

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

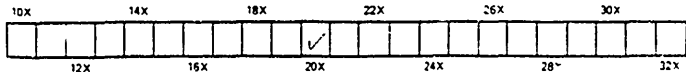
L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués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

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou bruniées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue
- Includes indexes/  
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

- Additional comments: Parts of pages [1]-2 are missing. Pagination is as follows:  
Commentaires supplémentaires: [1], 2, [3], 2, 7, 6, 7, 6.

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



# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.—No. 1.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## Current Topics.

The floor covers defects of General Gaseau, Monnon and Buller with the sum total of their fearful losses came with a shock to military Europe. All three advanced to disaster in the same way and in each case the check was complete and for the time paralyzing to further effort. The result was due to a change of tactics. Instead of wasting their ammunition at 500 and 1000 yards, the Boers remained quietly in their trenches and rifle pits until the enemy came within 800 yards or less. It is absurd to speak of the British marching into a trap. They simply went against man under admirable cover, who reserved their fire until they could not miss their target. In countries such as France, Germany and Russia, where there is more or less hostility flaming or smouldering, there has been a steady increase of sympathy for the Boers. It is significant, however, that none of the powers have deemed it prudent to advise, much less intervene. France may bluster and blow as she pleases, but so long as Germany is free or even friendly towards Britain, she dare not stir. Russia is the one doubtful quantity, and what she may do if the war is greatly prolonged and Britain drained of her resources, is a question calculated to make the British mind anxious. In the United States there seems to be no tendency to unduly ridoult the British for their want of success and no doubt the splendid courage of the men in hot battle has done some toward to soothe defective tactics and bad generalship. But there is much written and printed in the United States upholding the case of the Boers and in praise of their heroic and what so far must be acknowledged as successful efforts to stem the advance of British invasion.

While the first Canadian Contingent in the active service, helping to protect General Methuen's lines of communication and writing New Year's greetings to their friends at home, the second Canadian Contingent is in the process of formation. Whatever show of dilatoriness there may have been in the initial organizing of the first contingent, there can be no doubt that the government and organizing staff are making their best effort to expedite the departure of this second Contingent. The list of officers to command it contains many Canadian well-known in military circles, and the government has decided to send Gatling Gun Howard in command of a battery of four Maxim galloping guns. As reported from the various recruiting centres, there is no lack of recruits and the standard of acceptance will be high. As might be expected many of the Northwest Mounted Police are anxious to go, while a goodly number of volunteers in the Northwest are cowboys, noted for their dash and daring. Lieut. Col. Leonard and Lieut. Col. Steele will command the Rifles; Major Forester and Major Williams, the two squadrons, and Col. Drury the Artillery. It is a proof of the times that the British people show a striking appreciation of the effort made by Canada, Australia and New Zealand to assist in the war.

The attention to the Boer war made by Mgr. Brochee, Archbishop of Montreal, in the course of a sermon preached at the special midnight Mass in celebration of the Holy Year, is being widely quoted. He expressed his regret that the Holy Year should not have opened with universal peace. Instead, fear and unrest were in all hearts. The nation whose flag proceeded them had entered upon a war, the consequences of which must affect them. Already their sons had departed for the field of battle, and others would soon join. His Grace made an earnest invocation for the speedy restoration of peace. "The flag which protects us," said Mgr. Brochee, "and which gives us our liberty is at war with a bitter enemy. Let us hope that the war will soon end with the triumph of our good country and of the principles of justice propounded by the Church." Struly these ultranationalistic words have been warning the people against the possible, very probable defection of the French-Canadian people from British contention will now contain their souls in peace. But a war between Great Bri-

tain and France would be the most regrettable event that could happen. As Catholics, we can hardly rightly blame the French-Canadians for their love of their motherland, which how ever so far they have succeeded in reconciling with their faithful attachment to British institutions and to British rule. However strong their sentiment towards France may be, Canada stands first in French Canadian hearts, which have no particular desire to return to French rule.

There is only one in America the world for one and Filipinos magnificent evil at a time. The Boer War overshadows everything else at present, and consequently we have to read very closely the American paper to find out what is going on in the Philippines. There, too, has been going on a struggle for freedom and independence against an overwhelming superior power. Resistance seems to be nearing an end, and moralists are going to have their day. The legacy of hatred and suspicion bequeathed by Spain caused the Filipinos to regard Americans with that detestation which the Boers have for everything that is British. Hence the length and stubbornness of the conflict in the Philippines. Civil government for the people in the Philippines is now engaging the attention of the American authorities, and one of the earliest reforms in the condition of things following an American occupation is likely to be the suppression of the saloon, which, it is said, has hurt the Americans more than anything else. A Filipino drunkard is an unknown quantity, while the spectacle of Americans reeling in the streets awakens nothing but disgust and contempt among the Islanders. The Americans have abolished cock-fighting, the favorite sport of the Filipinos, now let them take proper measures to keep the vice of intemperance out of the Island.

England in 1899. In the Atlantic Monthly is an article entitled "England in 1899," by R. Brintley Johnson, in which is cleverly summed up the movement of English thought in the political, social, literary and religious spheres. Concerning the trend of thought in the Anglican Church the writer says: "The intellectual and emotional event of the year has been the Church crisis, which turns, of course, on wider issues than the two questions of liturgical usage, burning incense and carrying lights in procession,—on which the archbishops have delivered their famous charge, in accordance with that political compromise of the sixteenth century now embodied in the law of our State Church. Judgment on the value or the dangers of ritualistic practices seems to be instinctively confused by the peculiar position of a Church at once established and reformed, and by the uncertainty prevailing as to the actual significance of the Reformation, which, in its origin, was concerned neither with church government nor with doctrine. The interpretations offered of the motives inspiring the men responsible for our Prayer Book, by which the Church made its first great step into the new era, may be provisionally grouped under four main heads: (1) A desire to avoid the sanction of any authority except the Word of God. (2) A determination to approximate as nearly as possible to the customs of the Early Christian Church. (3) A reaction against the English Catholic Church, which, by this contention, claims to have existed for many centuries, in communion with the whole Western Church, but acknowledging no canonical authority save that of the See of Rome. (4) An attempt to maintain the unity of the Catholic Church hitherto centered at Rome, without treason to the civil authority of England, and to take the opportunity of removing certain doctrines and practices which many earnest and loyal sons of the Church had already reviled as abuses. Speaking roughly, the first and second positions represent the Low Church view, while High Churchmen adopt the third or fourth. Meanwhile, Professor Maitland has republished six essays on Roman Canon Law in the Church of England, which are mainly concerned to prove, in opposition to the third position outlined above, that papal authority had been a always supreme in English ecclesiastical courts, and would finally be re-established by Henry VIII. The name of Professor Maitland alone would give weight to his conclusions, which, however, are also supported with great wealth of scholarly detail. From this historical confusion, and from the inherent difficulty of blending reason with authority in spiritual matters, it comes to pass that those who feel strongly and speak eloquently on these questions are wont to base their arguments on such various appraisals of the words of Christ or the Bible, doctrines held essential by the Catholic Church, the temperament of a nation, custom, tradition, law, the beauty of symbolism, the aesthetic power of ceremonial. Thus one party is quite unable to

