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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. IV.-No. 6

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUAFY 6, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Archbishop of Toronto at West Toronto Junction.

of 81. Cecilia's Church—The and Tewn Council Atland. Ser-Lather Ryan on the Prayer of

At 10.30 o'clock on Sunday, St. Ce-chla's church. West Toronto Junction, was dedicated by His Grace the Arch-bishop of Toronto. The building, which was farmerly used by the Pres-ptytorian congregation, is situated in the centre of the town. It has been entirely remodelled within, and with its pretty altar, in white and gold, its con-fessionals, organ loft and tasteful deco-ration, it is, as the Archbishop said, a decent and proper "place of worship for the Catholic community of the parish. At 10.80 o'clock on Sunday, St. Co.

parish.

Description of the Chirch.

The church is cruciform in plan, the main dimensions boing as follows: Total length 45 feet; width across transcripts, 26 feet; width across transcripts, 47 feet. An arched recess receives the altar, and the chancel is entered from oither side of same by doorways leading to the sacristy. In the transcript at the west end is the organ gallery. The walls and collings have been tinted and the church thoroughly renovated and the church thoroughly renovated and contains the heating apparatus. The church will comfortably seat about \$50. The architects are Post & Holmes, and the centracter for the work, Thos. Wright, of Teronto Junction.

and the contracter for the work, Thos. Wright, of Toronto Junction.

On Sunday the congregation assembled at the dedicatory ceromony crowded the church, and athough as many chairs as possible over placed in the passages between the pews, all who came could be considered in the passages between the pews, all who came could be a commondated. Fully one-half of the congregation were Protestants. We paid the most respectful attention on the ceremony.

The solome dedication, the Archibishop briefly explained, reminding the poople of the character of the ecclosisatical procession around the church, outside of the paslms of David and the sprinking of the walls with holy water in accordance with apostolic usage.

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE ARCHIBSHOP.

Provious to the ceremony his Grace congratulated the Catholic people of the Junction upon their acquisition of this church. It was very much upon their acquisition of this church, it was very much upon their acquisition of this church, and it would note all needs for a considerable time. With the blessing of God they might look forward to a large church being created there. Some of the largest congregations in the diocean in present had grown up from beginnings much smaller than this parish. Let them live together under third largest congregations in the diocean present had grown up from beginnings much smaller than this parish. Let them live together under third their neighbors, let them serve God fathfully, and, as they had do golle work in the past, they would do coble work in the past, they would do roble work in the past, they would do roble work in the payer of fath would ascend to the throne of God from puss hearts, As the Lord said to Solomon, they had done a great work, for they had built a temple to the glery of God and the salvation of His people.

The paster Rev Father Rergin was

od and the salvation of His people.

THE FIRST MASS CELEBRATED.

10 pastor, Roy. Father Bergin, was solebrant of the Mass, assisted by er Frachon as deacon, and Father an, as sub-deacon. Father Mari-Provincial of the Basilians, attendie Archbishop

FATHER RYAN'S SERMON.

Words:

And the sacrifice of Juda and Jerusalem shall please the Lord as in the days of old and in the ancient years.—Malachlas, iii. 4.

And the sacrifice of Juda and Jerusalem shall please the Lord as in the days of old and in the ancelen year.—Malachias, in. 45 one of great joy, of blessing and thanksgiving for the good pastor and people of this parish. Catholics love their church; there is nothing on earth, perhaps, they love more. It means so much to them; it is their home, their resting place, and not only a place of peace to them, but a strength to the nation. There was a peculiar olaracter in the coremony of to-day which he proposed to speak upon. The dedication and consecration of a church is at any time a solemn and very sacred thing; here they had not only a dedication and consecration of a church is at any time a solemn and very sacred thing; here they had not only the dedication of a building, but the conversion of a building slow. This church had already been used for religious purposes. It had been a house of prayer, and in speaking upon its conversion, he did not intend to say one word of a controversial nature. Howuld simply; answer as a matter of Catholic doctrine this question: Has there been any change unde? There has been a wondrous change. This church was before a house of prayer. Mun came here to pray together; to praise the Lord God, Men of religious faith, religious minded men, came here for the religious purpose of prayer. Mun came here to prays of God. But though these men came there to praise the dord on the pray or that had been offered here to-day on

TORONTO, THURSDA

this altay was totally and distinctly different from any prayers over offered there before. The prayers of offered there before. The prayers on mutter low fever of the prayers of one. The prayers of men may be offered to are fellow meaning the prayer of the prayers of the prayers of men may be offered to are fellow meaning processes the prayers of the prayers of prates, of themselves the prayers of th

and substantial and any over the continued in the neighborhood.

FROTESTANT LIBRALITY.

