rose high, intercepting the view of the valey, the air and the sunshine.

"Mind, he understands that he pays no lodging money," said Signor Bandinelli to his 3-on, "only feeds himself and (if he pleases) gives a trifle for services. That I do not ask, but neither will I inquire about."

He is English, "ropited Mario, with a sudden movement of his fugers, and open hand, that to his father expressed without words the common opinion of the English—proud, generous, honcet.

Thus is was that Claude Holden came to St. Andrea. Marietta (the bailliffs wife) took him over the great wandering house, and he chose the rooms he would occupy—a bedroom overlooking the valley, and commanding a great expanse of sky to satisfy his love of light and color, and a small room that spend on the street to give him shade and the chance of seeing the manners of the people quite unobserved. It happened to be a grand year for the village. The village was gay. All day long the ox carrs were busly journeying from the fields to the ceitars, where the wine presses awaited the preclous burden of grapes.

Claude Holden was in a paradise. He could hardly breathe or decide what to do first. From early morning to the last glimmer of light he was always beginning something new. Rapid sketches of light and eshade in character as well as atmosphere; for the busy life around him and the extraordinary enhands and in the produce and and the character as well as atmosphere; for the bu

last gimmer of light no was aways last gimmer of light no was aways beginning something new. Rapid sketches of light and shade in character as well as atmosphere; for the busy life around him and the extraordinary enthusiasm of the laughing, singing laboring people forced him to get a good twenty-four hours' ordinary work done in every twelve.

"Ah," said Brother Paul, with a "skip, as he looked at a sketch of two little children hiding in a bower of vine leaves;" he can paint, he has a heart for nature—but he is Engitsh."

However, before long he had shown Claude over the church, and the disappointing picture had been displayed and with it the sorrows of his heart.

"It is a grand subject." said Claude.
"and a very superb work—wasted!"
"You have it, dear signore—you have it!" said Brother Paul, rubbing his hands together in joy at this appreciative sympathy.

"Yes, it is wasted—but that is not ellogether the fault of the painter; it is the world, society, the times, the way of thinking."
"I am an ignorant man!" murmurd the lay brother, deprecating his inability to follow the young man's line of thought.
"What I say is this," returned

ed the lay ordered, uppressents. In ability to follow the young man's line of thought.

"What I say is this," returned Claude, with all a young man's dogmatism: "either take it from its own standpoint, and paint it with your most exquisite imagination—or leave it alone; absolute realism is impossible because what men call realism is, in fact, materialism. Name, then, if you dare, in one breath—materialism and the divine Lord. I don't feel it as you do, but I agree that this picture is not for a church. Why not sell it, and commission some great man to paint you a new one? Or what would be a million times better, buy back the old one—Casaceleste's fine one—you could do better!"

one—Casaccleste's fine one—you could do better!"
"That is impossible. It is only this Government that sells its treasures. And now, who is there that paints di-vine Christs—holy Madonnas?" said Brother Faul, with a sigh.



tration. At all medicine stores,
Mrs. Pebecca P. Gardner, of Grafton, York
Co., Vs. writes: "When I was married I weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in lealth and broke out with a disease
duced in lealth and broke out with a disease
to op pands. I began using the Reference of the country
of the product of the product of the country of the country
and now II weigh 14p pounds
and aux weil."

and am well."

Constipation often causes sickness. Dr
Pierce's Pleasart Pellets cure constipation,
One little. "Pellet." is a gentle laxative, and
translate and cashatic. They never gripe.
The smill cashatic. They recommended the smill cashatic.
They smill the value. Druggists on thing cise. "just as good." They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Women's

Worst Enemy

Some hesitate before giving an answer, but those who know best will immediately say HEADACHE.

Thousands of women live in misery day after day, and week after week, suffering untold agony from these dreadful handaches. Husbands are disheartened, children neglected, and happy patience the suffering which they consider part offise without looking into the cause or searching for relief. Food cannot digest without the blue which the liver upplies and hence the necessity of keeping the liver in good working order. To true the headaches you must care the liver and the control of t

"I have not thought about it," conceded Claude, honestly, "...s I said, it is the tone of thought and the mode of life that bars the way, and the great difficulty of the models; where, I ask you (and you can answer me with moreasen than most), where can you find any face divine enough to inspire a worthy representation of such a them?"

'And the signore has always been a heretic!" aid Brother Paul, under its breath.

'Heaven forgive you," repiled Claude;

lis breath.

'Heaven forgive you," replied Claude;
"but when I was a little child I was a
Christian."

"And now?" asked Brother Paul. a

"but when I was a little chila I was a Christian."

"And now?" asked Brother Paul. a faint hope dawning in his heart.

"Now, unworthy, unworthy! But." said Claude, excitement in his voice and manner, "I have an idea—just a gilmmering of an idea. I have seen a face,—not here-no, no, miles and miles away—in Germany. I believe I have a sketch of it, too—at the Passion Play. You know of it, no doubt—"
"No, no." Brother Paul shook his head sadly.
"Well, at the Passion Play—the Christ has a head that might serve indifferently well, if you had a great painter, a man of bright imagination and warm heart."
"The signore knows much of the world," said Brother Paul, unable to follow Claude in his enthusiastic realization of what might be possible, if only the right render could be found and the right model.
"It is something beyond knowing the world," thought Claude, more than usually grave, as he watched Brother Paul draw the curtain over the costly descention of the divine subject." one must needs got a glimpse of heaven itself and span the universe with chartiy before one can venture on or even dream of such a subject!"
"Pasienza." sadd Brother Paul, the keys lingling so softly in his nervous

ity before one can venture on or even dream of such a subject!"