answer the other, for they do not, here at least, accept the same ultimate principle. The present crisis has long been gradually approaching on the heels of a strong reaction. In former days it was the ultranationalist and ultranationalist Church. Now the ritualists, in their turn, have gloried more in spiritual message by adding dignity and beauty to their services, in particular, by restoring to its proper central position the sacrament of Communion. But they have gone further, and by rejecting the merely useful or symbolic aspect of ceremonies for their mystic or doctrinal significance, and by teaching a subtle form of sacerdotalism, they have excited the opposition of a spirit, very real and strong, and essentially English, which hates the priest and distrusts the mystic. But the Church is a body of very strong and very earnest men. She has quoted the unemphatic ardor of a few aggressive "protestants," which, at a time seemed to threaten the establishment, and provided a new current of thought. The prominent note of the Church Congress, held this year in London, was aspiration after a genuine catholicity which should lack mankind by a more permanent beauty less exciting authority than the paternal government of the Middle Ages. It is a dream which has never been long absent from the hearts of thoughtful nonconformists, and has lately found expression among the most cultured of English Jews.

From which it may be gathered that, upon three counts out of four, there is upon the part of Church people a dissatisfaction with the present, to retrovert their steps towards the ideals of the past, going back to pre-Reformation days.

The great obstacle in the way of realization is the supremacy of the Pope, which, as Professor Maitland strives to prove, maintained a England until it was rejected by Henry VIII. The effort to establish the existence of an English Catholic Church, separated from the supreme authority of Rome, prior to the Reformation, has frequently been made, and as frequently has failed to convince any fair-minded truth-seeker. English Church Reformers will resist in bounding the present onward with the tail instead of the head. But so long as they are willing to acknowledge a woman—royal and good though she be—as the head of their Church, they can make but little headway towards the destruction of the present. In view of the present condition and mutual attitude of the two sections into which the Anglican Church is split, the movement for the conversion of England inaugurated by the Rev. C. J. Colver, during the Holy Year, does not seem so ridiculous as certain seceders in the press would have the world believe. The Conversion of England to the true faith belongs to the Supernatural and Divine order of things, and when God seems to be about to effect a change, He will not be likely to consult with the editors of an ignorant and narrow-minded section of the English Press. At any rate it can do the English people no harm to be prayed for, and just at present, when no one, except the State, is in need both of Divine aid and aid.

Irish Language and Education are "minus Everything Irish." Dr. Hickey, Professor of Gaelic in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland, lectured at Newry recently on "Irish Education and the Irish Language." He paid a tribute of unstinted admiration and praise to Cardinal Cullen, Dr. O'Donnell, Dr. St. Clair Boyd, Father O'Reilly, Father Quinn, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. McGinley, Father Kieran, Henry Morris and many others not less earnest, resolute and devoted, who all over the North inspired, directed and advanced the cause of the Gaelic language. On an occasion of this kind, he said, they should not meet without taking cognizance of a recent occurrence—an occurrence of sad and woeful moment for the Irish Gaelic movement, an occurrence that has brought about the death of the deep sense of personal bereavement to all supporters of that movement the world over. A pillar of the movement had fallen. He who for so many years was a tower of strength to the cause of the Gaelic language, the Gaelic movement, his life to it, who soiled for it early and late, who rendered it more conspicuous and official service than any other man, whose superhuman exertions in its behalf had consigned him to an early grave on the distant Pacific slope, had gone to his reward. Proceeding to the subject of his lecture, he said the Irish school child had no country. In the whole school curriculum there was nothing distinctly Irish. Irish education, from top to

bottom, from end to end, all along the line, had no national coloring whatsoever. In so far as it was not absolutely colorless and nondescript it was simply English, and therefore foreign. This was not parallel in any other land. The Gaelic language, which was the "education minus everything Irish." If the Irish people had not up to their heads in it, this greatest anomaly in a land of anomalies and tory torydom could not survive a single year. It was not the national national coloring, a national spirit, a something which unmistakably differentiated it from education as it is found elsewhere. It was in every country there was in education a national national coloring, a national spirit, a something which unmistakably differentiated it from education as it is found elsewhere. It was in every country there was in education a national national coloring, a national spirit, a something which unmistakably differentiated it from education as it is found elsewhere. It was in every country there was in education a national national coloring, a national spirit, a something which unmistakably differentiated it from education as it is found elsewhere.

Irish education in any sense whatever could not possibly be until Irish occupies a foremost position in all our schools, in our educational systems and programmes. Hence the subjects already there, should have to go by the board, the Irish language, Irish literature, Irish history should occupy a position of prime importance therein. To be practical, he advised them strongly to go to the heart of the school doors, and there make a firm and unflinching demand that their children should be taught Irish. As regards education in Irish-speaking districts, at least the preponderatingly Irish-speaking districts, there was crying need of bi-lingual education, in the fullest sense, and of which the Irish language should be made the basis. In the west, south-west and north-west, such districts were unquestionably numerous. Arran was a notable example, and was a bi-lingual and elsewhere in Connacht districts were sufficiently numerous where the conditions prevailing in Arran find a perfect parallel. So also was it in many districts in Cork, Kerry and Donegal. Now, what was it that had been going on for more than half a century in the schools located in those districts? The pupils knew no English, and the teachers very frequently knew no Irish. Between them there was no common denominator, and the result was that the pupil, outside of school hours, was constantly in an Irish-speaking environment, and was being taught a foreign language through the medium of that self-same foreign language. And this went on for six, seven or eight years. The results of this system were visible. The children were stunted; they lost all their buoyancy and vivacity. They became utter dulls. The remedy was perfectly obvious. Of course the children in the Irish-speaking districts being taught, in the first instance, their native language. Later on, when they had received the rudiments of education, when their intellects had been to some extent trained, they could easily and rapidly be made to acquire English through the medium of Irish. This would have been the natural, sensible, logical course to adopt. This Sir Patrick Keenan pointed out long ago, but his counsel was spurned. Since Sir Patrick Keenan, afterwards Resident Commissioner of National Education, thus advised the Commissioners nearly half a century has elapsed. Again and again in his reports did he return to the subject and reiterate his advice. Thirteen years later he submitted his view to a royal commission, but he was not listened to. In the direction of bi-lingual education nothing had ever been done, and not for many years afterward was the present miserably and scandalously inadequate provision made for the teaching of Irish in national schools. Sir Patrick was subsequently sent out to Malta to formulate a system of education for the island. There he found in existence a state of things similar to that which had previously confronted him in Donegal. In Malta the Gaelic was given free and abundant opportunity to flourish. He had actually established the bi-lingual system of education for which he had pleaded in vain in his native land. After citing from Theodorus Cullen, a Trinity College professor, at the beginning of the first century, and from

Dr. Daniel Houghton and Dr. Douglas Hyde in support of his contention, Dr. Hickey proceeded to say that from an educational point of view the work that has been done in Ireland in the Gaelic language, history and literature of our race their fitting place in our education, and secondly, to secure for the school children of the Irish-speaking districts a bi-lingual education, an education of which their vernacular speech shall form the basis. The bi-lingual experiment has been tried in Wales, and it has been a triumphant success. With regard to the Irish language movement generally, there should be no discussion of opinion about it among Irishmen worthy of the name. On other questions they might differ; on other questions they do, unhappily, disagree. Imperial Protestant Federation.