His Grace also said he was very glad to hear Father Bergin speak of the generosity of their separated brethren as he had done. He dwelt upon the example of the Centurion, whose kindness to the Jowish people among whom to dwelt, was rewarded by the Son of God Himself, who restored the servant of the Roman captain to health. As the Centurion had assisted the Jows to build their village synagogue and had been rewarded for his neighborty generos they are many heart, so the Son of London who has prepared for all of the Roman captain to health. As a server of the server o

The Death of Lady Kessyr.

Guelph Fob. Srd.—The congregation of the Church of our Lady were planed on Sunday at an announcement of the death of Lady Kenny, widow of the late Str. Edward Kenny, of Halfax, and mother of Rev. Father Kenny, S. J., the esteemed and beloved pastor of this parish, and also of Mr. T. E. Kenny, M.P., and Mrs. Governor Daly, of Halfax. The deceased lady was in advanced years and, although ill for some time, her death was rather unexpected until the paralyticistoken and the strength of the Strength

Op the Mauitoba

e Most Manly and Logical Statement of the Case so far Presented to the Public-Peace Should be the Watchword of Roth Political Parties at Ottawa-Peace Can Sest be Secured by the Pacestre of a Bill Pair to Roth Sides by the Pederal Authority.

Nr. Costigan—I had not intended to address the House upon this subject during the present discussion. This discussion has taken a pretty wide range, and, so far as the Mantebus school question is concerned, I thought I could best express my opinion in the debate on the measure itself. But I feel forced to say a few words in this House to night, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, owing to the peculiar features of the discussion, and the turn it has taken. I asked myself, while the hon, gentleman who has just taken his seat, was speaking, is it true that he and his party, from the leader down to the youngest membe, thereof, and the organs of that party, have been creating, so far as tany could create, and I am sorry to say with some measure of success, a feeling of doubt in the country as to the sincerity of the Government in the pledges they made to this Parliament and to the country? There is no longer any reason to doubt it. The hon, gentleman's whole speech is an assertion, that everything they have said was to mislead the public, and now he is face to face with a remedial measure, and he feels uncomfortable on that account. I do not underrate that sentiment which he expressed, and the fear, if it be well founded, to which he gave expression, that it would be a misfortune, figulation being introduced into a present the sentiment which he expressed, and the fear, if it be well founded, to which he gave expression, that it would be a misfortune. Figulation being introduced into a present that there was French domination in this country. Sir, I hope there will be no reason for any such cry, I a feat and there was French domination in this country. Sir, I hope there will be no reason for any such cry, I a feat and there was French domination in this country. Sir, I hope there will be no reason for any such cry, I a feat and there is a crisis boween him and his Outarto friends Mr. Tartes—Do not be afraid about that.

Mr. Costigan—No. I am not afraid onter, for the simular reason that we stigan-I had not intended to

Mr. Tarte—Do not be afraid about that.

Mr. Costigan—No. I am not afraid; nor am I afraid of the other result either, for the simple of the other result either, for the simple on the well are given the best proofs of our sincerity. We have that he will not give his vice so and way as that it may be construed into Frouch domination, and they were the construction of the proofs of the six of the

I braid litter is hetween the two rance.

I would have been and all, I would quote a '17' work once at all, I would quote a '17' work once at all, I would quote a '17' work once at all, I would quote a '17' work once at all, I would quote a '17' work once at all, I would quote a '17' work once at all, I would quote a '17' work once at all, I would quote a '17' work once at all all, I would quote a '17' work once and the all the properties and the all and a part of a common-lead and a common the two contribution. The all the all the all the all the all the all and a part of a common-lead was established by the law placed under the two law for a part of the all th

our from this rarmament by the fiberal party. He was, however, fighting side by side with me on that question.

Mr. Tarta—With Si Goorge Cartier.

Mr. Costigan—But the hou, gentium and did not choose to give all the facts. This is not a question of legislation upon separate schools for Manibota, and from the first day I have repudiated that argument. The hon, gentium asks how arraying going to deal with this question belove 1900 ging to establish separate help of the property of the proper

THE MOTHER LAND.

Latest Mails from Ireland, Eng land and Scotland.

e Catholics of Derry—Mr Webb in Australia—Eminent Irishmen who have Passed away Wilbin the Wesk—Sketch of Father Autrolus—Heanton from a Scottish Protestant Standpoint

The announcement appears of the death of a popular clergyman, of West Oork. Canon Goodman, who had reachedlonly 67 years of age, and was a man of splendid and powerful physique, and at one period of his life was a first class athlete

class athlete
Intelligence has just reached Midle
ton, Co. Cork, of the death, in faroff Australia, of a most worthy young
priest of the diocess of Cloyne, the
Rev. Richard Patrick Collins.
Three novices have been invested
with the habit of the Holy Ghost at
the French College, Dlackrock, Dublin,
viz.—David O Brien, Martin Mahoney
and Frank Howell. Mr. Frank
Howell's a young Corkman, a nephew
of Mr. James Howell of Toronto. The
Howell's have been long connected of Mr. James Howell of Loronto. Lie Howell's have been long connected with the composing staff of The Cork Examiner. Five compositors of the name were working in the office at the same time, and Mr. Howell's grand father was one of the original compos-ing staff on the paper.