"Fasienza!" said Brother Paul, the keys jingling so softly in his nervous hands that they sounded like the distant murmur of sanctuary belis. "Pasiena!" with a sigh, as he closed the Goor, and they again stood in sunlight. "By the Lord, I am sorry for you!"

"He genius to be able to do some day—make you a copy of the old some day—make you a copy of you a copy o

and not tall any action ?"

"The signore painter has a lovely

"The signore painter has a lovely

cuch, and a pulse that beats at one
with the heart of nature, and he is pos
essed with sympathy and charity. Not

a bad beginning, if the good Lord

wills—"

sessed with sympathy and charity. Not a bad beginning. If the good Lord wills—"

"Hist, hist !" Claude made the sound he had pleket up from the students with whom he had been studying. "I pray you. I pray you. These are the quantities of the painters of long agometer and the fact of the painters of long agometer and the fath has died out—not such as L a sinner."

"Ah, dear young man," said Brother Paul, almost affectionately, "we are all one family, those of the past and the future, between whom we are the link. The same God gives the same stace, the same spains. The holy saints in heaven were sinners on earth, the great master; lof whom our dear Casaceleste was one) were students when they were young."

"My word, you are a philosopher. Brother Paul. If I were as good a painter as you are a teacher, the thing would be done. Even now I feel ashamed of what I have said to you, for though at times one feels as if one could paint anything, from the timiest wild flow. to the great mountains, the sky, the sunlight liss!—yet when the paint brush is in my hand I am ba ed by a trail of vine leaves and a child's sweet face—poor me!"

"Pailensa!"

"Pailensa!"

CHAPPIER IV.

Those vintage days were glorious; the

Pau; "Pasienas; CHAPTER IV.

Those vintage days were glorious; the peasants were such a handsome, good-tempered, hard-working set of folks. One man, beyond the rest, interested Claude. He was a tail, thin, whry man, fair for a Tuscan, with what his friends celled white eyes, which, in truth, were a full deep gray.

He had served his time in the army and had his medals for good service. He was the head of a family—that is, lie had the two children and widow of his brother (who had been shot when serving in Africa) to support, as well

c his old moth 1. The women span hax in the summer, when they comb that in the summer, when they comb that or y cradd not earn much, is a Antonia had be en work and Ill syer wineshe bith of he has child, a few anoths after her has and's death, and the old mother was almost past work. Their home was almost exactly op posts claude,'s roms. Looking across he could see into the rough, dark place from which the villa had taken the view not only of the great valley, but of the kky and the sumshine.

He was the us aful active man of the willings. Getting old," he saed: intruth, alout five and thirty, possessed with energy and a quick brain the village. Getting old," he saed: intruth, alout five and thirty, possessed with energy and a quick brain the varpped his hard life in such very wenderful surroundings that the stern realities were lest to him in the Leauty realities were lest to him in the Leauty of the thoughts in which he lived. He was not a great talker, but a very persistent door of any duty, pleasant or disagreeable, that came to hand.

His was a poverty that ama_disagreeable, that came to hand.

His was a poverty that ama_disagreeable, that came to hand.

His was a deficious in tone and form, pulled own or his high, nurrow brow, pluched off at the side, showing the beautiful ear, and bringing his relief the life of the surfly of the work and the his him and the his high on the forehead his pluched his high on t

spiration in the very air tiseit, and pictures, ready-made, springing out of the common life!" He could hardly eat or drink, though he was tired and exhausted. He had a great screen in his work-room, and on it he stretched his, paper, anxious to put into form the ideas that had rade his day so full and exalting.

All day he worked. The design was there, the soft charcoal lant itself to his will, and the long; idous studies at the academy stood him in good stead. He was obliged to model as he went and account for each undulation in the perfect human form. All what a wild a wild meditation it was that accumpanted the work-skimming the necessities of art and plunging to the depths of the soul—as far as may be permitted to a mere mortal painter to enter on such mysterious, holy ground. The various emotions which made up "the bundle of bitter herbe" affected him and opened before him a spiritual experience to which he had hisherto been a stranger and which, now forced him to an intensity of realism that exhausted him, body, soul and heart, till he was nearly fainting with the effort to grasp, master and express the chaotic infinite that defield his power of definition.

His subject was the passion. Behind the easel of a big canvas loomed.

fied his power of definition.

His subject was the passion. Behind the easel of a big canvas loomed with a sketch of a crudikion—began for poor Brother Paul—in remembranc of Casaceleste's picture.

of Casacleste's picture.

He was in a condition of spiritual excitement that made him bilind and dear to common thoughts, yet actively alive to every sound or sight that could intensify emotion. A streat flask of common wine stood on a small table in the corner; he pourred some out and held it to the light. It were a slowing ruby red.

The life blood of the earth! drawn from her breast, hidden in beauty of form, colour, fragrance then crushed,

La ged to the again and renew here strength, exaliation, vitality.

There was a subdued clamour on the street. A hurrying of feet bickerpon his thoughts, an assembly of all the villagers, with a retange suppression of votces.