A new but old-time Society is in process of organization in various parts of Great Britain and especially in Ireland. It is to be known as the Imperial Protestant Federation. If it fulfills the expectations of its promoters it is destined to do a glorious work for Protestantism in the dominions of the Queen, and to be the means of preserving our civil and religious liberties of British subjects—not being Catholics, of course. By the constitution of this precious J. E. F. the civil and religious rights of the Queen's Catholic subjects receive no kind of recognition. It can hardly be said, however, that we should devote some little space to the description of what we presume must be a better word, be described as the practical objects of the Federation. It appears that the first of these is to secure the enrollment of a very large number of electors within the various Kingdoms of Great Britain who will pledge themselves to vote for no member of Parliament who will not give approved answers to the following questions:—

1. Will you use all legitimate efforts to maintain Protestant supremacy in the Constitution of this Empire?
2. Will you oppose all attempts—
1. To alter the Coronation oath?
2. To open the Throne of England to a Romanist?
3. To repeal the Bill of Rights or the Act of Settlement?
4. To throw open the offices of Lord High Chancellor of England and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Roman Catholics?
5. To endow with public money a Roman Catholic University in Ireland?
6. To grant State aid of any description for the furtherance of Ritualistic or Romish objects?
7. To open diplomatic relations with the Vatican?
8. To give any increased political powers to the Church of Rome?
9. To grant further privileges to the Jesuit and monastic orders of the Roman Church in these Realms?

Will you support legislation—

1. For maintaining Protestant supremacy in every branch of the Constitution and life of the Empire?
2. For the maintenance and enforcement of the laws of the land, as defined by highest Courts of the realm?
3. For the enforcement of that portion of the Act of 1829, which excludes the Jesuit Order from the United Kingdom?
4. For the effectual inspection of convents and monastic institutions, and for the adequate protection of their inmates?

The motto of the Imperial Protestant Association of course enters into various details as to the methods of work which its organizers consider most likely to assist in the accomplishment of the objects it has in view. We are not, however, accustomed to find any amount of detail in its principal need at the present moment is the supplying of sufficient cash to enable it to undertake a satisfactory manner the meeting of the demands which the accomplishment of its ambitious programme will necessarily involve. We are as follows:

1. The Imperial Council earnestly appeals to the loyal sons and daughters of the Church of England and of the Evangelical Free Churches, to join hand in hand as brethren and to heartily support this great patriotic movement which is destined, with God's blessing, to do a glorious work for Protestantism in the dominions of the Queen. The expenses of the Federation are very heavy indeed and it is hoped that every reader of this paper will contribute to the funds as generously as possible. There is a great future for an undenominational "education of protestants, and if Evangelical Christians will only continue to support the I. P. F. financially as they have done in the past there can be little doubt that it will be the means of preserving the civil and religious liberties of British subjects. The terms for membership as "Companion" have been settled at not less than Five Shillings per annum. As it is hoped that large numbers of the wage-earning classes will become members, it has been fixed that those who do not "Associate"—at an Annual Subscription of One Shilling.

We are not sanguine enough to suppose that many readers of this paper, will be found willing to subscribe to the objects of the Imperial Protestant Federation, but we have no hesitation in saying if there was ever a more candid or palpable exhibition of an appeal to mingled political and religious prejudices being launched for the benefit of its originators than that which we have just seen, throughout the course manifested by the Imperial Protestant Federation, we are in vain for ever a single glass of what we may describe as Imperial patriotism. The cause demands with great urgency and with great need pecuniary aid.

Imperial Protestant Federation. A new but old-time Society is in process of organization in various parts of Great Britain and especially in Ireland. It is to be known as the Imperial Protestant Federation. If it fulfills the expectations of its promoters it is destined to do a glorious work for Protestantism in the dominions of the Queen, and to be the means of preserving our civil and religious liberties of British subjects—not being Catholics, of course. By the constitution of this precious J. E. F. the civil and religious rights of the Queen's Catholic subjects receive no kind of recognition. It can hardly be said, however, that we should devote some little space to the description of what we presume must be a better word, be described as the practical objects of the Federation. It appears that the first of these is to secure the enrollment of a very large number of electors within the various Kingdoms of Great Britain who will pledge themselves to vote for no member of Parliament who will not give approved answers to the following questions:—

1. Will you use all legitimate efforts to maintain Protestant supremacy in the Constitution of this Empire?
2. Will you oppose all attempts—
1. To alter the Coronation oath?
2. To open the Throne of England to a Romanist?
3. To repeal the Bill of Rights or the Act of Settlement?
4. To throw open the offices of Lord High Chancellor of England and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Roman Catholics?
5. To endow with public money a Roman Catholic University in Ireland?
6. To grant State aid of any description for the furtherance of Ritualistic or Romish objects?
7. To open diplomatic relations with the Vatican?
8. To give any increased political powers to the Church of Rome?
9. To grant further privileges to the Jesuit and monastic orders of the Roman Church in these Realms?

Will you support legislation—

1. For maintaining Protestant supremacy in every branch of the Constitution and life of the Empire?
2. For the maintenance and enforcement of the laws of the land, as defined by highest Courts of the realm?
3. For the enforcement of that portion of the Act of 1829, which excludes the Jesuit Order from the United Kingdom?
4. For the effectual inspection of convents and monastic institutions, and for the adequate protection of their inmates?

The motto of the Imperial Protestant Association of course enters into various details as to the methods of work which its organizers consider most likely to assist in the accomplishment of the objects it has in view. We are not, however, accustomed to find any amount of detail in its principal need at the present moment is the supplying of sufficient cash to enable it to undertake a satisfactory manner the meeting of the demands which the accomplishment of its ambitious programme will necessarily involve. We are as follows:

1. The Imperial Council earnestly appeals to the loyal sons and daughters of the Church of England and of the Evangelical Free Churches, to join hand in hand as brethren and to heartily support this great patriotic movement which is destined, with God's blessing, to do a glorious work for Protestantism in the dominions of the Queen. The expenses of the Federation are very heavy indeed and it is hoped that every reader of this paper will contribute to the funds as generously as possible. There is a great future for an undenominational "education of protestants, and if Evangelical Christians will only continue to support the I. P. F. financially as they have done in the past there can be little doubt that it will be the means of preserving the civil and religious liberties of British subjects. The terms for membership as "Companion" have been settled at not less than Five Shillings per annum. As it is hoped that large numbers of the wage-earning classes will become members, it has been fixed that those who do not "Associate"—at an Annual Subscription of One Shilling.

We are not sanguine enough to suppose that many readers of this paper, will be found willing to subscribe to the objects of the Imperial Protestant Federation, but we have no hesitation in saying if there was ever a more candid or palpable exhibition of an appeal to mingled political and religious prejudices being launched for the benefit of its originators than that which we have just seen, throughout the course manifested by the Imperial Protestant Federation, we are in vain for ever a single glass of what we may describe as Imperial patriotism. The cause demands with great urgency and with great need pecuniary aid.

Irish Language and Education are "minus Everything Irish." Dr. Hickey, Professor of Gaelic in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, Ireland, lectured at Newry recently on "Irish Education and the Irish Language." He paid a tribute of unstinted admiration and praise to Cardinal Cullen, Dr. O'Donnell, Dr. St. Clair Boyd, Father O'Reilly, Father Quinn, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. McGinley, Father Kieran, Henry Morris and many others not less earnest, resolute and devoted, who all over the North inspired, directed and advanced the cause of the Gaelic language. On an occasion of this kind, he said, they should not meet without taking cognizance of a recent occurrence—an occurrence of sad and woeful moment for the Irish Gaelic movement, an occurrence that has brought about the death of the deep sense of personal bereavement to all supporters of that movement the world over. A pillar of the movement had fallen. He who for so many years was a tower of strength to the cause of the Gaelic language, the Gaelic movement, his life to it, who soiled for it early and late, who rendered it more conspicuous and official service than any other man, whose superhuman exertions in its behalf had consigned him to an early grave on the distant Pacific slope, had gone to his reward. Proceeding to the subject of his lecture, he said the Irish school child had no country. In the whole school curriculum there was nothing distinctly Irish. Irish education, from top to

LLO XIII.

A long and interesting article by Monsignor... discussing the life of Pope Leo XIII.

Leo XIII. was a man of a high order of intellect... his pontificate was marked by a series of important events.

His pontificate was marked by a series of important events... the encyclical "Immortale Dei" was one of his most significant contributions.

The encyclical "Immortale Dei" was one of his most significant contributions... it defined the relationship between the Church and the State.

It defined the relationship between the Church and the State... his efforts to reform the Church and society were widely respected.

His efforts to reform the Church and society were widely respected... his death was mourned throughout the world.

His death was mourned throughout the world... his legacy continues to influence the Catholic Church today.

His legacy continues to influence the Catholic Church today... his teachings are still a source of inspiration for many.

His teachings are still a source of inspiration for many... his life was a model of piety and service.

His life was a model of piety and service... his memory is honored by the faithful.

more than the Catholics who... the life of St. Francis of Assisi.

The life of St. Francis of Assisi... his love for the poor and his devotion to God.

His love for the poor and his devotion to God... his teachings are still a source of inspiration.

His teachings are still a source of inspiration... his life was a model of holiness.

His life was a model of holiness... his death was mourned throughout the world.

His death was mourned throughout the world... his legacy continues to influence the Catholic Church.

His legacy continues to influence the Catholic Church... his teachings are still a source of inspiration.

His teachings are still a source of inspiration... his life was a model of piety and service.

His life was a model of piety and service... his memory is honored by the faithful.

His memory is honored by the faithful... his life was a model of holiness.

Life of St. Francis of Assisi... his love for the poor and his devotion to God.

His love for the poor and his devotion to God... his teachings are still a source of inspiration.

His teachings are still a source of inspiration... his life was a model of holiness.

His life was a model of holiness... his death was mourned throughout the world.

His death was mourned throughout the world... his legacy continues to influence the Catholic Church.

His legacy continues to influence the Catholic Church... his teachings are still a source of inspiration.

His teachings are still a source of inspiration... his life was a model of piety and service.

His life was a model of piety and service... his memory is honored by the faithful.

His memory is honored by the faithful... his life was a model of holiness.

His life was a model of holiness... his death was mourned throughout the world.

The Chivalry of the Irish Brigade... their bravery and sacrifice during the Seven Years' War.

Their bravery and sacrifice during the Seven Years' War... their legacy is still honored today.

Their legacy is still honored today... their actions are a source of inspiration.

Their actions are a source of inspiration... their death was mourned throughout the world.

Their death was mourned throughout the world... their legacy continues to influence the Catholic Church.

Their legacy continues to influence the Catholic Church... their teachings are still a source of inspiration.

Their teachings are still a source of inspiration... their life was a model of piety and service.

Their life was a model of piety and service... their memory is honored by the faithful.

Their memory is honored by the faithful... their life was a model of holiness.

Their life was a model of holiness... their death was mourned throughout the world.

FORBIDS MIXED MARRIAGES... the decree issued by the Holy See regarding mixed marriages.

The decree issued by the Holy See regarding mixed marriages... it requires the conversion of one party.

It requires the conversion of one party... the decree is a source of controversy.

The decree is a source of controversy... it has led to many discussions.

It has led to many discussions... the decree is still in effect.

The decree is still in effect... it continues to influence the Catholic Church.

It continues to influence the Catholic Church... its teachings are still a source of inspiration.

Their teachings are still a source of inspiration... their life was a model of piety and service.

Their life was a model of piety and service... their memory is honored by the faithful.

Their memory is honored by the faithful... their life was a model of holiness.

GENERAL JOUBERT... his military career and his role in the French Revolution.

His military career and his role in the French Revolution... his death was a tragedy.

His death was a tragedy... his legacy is still honored today.

His legacy is still honored today... his actions are a source of inspiration.

His actions are a source of inspiration... his death was mourned throughout the world.

His death was mourned throughout the world... his legacy continues to influence the Catholic Church.

His legacy continues to influence the Catholic Church... his teachings are still a source of inspiration.

His teachings are still a source of inspiration... his life was a model of piety and service.

His life was a model of piety and service... his memory is honored by the faithful.

His memory is honored by the faithful... his life was a model of holiness.

IRISH NEWS.

ANTRIM.

Mrs. McCann, who lived with her husband at Nine Mile Road, near Carrick-

An inquest was held at Barrow, Eng-

Members of the Belfast Club have the

The remains of one of the best known

Cardinal Lecky has made the following

The Gaelic League was established three months

CARLOW.