Well," he said to himself, putting down his glass—the weariness of over-exertion asserting itself—" i must leave it. To-morrow I must make Miso has it for morrow. Fine head he with the thing was a head or two, if no more. Fine head in has it if the Passion Play were given here he would be the Christiche long, pale, ascetic face, Nazarene heard, only too short. Cropping the hair so very close spoils him. To-morrow he shall sit for me. I must get the head in before the design is stale."

There was a tramp of feet coming after—quite an unusual sound. The

stale."
There was a tramp of feet coming
nearer—quite an unusual sound. The
-vening had losed in suddenly—it was
too dark to see far down the road but too dark to see far down the road but a lurid light touched the houses and was reflected from the glass windows of the room opposite, throwing round red spots of flame on to the white paper with the rough sketch. Claude moved to the window to look out. Some women below were crying: little children, clinging to their skirts, seemed affected by a strange fear. Torches in the distance swayed with the m's ment of marching along. What an effect!" said Claude to thimself, making a mental note of the sects.

"Here they come—Antonia I Tonina!

himself, makin, a mental note of the sect.e.

Here they come—Antonia I Tonina!

Ninesta!" shouted the women below.

"Your brother-in-law is at hand! See, the Misericordians are in the road—Nisso will be here before the bet is laid (pen or a pillow ready!"

There seemed to be no reply, but Claude could see by the faint light of an olive oil lamp of classic shape that the room opposite his own was being made ready; he did not squess for what. Fut the tramp came neare—sixteen near all marching in one swinging step made a sound that echood against those houses and sent dread into the heart. With curlosity very like anxiety Claude watched till they halled just beneath his window.

Too narrow—the staircase?" said the capital.

Try the window," proposed one of

said the captain; "the case far too small." Il not endure the agony of be-

ing touched."

The hood of the litter was lifted of and the crowd pressed as near as the band of Misericordians around it would permit them to come. Looking down, Claude could see over their shoulders who it was that lay suffering in the litter.

It was the very man he had in his thoughts and wished to compel to give him time and sympathy in his great work.

c. use the merry, contented, active strious; now—Maso the agonised

industrious; now—Maso the agonised, crushed—dying, Suddenly the cry of a child—terrified—burst above the hubbub of volces speaking fast and low. A woman held a little boy in her arms and little thim so that he might look down or the

a little boy in her arms and litted hims to that he night look down on the prestrate man.

"Does thou see, thou wicked, disobadient one?" she shouted: "dost thou aee our Maso—hurt, dying—all through thee?—

At each point she gave the child a shake that hurt him, and his cry roused the wounded man, who just opened his eyes and gave a low moan.

"Hist!" said the doctor, "keep the child quet. Do not add to his sufferings by your reproaches."
"Besides, it is unjust," said a ta... Missericordian; who held a torch that showed the woman's anery face and the child's writhing figure; "probably he did not know what he was doing."

"Let him see now then, and never, never forget the cost of his disobedience."
"Out of the way there—back, back

with you!"

The crowd was forced to make a larger ring that the Misericordians might complete their mission and carry poor Maso to his bed.

At the sight of the pale, agonised face he women burst into loud lamentations, and Claude witnessed a sight that affected his whole He.

And he heard explamations he never forgot. "So good he was—so kind!"

"Ah, it was a sweet end to a good life—to die for a little child!"

CHAPTER V.

"How did it happen ?" asked Claude, thing into the 10ad to inquire and

said Angela.

"The child ran out to the side of the grieway in the stone wall of the Villa Blanca just as the ox cart was griethed him, but Maso was near. He maw it, and reached over and picked him up," said a man.

"And was caight himself?" asked Claude.

"That was it."
"It need not have been," said Angela, who had been weeping, and now was angry and excited, though she was only a neighbor. "It was that fool of a Toulno, who saw Maso, and lurched his ozen the wrong way—so, Just as Maso had picked up the boy, the wheel crushed himself against the well—his ribe, his hip, his body."
"Die Santo! It makes me tremble while I liten!" said a man.
"Poor fellow—he seems to be terribly burt!"

placed when they lifted him from where he felt. Ah' shad you seen him, care signore of only you had seen him. It was touching I it was very terrible—he could not endur; to be carried; so in the podere, on the vine branches the leaves were in heaps on the ground) they laid him his poor blood stabiling them—thele leaves so green oh, it was plifful, plifful!"

I wonder they did not take him to the hospital," said Claude; "there, at any rate, he would get surgical attention."

"He wanted to be left where he was but that could not be. So the Misericordians brought him home—he does not,know—he is unconscious, it is yes—and will never with again in this world.—"

Angela's tears broke up her sent-

forid ——" Angela's tears broke up her sent-

Angela's teans broke up her sentences.

The Misericordians were gone; the
tramp of their feet was almost lost in
the distance, though the light of their
torches appeared from time to time as
they reached corners of the descending, zigzag road.

Claude watched them for some time
from the wall of the garden under the
typerssex. Then he went back to his
room.

room.

The road was quiet now and dark. The room opposite seemed full of light. It was a poor place—so very bare. Claude could see the bed and the sufferer, a table with a white cloth on it, and some vine leaves and a crucifix and candles in brass candlesticks. Sounds of lamentation—in women's volces—came from the window from time to time.

Sounds of Immentation—in women's voices—came from the window from time to time.