Mr. Kavanagh, of Borris House, recently

On Nov. 25, the funeral of the late

On Nov. 30, a boy named Bagler, aged

We regret to chronicle the death of

The grand concert in aid of the Christian

Sister Mary Teresa McCarthy, of the

Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. Patrick

The article was innocuous, not only

At the 11th meeting of the United Irish

DOVER.

Father James C. Cannon, A.M., says

The English and the United Irish League

The English and the United Irish League

Lord Arkle has purchased the Daily

DEBIL.

The United Irish League has killed

An interesting function came off at

A meeting of the Central Branch

On Nov. 22, Mr. Tadg O'Donoghue

On Nov. 30, a boy named Bagler, aged

At Coroinn on Nov. 10, in the 48th

Sister Mary Teresa McCarthy, of the

land in 1771. The funny part of the

Three hundred policemen were

At the 11th meeting of the United Irish

LIMERICK.

It is understood that Mr. John Daly,

Mr. Donald C. McNeill, who has been

The Catholic officials in Dublin

MAYO.

Mr. John O'Donnell, of Westport,

The death of Mr. Patrick Scannell

Rev. Mr. De Courcy, parish priest of

Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Mayo, and

The Brothers of St. Patrick, acknowl-

At the Presentation Convent, Gal-

Mr. Robert W. Murray, Dungarvan,

land in 1771. The funny part of the

Three hundred policemen were

At the 11th meeting of the United Irish

LIMERICK.

It is understood that Mr. John Daly,

Mr. Donald C. McNeill, who has been

The Catholic officials in Dublin

MAYO.

Mr. John O'Donnell, of Westport,

The death of Mr. Patrick Scannell

Rev. Mr. De Courcy, parish priest of

Rev. Father O'Reilly, of Mayo, and

The Brothers of St. Patrick, acknowl-

At the Presentation Convent, Gal-

Mr. Robert W. Murray, Dungarvan,

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED. ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto.

J. E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF WINES AND LIQUORS WHISKIES MALT and Family Proof OLD RYE, ETC.

P. BURNS & CO. Coal and Wood. Established 1854. 38 King Street East, Toronto.

Professional. ANGLIN & MALLOY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES.

FOY & KELLY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC. Office: Home Savings and Loan.

HEARN & LAMONT, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, PROCTORS.

McBRADY & O'CONNOR, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

THOMAS MULVEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR.

O'KEEFE'S SPECIAL Extra Mild Ale. Turn it Upside Down. THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO.

The Cosgrove Brewery Co. Maltsters, Brewers and Bottlers.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D. 82 Queen Street East, Toronto.

CHARLES J. MURPHY, Ontario Land Surveyor, & Survey, Plans and Descriptions of Property.

St. Michael's College. (In Affiliation with Toronto University).

The Grim Monster Consumption. Claims Myriads of Victims Who Have Neglected to Cure a Cough or Cold by Using the Great Family Remedy. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed & Turpentine.

COWAN'S Royal Chocolate Hygienic Cocoa. R. J. MCGANEY, D.D.S., L.D.S. DENTIST.

Advertisements... rates...

Advertisements... rates...

Advertisements... rates...

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1900.

"We Have Seen His Star In the East"

On the 6th of January, twelve days after Christmas Day, the Church celebrates the Feast known in the calendar as the Epiphany...

hearts of millions upon millions who have heard the Word and believed...

Leo XIII.

Two striking figures stand out in the world's eye to-day, Leo XIII. and Queen Victoria, the latter representing the greatest material empire...

relative gathering of distinguished men for the purpose of establishing peace tribunals, that should minimize the chance of war and regulate disputes...

Divorce.

T. P. O'Connor in his new paper, Mainly About People, has this to say of Her Majesty, the Queen:

ness that appeal to the thinking mind. She admits that wrongs may and do result from marriage, and she lays her finger on the moral or immoral touchstone of divorce...

The Holy Year Midnight Mass.

The celebration of midnight Mass on New Year's Day throughout the world was an event unique in the history of the Catholic Church...

Mass was celebrated with the utmost solemnity and devotion, as so conspicuously evincing in the very great numbers of people who received Holy Communion.

Midnight Mass at a Cathedral.

The appeal of the Holy Father Leo XIII. to the entire Catholic world for a solemn celebration of the opening of the Holy Year was splendidly answered by the Archdiocese of Toronto...

is mind-mirroring, soul-leadening, and opposed in every way to a strong, robust, militant method. People will read. No better proof of this is required than the immense mass of reading matter turned out every day...

But the struggle is one-sided and wearying, because of the superior force of the enemy. It is so easy to ridicule religion, to dress lives in the garb of virtue, to mock at modesty and true manliness or noble womanliness...

A Gratuitous Assertion.

"Bystander," in the Weekly Sun of the 27th ult., begins his comments on current events in the following sprightly fashion: "Readers of the Sun might fancy that the Bystander, being in Europe, was nearer the centre of European affairs than they are."

The Municipal Elections.

The Municipal Elections in the City of Toronto for the year 1900 were keenly contested and accused more interest and creditable feeling than any elections for a number of years past.

Out of the twenty-four Aldermen elected, two are Catholics.—Messrs W. Burr and Ward. We regret to have to record the defeat of Mr. J. W. Mallon in Ward No. 6.

Table listing Aldermen by ward and their names. Includes names like Clark, Callan, and Aldermen by ward numbers 1 through 6.

PASTORAL LETTER

year beginning December 24th, 1899, and ending December 24th, 1900. Denis O'Connor, by the Grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See, Archbishop of Toronto.

of the Holy Year, for it is the gift of God to man. It is the gift of God to man, and it is the gift of God to man, and it is the gift of God to man.

Kind of Jubilee.—Jubilees are ordinary or extraordinary. The ordinary Jubilee, like its Jewish prototype, recurs after stated intervals of time.

The obligation of a pilgrimage to Rome makes it clear that the Jubilee indulgence can be gained, generally speaking, only in the city of Rome, and all who can undertake the journey thither without grave difficulties.

It was said above that the Jubilee indulgence can be gained, generally speaking, only in the City of Rome. Amongst the Faithful, however, there

A CATHOLIC MARY MARRIAGE

Father McElroy in the Catholic World Magazine has a most interesting article on a marriage in the Holy Land.

DEER PARK.

Editor of Catholic Register: Sir.—I attended the nominations for Separate School Trustees for Deer Park on Wednesday, the 27th ult.

AN ELECTOR.

ST. MARY'S C. L. A. A. The St. Mary's Catholic Literary and Athletic Association entertained the collectors of the Parish Hall Fund on Thursday evening last to a select concert and social.

THE YORK COUNTY Loan and Savings Company

Best System for accumulating money. Head Office—Confederation Life Building Toronto.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Best Plans and Rates and the Most Desirable Forms of Life Insurance Obtainable.

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

The Weekly Nation has the following report: Derry, Tuesday, Dec. 12. At a meeting of the Derry Corporation held this afternoon in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall, the resolution of the Corporation to accept the terms of the Bill for the Derry Corporation was carried.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave.

NEW DIMENSION FIREPLACE GOODS BRASS AND IRON HEARTH SETS COAL VASES GRATES & MANTELS. RIGBY LEWIS & SON, LIMITED TORONTO.

Renfrew's Furs. Ladies' Storm Collars, Muffs, Caps, Gauntlets &c.

SITUATIONS In the business field are constantly opening to those who are qualified to fill them. The Central Business College TORONTO.

THE YORK COUNTY Loan and Savings Company Best System for accumulating money.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Manufacturers of the "IMPERIAL" Brand Instruments: GUITARS, MANDOLINS, and BANJOS.

COLLABORATION.

By Ellen Adams.

What was it? They had quarreled about Heaven knows.

They hardly knew themselves, and for any outside to propose a theory of the same subject would have been to meddle with things beyond their ken.

It was upon a year after their break-up, and they met at a friend's country house.

"That some day, I should have been coming to you, to stay a week or ten days. Are you at that?"

"It is most kind of you, but I have many engagements just now."

"I would not hurry away, if I were you. The country is beautiful, and will be with the weather breaks."

"He spoke so unemotionally as the girl who were so great a part of the family she was staying with who had come there for her honeymoon."

"It is, he answered stoutly, and I know far better what a pretty girl is like than you. There is instinct."

"In some haste she began to detest, and the girl pined to hurry after as quickly as it could."

"And is that your idea of a pretty girl?" she said contemptuously, just to punish him for his heroine being fair-haired and blue-eyed.

"Excuse me, I'll write it, of course, but he wouldn't say that if he was really a man."

"He may be from your point of view, but mine is an old one."

"Oh! she cried, "you are more correct than I thought. We shall never last through a chapter. What is wrong now?"

"That is a great waste," he answered slowly, "at least it would be with some people. As a rule the thing you feel most is usually the best written."

"That was really the rudest of speech," and he was searching himself for an apology, but she gave him no time.

"The truth, as she had set to writing, she had two to do it, a man and a woman."

"Surely that is nothing now, nor are the books better nor worse than the majority."

"I doubt if it has been done the way I mean. In this book the man should draw the female characters, and the woman the men's."

"But I thought—" she said, "that is a mistake. If I wanted the true judgment of a man, I would ask a woman, and vice versa. You see, there is instinct in both cases."

"When she spoke she was looking at him with a scornful smile."

"You need not be afraid, Miss Herrick, a man can be most solemnly convincing without bad language."

"Suppose we test this theory of your's the next wet day that ever is. We both know something of the craft and Mrs. More will give us up the library for a whole quiet morning."

"She saw difficulties and hesitated, but quite forgot her intention of leaving next day. He saw the hesitancy, and struck it into determination with an artfully planted gift."

"Of course it is merely an idle opinion with nothing to back it."

"It is a fixed conviction," she answered, "and I am willing to test it."

"Very well, then, the first wet day. Of course the story must be a short one, we could not keep the peace through more than one chapter, could we?"

"This loveliness set him down, as it was meant to do, and that evening their civility to each other had given place to the old antagonism."

"On condition that you read us the joint production after dinner, Mr. Hurst," she demanded quite gushingly.

"Think how it will reconcile us to the atrocious wet day."

"Mr. Hurst glanced at Ida for permission."

"The very thing. We shall want an impartial judge."

"There can be no objection to that," she answered, with serene indifference, "that barely conceals a great many objections, unless, of course, it is very bad indeed."

"Oh! it won't be that. Mrs. More said Hurst, reasonably. "The moral tone will be everything that you can desire."

"And then they saw that the denouement little serene, with the white collar and cuffs, was the disguise of a small fury, contentiously calm as she tried to be."

"Of course, as a matter of business," began Mrs. Herrick, but Mrs. More had already left them, so, while Ida missed herself at an extreme window, he sat down at a writing table, and produced, besides foolscap, a quill

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

"What an unpleasant looking pen it is, a caricature."

"Think so? It was a present to me, so I held it by for a great season."

"I had it by for a great season. I'll undertake writing, printing, and the girl, if you will concentrate your energies on the name."

"The general outline of the plot was quickly arranged between them, but details were more trying."

"I may as well tell you frankly," said Hurst, "that, unless your man is very nice, I shall not allow my girl to have anything to say to him. I must insist on his being a gentleman."

"Once again the discouraged fury passed out of her eyes."

"As though I could possibly draw a veil over that."

"That shows poverty of ideas. You ought to be able to draw one. I shall think nothing of your literary ability, if you cannot evade such a simple thing as that."

"I want the first speech plain."

"But his pen was already squandering paper, so she insisted on the first word and the last. I am first losing control of her tongue."

"Now, what are you going to say?"

"How can I possibly tell, unless I know what you have written?"

"It will take a little time, but I will read it out."

"He did so at some length. She listened with apparently no interest whatsoever."

"And is that your idea of a pretty girl?" she said contemptuously, just to punish him for his heroine being fair-haired and blue-eyed.

"It is, he answered stoutly, and I know far better what a pretty girl is like than you. There is instinct."

"In some haste she began to detest, and the girl pined to hurry after as quickly as it could."

"And is that your idea of a pretty man?" she said contemptuously, just to punish him for his heroine being fair-haired and blue-eyed.

"Excuse me, I'll write it, of course, but he wouldn't say that if he was really a man."

"He may be from your point of view, but mine is an old one."

"Oh! she cried, "you are more correct than I thought. We shall never last through a chapter. What is wrong now?"

"That is a great waste," he answered slowly, "at least it would be with some people. As a rule the thing you feel most is usually the best written."

"That was really the rudest of speech," and he was searching himself for an apology, but she gave him no time.

"The truth, as she had set to writing, she had two to do it, a man and a woman."

"Surely that is nothing now, nor are the books better nor worse than the majority."

"I doubt if it has been done the way I mean. In this book the man should draw the female characters, and the woman the men's."

"But I thought—" she said, "that is a mistake. If I wanted the true judgment of a man, I would ask a woman, and vice versa. You see, there is instinct in both cases."

"When she spoke she was looking at him with a scornful smile."

"You need not be afraid, Miss Herrick, a man can be most solemnly convincing without bad language."

"Suppose we test this theory of your's the next wet day that ever is. We both know something of the craft and Mrs. More will give us up the library for a whole quiet morning."

"She saw difficulties and hesitated, but quite forgot her intention of leaving next day. He saw the hesitancy, and struck it into determination with an artfully planted gift."

"Of course it is merely an idle opinion with nothing to back it."

"It is a fixed conviction," she answered, "and I am willing to test it."

"Very well, then, the first wet day. Of course the story must be a short one, we could not keep the peace through more than one chapter, could we?"