Claude could not bear to listen nor to watch, but a terrible fascination held him. His soul seemed caught up into the mysterious kind where the experience of pain opens the way to thought and emotion hitherto unknown. He wanted to tear himself away, and get to bed, and presently he passed into the other room, and tried to sleep as usual, but it was of no use.

It was a wonderful night. He never quite understood or remembered what passed—whether sleeping and dreaming or waking and watching. he witnessed certain events.

The stiliness of the night was broken by the thinking of a little bell, and a few men and woracu, half dressed, hurried into the street; all knew the meaning of the sound—a priest on his way to slve the last sacraments to the dying.

Ing.

Maso, then, was not dead.

Not dead, but dying; not unconscious, but in agony.

The voice of the priest praying and the responses of the people kneeling below in the street sounded wild and strange. Claude heard them, and did not understand.

low in the street sourness was strange. Chaude heard them, and did not understand.

But what Claude could see in that bare room filted his heart with such a pity that if sincere desire—even though too incoherent for words—be prayer, he prayed—prayed as he had never had coession to pra. before—for relief from pain for that unselfish sufferent.

He could see the priest's hand moving to bless. He could see the sacred host held high before those dying eyes—and then he could see another face, so full of light and sweet compassion that he could not recognize it. What were features of individuality to him? It was a numen soul he saw, mastering the vell of common existence and shining with the passion of charity and devotion, as taough already it had gained the gate of Freaven, and the divine light rested on it.

Yet that disfigured countenance was only the homely face of the poor, hard-working. Isy brother—Bruther Paul.

The minutes passed on. The commendatory prayer was over, the sufferer's face of agony and yet of faith, inspiration, hope, lost all expression Sensation seemed to be eibling. As far as human sye could tell, me_first unconsciousness had bridged the chasm of painful deeth.

CHAPTER VI.

CHAPTER VI.

For many days Clause would see no
one. Marietta was concerned. "He will
not est," she said; "he will not sleep. It
is true that he is young, yet even the
young connot live without food and
sleep."

sleep."

He lived with his paint-brushes in his hand, tabouring away to realize his idea of the pictures he had sketched in on that eventful day of his journey to Florence.

on that eventful day of his journey to Florence.

Even when the light failed, his big lamp was called into requisition. A consuming fever was upon him. He worked se if in a trance which had smatched him away from common wants and made ordinary intercourse impossible for him.

At the end of a week or so (which had been passed atmost fasting, mero head and winc of the red, sour, thin sort, the only sustemence he had been inclined to take) he was perceptibly th...ner, his face all eyos. Mariette was seriously anxious about him, especially as he, who had niways been chearful and courteous, would not talk or listen, but was almost rough in his created and courteous, would not talk or listen, but was almost rough in his common to be let alone until one day, when Brother Paul was coming slowly down the street, starting for the city on his usual round, Claude saw him and called to him.

"Come up," he said. "I want to speak to you. I have something for your even."

The young man threw himself on the substance after near the window to have the window to the wi

his eyes bright with the anguish of joy ful tears.

his eyes beliefe with the angulate of forful tear.

Carrissino mio," he said, at high to ye when I soon have learned it—how? When I who shall say? Like Casaceleste, you have painted with your soul, with you have painted with your soul, with you heart, with the genus, inspiration of grace? I—I know nothing of the err of painting. I am a poor create on the importance of the error of painting. I am a poor create on the importance of the creater of the conting to the Crucifixion), that fortunde year fear opining to the Crucifixion), that fortunde year sould be a marked to the creater of t

'I am so tired !" said Claude, wear

"I am so tired i same class."
"You must come into the air and sunshine. Come into the garden. You have been too much alone. Come to the convent. Get back to your work and put to good use the genius with which it has pleased the good God to endow you."

it has prement the about 100 to you."
"Yes," said Claude, "I must go to verk again. If one could but put on the can as what one knows ought to be there, it would not be so hard."
"Pozlenza!" said Brother Paul, with a kindly smile that reached the young painter's tired soul it was so full of confidence, hope, and sympathy.

confidence, hepe, and sympathy.

CHAPTER VII.

Before many days had passed Claude had changed his quarters and was rainting in the at chapter-room. Sympathetic comps-ionship was thus given him, and like the painters of old, he lived in very great simplicity, and carned vis bread and lodging with his brush. Fach member of the little community had a special devotion or idea, and was thankful to the painter for any sketch he could give them, if only it embodied their aspiration.

In the early spring a bigter disap-

munity fout a syrvant account of the plainter for any sketch he could give them, if only it embodied their aspiration.

In the early spring a bitter disappointment and u great satisfaction came to him simultaneously. He sent his great picture of the Passion to London, together with the studies made in the vincy-rule and the streets.

"Ah, yen," said the great men (of the Getissemane picture), "a very promising picture, but there should have been more attention to details. This is not the Holy Land; far too verdant! Still it is promising. But the studies—the studies are, excellent!"

That was the disappointment, and the verdict came just when the painting of the Crucifixion (not a copy of Casacicate's, but his own rendering of the terrible subject) had been formally installed in the large carved oak frame where once the old master's great work had been vowerated.

In vain had clausic protested.
"It is not worthy. Each day I see some new defect; it is bad. If I could paint it again, it would be better-different!"