"This loveliness set him down, as it was meant to do, and that evening their civility to each other had given place to the old antagonism."

"On condition that you read us the joint production after dinner, Mr. Hurst," she demanded quite gushingly.

"Think how it will reconcile us to the atrocious wet day."

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

"What an unpleasant looking pen it is, a caricature."

"Think so? It was a present to me, so I held it by for a great season."

"I had it by for a great season. I'll undertake writing, printing, and the girl, if you will concentrate your energies on the name."

"The general outline of the plot was quickly arranged between them, but details were more trying."

"I may as well tell you frankly," said Hurst, "that, unless your man is very nice, I shall not allow my girl to have anything to say to him. I must insist on his being a gentleman."

"Once again the discouraged fury passed out of her eyes."

"As though I could possibly draw a veil over that."

"That shows poverty of ideas. You ought to be able to draw one. I shall think nothing of your literary ability, if you cannot evade such a simple thing as that."

"I want the first speech plain."

"But his pen was already squandering paper, so she insisted on the first word and the last. I am first losing control of her tongue."

"Now, what are you going to say?"

"How can I possibly tell, unless I know what you have written?"

"It will take a little time, but I will read it out."

"He did so at some length. She listened with apparently no interest whatsoever."

"And is that your idea of a pretty girl?" she said contemptuously, just to punish him for his heroine being fair-haired and blue-eyed.

"It is, he answered stoutly, and I know far better what a pretty girl is like than you. There is instinct."

"In some haste she began to detest, and the girl pined to hurry after as quickly as it could."

"And is that your idea of a pretty man?" she said contemptuously, just to punish him for his heroine being fair-haired and blue-eyed.

"Excuse me, I'll write it, of course, but he wouldn't say that if he was really a man."

"He may be from your point of view, but mine is an old one."

"Oh! she cried, "you are more correct than I thought. We shall never last through a chapter. What is wrong now?"

"That is a great waste," he answered slowly, "at least it would be with some people. As a rule the thing you feel most is usually the best written."

"That was really the rudest of speech," and he was searching himself for an apology, but she gave him no time.

"The truth, as she had set to writing, she had two to do it, a man and a woman."

"Surely that is nothing now, nor are the books better nor worse than the majority."

"I doubt if it has been done the way I mean. In this book the man should draw the female characters, and the woman the men's."

"But I thought—" she said, "that is a mistake. If I wanted the true judgment of a man, I would ask a woman, and vice versa. You see, there is instinct in both cases."

"When she spoke she was looking at him with a scornful smile."

"You need not be afraid, Miss Herrick, a man can be most solemnly convincing without bad language."

"Suppose we test this theory of your's the next wet day that ever is. We both know something of the craft and Mrs. More will give us up the library for a whole quiet morning."

"She saw difficulties and hesitated, but quite forgot her intention of leaving next day. He saw the hesitancy, and struck it into determination with an artfully planted gift."

"Of course it is merely an idle opinion with nothing to back it."

"It is a fixed conviction," she answered, "and I am willing to test it."

"Very well, then, the first wet day. Of course the story must be a short one, we could not keep the peace through more than one chapter, could we?"

"This loveliness set him down, as it was meant to do, and that evening their civility to each other had given place to the old antagonism."

"On condition that you read us the joint production after dinner, Mr. Hurst," she demanded quite gushingly.

"Think how it will reconcile us to the atrocious wet day."

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

"What an unpleasant looking pen it is, a caricature."

"Think so? It was a present to me, so I held it by for a great season."

"I had it by for a great season. I'll undertake writing, printing, and the girl, if you will concentrate your energies on the name."

"The general outline of the plot was quickly arranged between them, but details were more trying."

"I may as well tell you frankly," said Hurst, "that, unless your man is very nice, I shall not allow my girl to have anything to say to him. I must insist on his being a gentleman."

"Once again the discouraged fury passed out of her eyes."

"As though I could possibly draw a veil over that."

"That shows poverty of ideas. You ought to be able to draw one. I shall think nothing of your literary ability, if you cannot evade such a simple thing as that."

"I want the first speech plain."

"But his pen was already squandering paper, so she insisted on the first word and the last. I am first losing control of her tongue."

"Now, what are you going to say?"

"How can I possibly tell, unless I know what you have written?"

"It will take a little time, but I will read it out."

"He did so at some length. She listened with apparently no interest whatsoever."

"And is that your idea of a pretty girl?" she said contemptuously, just to punish him for his heroine being fair-haired and blue-eyed.

"It is, he answered stoutly, and I know far better what a pretty girl is like than you. There is instinct."

"In some haste she began to detest, and the girl pined to hurry after as quickly as it could."

"And is that your idea of a pretty man?" she said contemptuously, just to punish him for his heroine being fair-haired and blue-eyed.

"Excuse me, I'll write it, of course, but he wouldn't say that if he was really a man."

"He may be from your point of view, but mine is an old one."

"Oh! she cried, "you are more correct than I thought. We shall never last through a chapter. What is wrong now?"

"That is a great waste," he answered slowly, "at least it would be with some people. As a rule the thing you feel most is usually the best written."

"That was really the rudest of speech," and he was searching himself for an apology, but she gave him no time.

"The truth, as she had set to writing, she had two to do it, a man and a woman."

"Surely that is nothing now, nor are the books better nor worse than the majority."

"I doubt if it has been done the way I mean. In this book the man should draw the female characters, and the woman the men's."

"But I thought—" she said, "that is a mistake. If I wanted the true judgment of a man, I would ask a woman, and vice versa. You see, there is instinct in both cases."

"When she spoke she was looking at him with a scornful smile."

"You need not be afraid, Miss Herrick, a man can be most solemnly convincing without bad language."

"Suppose we test this theory of your's the next wet day that ever is. We both know something of the craft and Mrs. More will give us up the library for a whole quiet morning."

"She saw difficulties and hesitated, but quite forgot her intention of leaving next day. He saw the hesitancy, and struck it into determination with an artfully planted gift."

"Of course it is merely an idle opinion with nothing to back it."

"It is a fixed conviction," she answered, "and I am willing to test it."

"Very well, then, the first wet day. Of course the story must be a short one, we could not keep the peace through more than one chapter, could we?"

"This loveliness set him down, as it was meant to do, and that evening their civility to each other had given place to the old antagonism."

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

"What an unpleasant looking pen it is, a caricature."

"Think so? It was a present to me, so I held it by for a great season."

"I had it by for a great season. I'll undertake writing, printing, and the girl, if you will concentrate your energies on the name."

"The general outline of the plot was quickly arranged between them, but details were more trying."

"I may as well tell you frankly," said Hurst, "that, unless your man is very nice, I shall not allow my girl to have anything to say to him. I must insist on his being a gentleman."

"Once again the discouraged fury passed out of her eyes."

"As though I could possibly draw a veil over that."

"That shows poverty of ideas. You ought to be able to draw one. I shall think nothing of your literary ability, if you cannot evade such a simple thing as that."

"I want the first speech plain."

"But his pen was already squandering paper, so she insisted on the first word and the last. I am first losing control of her tongue."

"Now, what are you going to say?"

"How can I possibly tell, unless I know what you have written?"

"It will take a little time, but I will read it out."

"He did so at some length. She listened with apparently no interest whatsoever."

"And is that your idea of a pretty girl?" she said contemptuously, just to punish him for his heroine being fair-haired and blue-eyed.

"It is, he answered stoutly, and I know far better what a pretty girl is like than you. There is instinct."

"In some haste she began to detest, and the girl pined to hurry after as quickly as it could."

"And is that your idea of a pretty man?" she said contemptuously, just to punish him for his heroine being fair-haired and blue-eyed.

"Excuse me, I'll write it, of course, but he wouldn't say that if he was really a man."

"He may be from your point of view, but mine is an old one."

"Oh! she cried, "you are more correct than I thought. We shall never last through a chapter. What is wrong now?"

"That is a great waste," he answered slowly, "at least it would be with some people. As a rule the thing you feel most is usually the best written."

"That was really the rudest of speech," and he was searching himself for an apology, but she gave him no time.

"The truth, as she had set to writing, she had two to do it, a man and a woman."

"Surely that is nothing now, nor are the books better nor worse than the majority."

"I doubt if it has been done the way I mean. In this book the man should draw the female characters, and the woman the men's."

"But I thought—" she said, "that is a mistake. If I wanted the true judgment of a man, I would ask a woman, and vice versa. You see, there is instinct in both cases."

"When she spoke she was looking at him with a scornful smile."

"You need not be afraid, Miss Herrick, a man can be most solemnly convincing without bad language."

"Suppose we test this theory of your's the next wet day that ever is. We both know something of the craft and Mrs. More will give us up the library for a whole quiet morning."

"She saw difficulties and hesitated, but quite forgot her intention of leaving next day. He saw the hesitancy, and struck it into determination with an artfully planted gift."

"Of course it is merely an idle opinion with nothing to back it."

"It is a fixed conviction," she answered, "and I am willing to test it."

"Very well, then, the first wet day. Of course the story must be a short one, we could not keep the peace through more than one chapter, could we?"

"This loveliness set him down, as it was meant to do, and that evening their civility to each other had given place to the old antagonism."

"On condition that you read us the joint production after dinner, Mr. Hurst," she demanded quite gushingly.

"Think how it will reconcile us to the atrocious wet day."

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

pen more than half a yard long, so that he wrote a letter to his shoulders as he wrote. She took a nibble out of the ink.

SOMETHING ABOUT SNAKES.

Not many people have seen a big snake capture and swallow its prey, but it is safe to say that very few have seen it do so in the wild.

This was what was done last week with a big twenty-five foot python which is on exhibit in New York.

A python is practically the same as a constrictor.

The operation is known technically as "stamping" and is employed by snake experts, when a snake steadfastly refuses to eat, although waiting for want of food.

A python, which is the biggest of all the snakes, will easily go three or four months without food, but not longer than that without prey to its mouth.

This snake has fasted for ten months, during which time it had lost seventy pounds in weight. Its last meal before this one was big enough to satisfy even a python, for it consisted of three small goats and a dog.

Since it has been allowed rabbits and chickens to play hide-and-seek among its coils without taking the slightest notice of them.

Dr. O'Reilly, the snake expert, said that it ought to be made to eat, and he consented to perform the operation of "stamping" on the snake.

The snake was hauled out in a blanket and its big 200-lb. body deposited on the floor. It did not resent this except by hissing mildly, and continually darting out its venomous-looking forked tongue.

It is not poisonous, and only dangerous if it would throw its coils around anyone in handling it.

In such a case the ribs of the victim would be bruised, so long as it cannot coil it is harmless, if its head is held so that it cannot bite.

Several men each took hold of a part of its scaly body and kept its head out straight, while another man grasped its neck, thereby keeping the head from moving.

It was decided by the expert that fish would be the easiest form of food to thrust down its throat.

Sea fish were used, and the python, so that only fresh-water fish can be used.

A large, fat pickerel was selected as an appetizer. Dr. O'Reilly impaled it upon a stick and announced that he was ready to begin.

Every body took a fresh hold upon the python's body with the expert's dex-

terously pressed upon its mouth with the end of a small stick

The Irony of Fate

(By Vance Thompson)

As he grew older, John Bredevick found that his mind dwelt more and more on the son he had lost...

The little Ned died! It might have been the best of the little Ned...

At this point Mr. Lamden's mind flashed back to the Hungarian...

"The whole identification," he said, "rests upon the affidavit—do not question its authenticity now..."

"Yes," said the lawyer, "as though he were quoting from one of those...

"Well," he asked, looking up, "what can't I do for you?"

"I explain myself," he said, looking at the lawyer...

"I do," said the old man. "He was a worker. I discharged him from my shop."

"The clerk opened a handbag and drew out a blue dress, faded and shabby..."

"The young man who passed as Edward Bredevick came forward at the door..."

"The young man who for a little while had been his father's son..."

"Oh, it's all right," replied the clerk...

"You are very young," Mr. Gotthell said...

"I have made him and I can understand his position," said the clerk...

"It was early in the morning, the young man who passed as Edward Bredevick came forward at the door..."

"The old man's eyes had looked into a sudden self-knowledge..."

"The young man who for a little while had been his father's son..."

"The young man who for a little while had been his father's son..."

"The young man who for a little while had been his father's son..."

"The young man who for a little while had been his father's son..."

"The young man who for a little while had been his father's son..."

"The young man who for a little while had been his father's son..."

"The young man who for a little while had been his father's son..."

"The young man who for a little while had been his father's son..."

ASK FOR..... EDDY'S House, Horse, Scrub and Stove BRUSHES The most DURABLE on the market. They are manufactured by a new process, and will OUTLAST any other kind offered for sale.

Extended Insurance One of the many liberal features contained in the Unconditional Accumulative Policy issued by the Confederation Life Association is the provision for Extended Insurance...

DREAM OF THE DYING NUN. By Most Rev. John K. O'Donnell, Bishop of Derry, Ireland. The subject of the following gazette was a young lady from the neighborhood of Dundalk who entered a convent in France...

Death's final blow she courted now, for whispering low, she said: "A soul in Heaven is waiting me—my dearer brother's dear!"

The Jew in Austria. A German correspondent writes: The Jews in Austria have re-Christianized the schools—iron, the National schools to the Universities—the press and the town council.

And how, in robes of dazzling white, They stood before the throne, Whilst beneath their feet shone the sun, the Lamb before the throne...