"As if the picture were the work of a day and a magio wishing-wand!" said Brother Paul, "The church is not a picture gallery or art school-heaven forbid!"

"Ah, it is not the technical part," replied Claude. "The drawing is nil right, I am pretty sure, and as for the painting, one never does get quite what one wants; but that doem't trouble me much. It is the whole picture! It lacks dignity, spirituality, perfection of beauty; it lacks everything—and yet in one way it has it ments. But it is not what I hoped for, what I mean!"

"But who has seen, can see, your dream? Happy you to have an ideal

if only I had the pure.

mean !"
But who has seen, can see, your
dream? Happy you to have an ideal
so much greater than that with which
we are so content!"
All the villagers flocked to see it,
and from the country round and the
city itself men of all classes came to
look and admire.

"Well." said Brother Paul, who was
"Well." said Brother Paul, who was

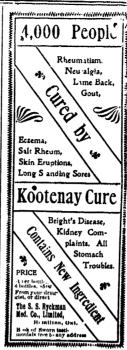
oty treef men of all classes came to look and admire.

"Well," said Brother Paul, who was with Claude in the sacristy one day when quite a crowd of visitors and flocked into the usually desolate church, "now see for yourself. Was it devotion you wished to inspire—love to God and our biessed Lord, or admiration for your own skill and genius? Ah, they will not forget the young painter, never fear! But see for yourself if your object is not gained. Every look of sorrow in those faces, every tear that falls slowly from those eyes, is a witness to your success. What more do you need?" Claude, though still dissatisfied, was consoled.

sas had picked up the boy, the wheel subsed himself against the wall-his subsed himself against the wall-his subsed himself against the remble was a man. The young man threw himself on the rush-seated settee, near the window, to watch the face of his critic as the old lay brother stood before those two which were in, though the surround-lings had yet to be worked out.

The young man threw himself on the round consoled. "That is your vocation," said Brown the Paul, replained in the Paul, replained in the proving painter's triumph. "Any one who which were in, though the surround-lings had yet to be worked out.

It sawred ages before the brother a partity woman or a tree, but k is a very special gift of the great God Himself and the dottor also came, and they solve heart and dhim in ice, just where he was



young man! Dear friend of my hear; that dreasure has been given to you!"
Claude looked up and again saw the light of enthusiasm in the worn, unselfish face of the poor lay brother.
"It is from you I salared it."
"No, no," replied Brother Paul, "not me; it is from the good God Himself. There are many gifts, but in all the same spirit!"
When Claude returned to Rome to complete his studies his career was virtually determined. A strange contentment filled him. He went back to England, and met with a moderate success. But life in ordinary society hindered his work, so he established himself in a quiet suburb of Paris, and set to work on things that suich him-plotures for which, as Brother Paul had phrased it, he had a vocation,
And the great public responded to

and set to work on things that suiter, him—pictures for which, as Brother Paul had phrased it, he had a vocation,
And the great public responded to his touch, so that in a few years he was known as the best modern painter of religious subjects. Students flocked to him, and a little community sprang up round him. But Claude could not be a mere professor. He would give any help he could, but he must be free to devote his time and energy to his own work.

"I thought the time was past for this sort of thing," said an American, who had see the sights of the art world.

"Art for art's sake," is the doutrine of the day, not art for dogma, history or imagination. I see you lean to the traditions of the past, not the realism of the day,"

"Do I?" said Claude, amused at his visitor's arrogance. "I have always tried to do my best to represent with absolute fidelity whatever comes, to my brush."

"You do? Well, you're not singular. I once bought the most certly religious work that has been in the market for many a year, bought it and paid six housand dollars for it. That was realistic, if you please—a fine Cruoficion, with a body that you could swear you could litt from the cross. Xes, I bought that, and gave it to a church that had been robbed—yes, sir, robbed of its art treasures. You may lave heard of it; it's down by Flornee, and the story is given in Murray. Trat's my card. It was I who gave the picture, Joshua B. Montgomery. If ever you're down that way you night look at it and see what realism can do tor religion."

"I mm much interested to see you."

engion."

Am much interested to see you,

Claude

or religion."

"I am much interested to see you," said Claude.

"I like your heads," volunteered Mr. Montgomery, "and I like your brush; it's nest, but it a rather nigri ng. I like a broad effect. But, I say, what made you take to religious painting at this time of day?"

"Because it suits me."

"Because it suits me."

"Baccause it suits me."

"Rather reviving an old one."

"It's to be hoped you will have students who will do as well as yourself. You have something in your work, just a something, I can't exactly explain it, but I see it—ethereal, you know—lotty. I wonder how you got it? It's not so realistic as some painters are, but—but I like it—eys, I like it, but how you get it passes me:"

"I saw a face transfigured once," said Claude slowly, as though paying a debt of homour: If sew a soud shining so brightly with spiritual ferver, and the formal clarity, compassion, that it made me feel of how little importance is the compassion that it made me feel of how little importance is the compassion that it made me feel of how little importance is the compassion that it made me feel of how little importance is the compassion of the spirit—that is all."

"Something, I guess, in your eyes as well?"

"Maybe!" said Claude to his visit, hough he only bowed to his visit. Though he only bowed to his visit.

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Secrecy of the Confessional.

A correspondent of the Register in England informs us that the reported asset of a Quebe- picted having been ordered to divulge the secrets of the confessional has attracted in little of tention there. The same matter has been made the subject of comment in some of the American papers, and as these reports serve to raise misconceptions with regard to the Canadian law of evidence and procedure, we publish herewith the terms of a quite recent fudgment by Mr Justice Curran. In the Court of Queen's Hench, sitting at Montreal, which elaborately states the Canadian civil code of procedure, and shows that in criminal matters Canadian and English law are alike. Alf-vough protection is afforded only to the legal advisor, there is the stronger tendency to extend this privilege. Mr Justice Curran's judgment was delivered in the case of Bauchard and Bell (see vol. 5, Official Reports of Quebec, 138). The learned judge said:—

"The question submitted to us by this appeal scemed to be approached on both sides, as though it involved religious distinctions or some grave constitutional problem, and was to be settled upon principles differing in some respect from those ordinarily invoked before legal tribunais. I see an occasion, either in examining or deciding it, to treat it otherwise than we would an ordinary question in regard to a matter of pro-edure, in which our code has eshablished a rule of exemption in unambiguous and comprehensive terms. In England it has been held, from time immenorial, that the confidential relationship excent on the otatch his case fully and universervedly, that he might receive reliable counsel from the other, made it as necessary condition that such communication should be privileged, and hat the counsel should helder be allowed nor compelied to disclose it, even then placed in the witness-box and sworn in the usual way, to state the truth, the whole truth (I Starkle, p. 134, et seq.; 2 Powell, 69; 1 Chitty-Archbald, 17. Such matters are decided indication in modern of the confident in the sea de in Engiand by statute, but by precedent, and long-continued usage, and there is a decided indication in modern judicial utterances of the extension of this principle to the confidential communications between a pendicat and his principle to the confidential communications between a pendicat and his religious adviser (King v. Griffin, 6 Cox's Crim. Cases, p. 219). Baron Alderson, in commenting on conversations that had taken place between a prisone man than chapital of the prison, said:—"I think these conversations unght not be given in evidence. The principle upon which as attorney is prevented from divulging what passes with his client is because without unfettered from divulging what passes with his client is because without unfettered room divulging what passes with his client is because without unfettered would not have proper legal assistance. The one principle applies to a person deprived of whose advices the prisoner would not have proper regal assistance. I do not lay this down as an absolute rule; but I think that such evidence ought not to be given." And G. Pitt Lew., Q.C., the editor of the last decision in Taylor on Evidence, says in a foot-note at p. 595, referring to the decision in R. v. Jilham, that although the judges therein tacitly or expressly accept the position that strict law does not admit the I rivilege of exemption of a clergyman of the Church, of Engiand as the exemption of an opinion, that the privilege of elements of commit himself, of the expression of an opinion, that the privilege of elements of the him is configuration with the commitment of Engiand as the exemption when the commit himself is the expression of an opinion, that the privilege of elements of the him is configurated when the question networms of the found of Engiand when the function of the private of the priv

recognized when the question sext comes where a Superior Court.

Dr. The Third has recently been taught by a wind by ludgment for damager, by an English Judge and jury, that information acquired by a physician as to be communicated to others in compliance even with what he considered a decharge of duty.

The same general principles are recognized by the higher United Sixtes Courts, and in many of the States special Legislative enactments exempt religious advisers, of whatever creed, from the obligation to disclose, as witnesses, what may have been stated to them in their capacity of religious advisers.

them in their capacity of religious advisors.

The law of France has always been strict in enforcement of this principle, as will be seen by the authorities to which Mr. Justice Basse has referred. Our jurisprudence was well settled in the same sense prior to the code, but based as it was upon the text of the laws and jurisprudence of France, it might have been limited to confession to a Roman Catholic priest; the only case which had come up for adjudication before the French Courts, and our codifiers therefore logically and properly enlarged life text of the law by article 21%, C. P., so as to leave no doubt as to fix spplicability to all religious, as do all legisl advisors. "A witness cannot be compelled to declare what has been revealed to him confidentially in the professional character as religious or legal advisors, or as mice of State, where public policy is concerned."

It is, of course, important to secure

onnex t state, where yourse point.

It is, of course, important to secure correct information as to the facts of each case by means of sworn statements of winnesses, but, like everything else, this importance is only relative, and frequent instances cour where it has to yield to some other principle, which the begistatures or the courts consider to be of greater weight. Most of us can remember when a litigant could not give evidence for

himes it non examine even a relative within certain degrees. That rule has been gracifully relaxed; no provimity of relationship now disquadilies a winess and in commercial cases the party may now nonder his own cyldence, but it is still inadmissible in other cases, no matter what their importance or the impossibility of establishing the facts by others. Our law prohibits verbal exidence to contradict a written contract, or in regard to contracts even of a commercial character for in

iract, or in regard to contracts even of a commercial character for sa amount exceeding \$30, except in certain specified cases. Rusband and wite cannot testify either for or against the other. The law treats as privileged, as a general rule, what has passed between a principal and his agent, and will not force its disclosure unden osts, at the instance of an adverse hitgant. Thisks well-known rules of common observance in which the right to force the disclosure of facts by certain parties its denied either upon grounds of public policy or by reason of the special relationship of such parties to the litigant, or the subject matter in dispute, serve to illustrate how natural it was to establish a similar rule in regard to legal and religious advisers. At all events, the rule exists, and ve should feel no more hesitation or scruple in inforcing it than we do in the other cases which I have cited.

The distinction which has been attempted to be made between what the penitent says to his confessor, and what the latter says in repay, is not in my opinion a sound or detensible one. The nature of the enswer necessarily expresses that of the enquiry, and or enforce its repetition as evidence would violate the reason of the general exemption, and also that other legal principle as to the indivisibility of admissions. They should be wholy dawnosed or entirely withheld. The law has calcated the latter stipulation in regard to communications with one's religious adviser, and it should be effectively enforced.

South Staffordshire Thanways Co. vs. Elbsmith, L.R., 2 Q.B.D. (185, Wilson vs. Bluesier) of the case of the contract of the express purpose of securing advise to enable them to commit and conceal a crime. The moment hat was established the reason for the express purpose of securing his parties of the express purpose of securing his parties of the express purpose of securing his parties of the express purpose of securing his parties of

THE DUTY OF CHARITY.

THE DUTT OF CHARITY.

Peterhorough, Jan. 23—A large congingation gathered at vespers at St. Pete's cathedral last evening to hear the charity sermon delivered by Rev. Father Pitspatrick, of Young's Point, a great favourite in town, and an exceptionally gifted preacher. Rev. Father Pitspatrick spoke from St. Paul to the Galattans, vt., 2:—Bear ye one another's burdens, for in so doing ye fulfil the law of Christe." He pointed out that cf all the duties of man none is so frequently and forcibly laculcated in holy Scripture, as that of generously giving to and assisting the poor.

NASTURE OF SOCIETY.

Ottawa, Jén. 11.—Socialism was the subject of the serious given in she Murray attreet chapel first evening by the Row, Father Nilles. O.M.I., vice-rector of Ottawa University. "Socialists prend," the preacher and, "that the State should own everything, that individual rism should net own anything, and that the State should distribute everything, giving everybody an equal shere. According to Karl Marx, the leader of German Socialists, labour is the unity source of capital. The labourer should therefore get possession of capital, but in society, as t' is now organised, capital is in other hands.

Here worts should be reorganized on a new barls. This is the object of results are cording to the socialists, reviews published in all countrits. Farther Miles refuted this, claiming that all this socialists doctrine comes from a wrong idea of society. Society, he stated, is constituted by an intelligence superior to man's Society is composed of families, and the family of individuals alls therefore an individual's rights and obligations or duties are natural, and society cannot take them from him.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO MR. D. J. WALSH.

Mr. D. J. Walsh, for several years

Mr. D. J. Walsh, for several years connected with the Inland Revenue in this city, has recently been promoted to a responsible position at the Prescott disfillery. The following address was presented to him on Thursday evening by the clitzens of Norwich, where he has been stationed for the past three years:—

by the clitzens of Norwich, where he has been stationed for the past three years:—

To D. J. Walsh, Esq., N.-rwich, Ont..
Dar Sir,—We, the undersigned, take this opportunity, upon the eve of your departure, from our midst, to express to you the high extern in which you are held by your friends at Norwich. During your residence of three years in Norwich, we have admined those sterling qualities of head and heart which have won for you the respect and goodwill of the citizens at large. While we regret your departure, we are pleased to know that you have been premoted in that se. ce in which you are guch an able and efficient officer. Web are pleased to know that during the eleven years that you have served as an officer in the Civil Service you have been steadily promoted. We are not surprised at this, for your seal and integrity have led you, wherever you have been stationed, to faithfully and fearity have led you, wherever you have been stationed, to faithfully and feariestly discharge the duties entrusted to you by the Department of the Government under which you have served, while in your capacity as a public servant you have, by diligently striving to promote the best interests of the feet, who confidence and respect, you also, as a private oiltien, endeaded yourself to all who know you, and ser deservedly popular.

We further ask your acceptance of this chair as a slight memonto of the respect and extend in Norvich, built trust that you may be long apared, to enjoy its comfort. It is the earnest

held by your friends in Norvich, baid trust that you may be long spared to enfoy its comfort. It is the earnest wish of your friends that your future may be bright and prosperous, and we all join it wishing you and Mrs. Walsh every happiress and comfort in your turne home. (Signad) Thos. Brown, Austin D. Eills, Jas. H. Farrington, committee.

UNITED STATES INDEPENDENT LEAGUE.

LEAGUE.

The Register has received from President M. Van Hoesen, of New York, a copy of the manifesto issued by the United States Independent League, which is "an association of American citizens, orgunised to oppose and defeat any political muchinations or alliances, tending to entangie these United States in the quarrels of European Powers; and, more especially, to defeat the widespread influence which lengiand is at present using to secure an ailisnee with our Government."

The manifesto opens with the following declaration of George Washington,

secure an ailisnee with our Government."

The manifecto opens with the following declaration of George Washington, which is printed in Italies ""Against the insidious wiles of sereign influence, believe me fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constanting a single history and experience prove that fereign influence is one of the most baheful foce of Pepublican flovernment. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard."—Washington.

Proceeding, the document sets forth that:—"The leading powers of Europe—Russia, France, Germany, and England—and Japan, the new nation of the forient, are gathered like vultures around the yellow corpse of China, withinked from rending it piecemeal by their jealousy and hatred of one another. In the event of war over the partition of China, the support of the linited States would be of vital importance to England, isolated and distrusted as she is, her traditional policy of pillage and selfish aggrandizement having earned for her the hatred of every other nation. In Africa, France and England are on the brink of war. On the frontiers of India, England and Russda are massing forces for a death strugge, in which the Empire of India is the stake."

The closing paragrapha are as follows:—"It is said that the question of an ailiance with England, which opinion is divided, while an ailiance means a political conmettion with a foreign monarchy.

gether. Expansion is an American prob-lem, about which opinion is divided, while an alliance means a political con-nection with a foreign monarchy. "We desire to harmonise and unite all classes of the American people against the insidious designs of Eng-land, the hereditary doe of this Repub-lic, and the common enemy of subject races and struggling nationallities."

AN EXCELLENT OPINION.

The London Eicho says:—A rumour which has gained currency in Canada is to the effect that one of the last acts of 1 ord Abveders as Governor-General was to recommend the grant of a medial to the near who suppressed the Feedon

and it Cornada at 1988. We sim tely hope that Lord Sairsbury, will not sairction as another a seer if it is true. To revive, after that it one, and and as which are decady deplored, will be rescribed throughout the Empire by those who have no ay magathy with Fenicutsm. And to so many Irisbura them would be most stinglia. Can it be that the rureour refers to the risings of the French Canadians under Louis Riel? Seven if this is its crigin, the decision would be most univise. Not thus was unity between the North and South brought about. Civil quarrels should be forgotten and forgiven.

C M.B A, BRANCH 15.

At the regular meeting of Bran h 15 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, held in the hall at the corner of Queen and McCaul streets on Friciation, held in the hall at the corner of Queen and McCaul streets on Friday, a most enjoyable evening was spent. This beirg the first meeting after the installation of officers for the year, the brunch invited the members of Branches 48 and II to be present, and amongst those who responded were:—From 4e—President Quinn, Charles Byron, Cook, Landy, and Mulvihill. From III—President Dollan, Vice-President Kelly, Chancellor Pegg. and Bros. Pegg. Corcoran, McQuinn, Highland, and Ryan. Bro. James Ryan, of Branch 85, was also present. During the meeting President Wm. Ray, in a few well-chosen remerks, gave an outline of the origin of fractional societies, and the work done by the officers, and then saked Tresurer E. F. Wheaton to stop forward, and on behalf of the branch presented him with a handsome silver candiestick in appreciation of his valuable services rendered while in office. Bro. Wheaton, in a few words, thanked the members for the honour conferred upon him. Then, after speeches by the visiting brothers, they were essorted to the larger hall, and enjoyed themselves with games of pedro and euchre, and after doing ample justice to the refreshments served by Bro. J. McHenry, the meeting was brought to a close.

TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BECOMES ACUTE.

ENGIAND BECOMES ACUTE.

London, Jan. 21.—The real contest in the ritualistic controversy in the Church of England hee now actually begun. Hitherto it has been an affair of orrespondence and leading articles. News cemes from Liverpool—which, cuttously enough, is the most anti-ritualistic discess in the United Kingdom—that the two curates of the Church of St. Agnes, in Toxteth park, have insisted, against le wish of the majority of the congresation, on preaching in favour of compulsory confession. They have refused either to avoid reference to the subject or to resign, so on the advice of the pulsory confession. They have refused either to avoid reference to the subject or to resign, so on the advice of the Hishop the vicar gave them six months' rotice. Thereupon the vicar of a neighborhood and the vicar of the

AMERICAN PRELATES AT ROME.

AMERICAN PRELATES AT ROME.

The Boston Republic says:—"The departure of Archbishog Ireland for Rome has been made the occasion for the vidicat sort of speculation by the yellow journals. One of these predicted his cannot be considered that he had then summoned to the Vatican to receive his cashgation, Attother said he was to be invested with a red hat. A third declared that he was to be sent to the Phillippines. A fourth critical control of the vatical has been to the Phillippines. A fourth critical control of the terms of the sent to the Phillippines. A fourth critical city to consult with the Pope upon the President's policy. And so it we'rt.

Archbishop Corrigan has taken the trouble to Issue a calm statement of the law governing "ad limina" visits of prelates to Rome. After stating generally the obligations resting upon every hishop to pay such a visit during each decennial period, his Grace rays:—"To be more specific, the present decennial period, during which the duty of visit the thirthest of the aposities is to be fulfilled, began on Decomber 20th, 1895, and will end in 1996. Within these two dates a bishop is free to consult his own crivenience in discharging the aforesaid obligation. Revi. It have in mind, and knowing that Archbishop Ireland has not been abroad since 1886, one would be guilty of Indelicacy at least, if not of actual impertinence, in asking why his Grace chooses to visit Rome at present." But such a consideration will not deter the yellow journals from keeping up their policy or wild and reckless guessing and speculation upon the Archbishopris objects and purposes.

MUNIFICENT GIFT FROM THE

POPE.

The "Table" announces that Leo XIII. has sent to England the sum of frur hundred thousand Italian lire (about sixteen thousand pounds stereing) to proper the endowment for the new college his Holinese has established in Rome, under the name of St. Bede's, to enable Angtican clers; men who have joined the Catholic Church to pursue their studies for the priesthood. The funds will be administrate by the Archb-shop of Westminster for the time being.

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THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Rome, Jan. 24.—The Pope has c pletely recovered from his recent at-tack of influenza, and gave audiences to-day as usual.

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