On the 20th the Coroner for the Londonderry Division, Mr. Thomas Lindsay, held an inquest at Ardlough on the body of James Ballantyne, one of a family of well known mill owners who had died by carbolic acid poisoning.

who had died by carbolic acid poisoning.

On the 20th a splendid and enthusiastic meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of the city of Derry was held in St. Columb's Hall for the purpose of protesting against the jerrymandering measurenow being promoted in Parliament for a redistribution of the wards of the city and the extension of the borough boundary. The fine hall was crowded with people, and it was quite evident that a very strong feeling exists locally as to the attempts now being made to prevent the Catholics of Derry from securing their just share in the administration of the affairs of the dity. His Lordship the Bishop received a great ovation when he appeared in the hall. He made a magnificent speech.

magnificent speech.

Dablis.

At Monasterevan on the 20th, at St. Peter and Paul's Church, the marriage was celebrated of Mr. Charles J. Mathew, son of Sir James Mathew, Jostico of the English Queen's Bench, and Miss Annie M. Cassidy, second daughter of the late James Archibald Cassady, J. P., of the well known firm of brewers and distillers, Cassidy and Co. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. James Hughes, Adm, who was assisted by the Rev. N. Staples, O. C. O., Dublin, and Rev. John Corbett, C. C., Monasterevan.

It is reported that the Government has almost deelded to reduce the number of Irish Judges by five. A reduction is certain; it is the extent of it that remains in doubt.

The Irish International Rugby Football Team selected to meet England at Leeds is an unusually satis factory one. Thirteen of the team have already played in international matches, Allen, of Derry and Lancashire county, and Sealy, of Dublin University, are the new men. England will have probably the best team it has put in the field for years.

Amongst those who did not survive Dr. Jameson's march to Johannesburg was a young Irlsbman, Mr. Stephen D'Arey, son of the late Mr. M. D'Arey, of Kildroney. Hejoined Dr. Jameson's force, but never reached Krugersdorp. His friends have received news that he died on the march, but from what cause is not stated. He was buried at Filsani.

Some interesting news of Mr. Alfred Webb's tour in Australia hase hear

pause is not stated. It was buried at Pitsani.

Some interesting news of Mr. Alfred Webb's tour in Australia has been received. Mr. Webb has lately been revisiting the scenes he first beheld forty years ago, when as a young man he went out there to try his luck as a gold digger. He has also been visiting the homes and haunts of the leaders of the Irish rebellion of 1848, who were exiled to Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, as it was then called. From an article he has contributed to a Melbourne weekly it seems that the From an article he has contributed to a Melbourne weekly it seems that the houses inhabited by General Meagher, John Mitchel, John Martin and Smith O'Brien are still standing, though in a somewhat dilapidated condition. The best preserved of them is that of Smith O.Brien.

Kett.

The remains of Sir Maurice O'Connell, Bart, have been brought to Cahir-civeen from his late residence at Beaufort House, Killarney, for interment in the family burial place. The late Sir Maurice O'Connell, was head of the family of which his famous uncle Janiel O'Connell, has been the most distinguished member. He lived a quiet life at his beautiul residence at Killarney, around which he owned an extensive and romanito cetate. Sir Massrice is succeeded by his son, now Sir Daniel Ross O'Connell, a bachelor of thirty-five, who is known in London in theatrical circles, and may occasionally be found at the Garrick. The remains of Sir Maurice O'Con

We roget to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Enright O'Brien, Lord Lieutenant and Oustos Rotulorum of the county Limerick. Ho was born in May, 1427, at Shanagolden, Co Limerick, and was the representative of the oldest branch of the O'Briens. Mr. O'Brien was a most successful business man, and thanks to his ability and in-dustry amassed a large fortune. May, 1827, at Shanagolden, Co Limerick, and was the representative of the oldest branch of the O Brions. Mr. O Brien was a most successful business man, and thanks to his ability and in-lustry amassed a large fortune. No inconsiderable portion of his wealth was generous though discriminatingly spent in every form of otherity—religious, educational, and social—which would in his opinion further the interest of the country. So generates the effect of the country. So generates was the esteom in which how as held in Limerick, that as is well known, it ditizens frequently expressed the detired to see Mr. O Brien occupy the very inglest position of honour in their gift, such as Parliamentary representative of their city or civic head of their ancient borough. He modestly refused any public position to which honour or emolument was attached. In spite of this, however, he was prevailed on in 1977 to accept the office of High Shoriff for the city of Limerick, the first to hold that position under the "Butt Act." In polities Mr. O Brien was a Nationalist, and his munificent subscriptions of the Home Rule movement were but the effective expression of his belief in the justice of Iroland's cause.

We regret to announce the death of

touth. We regret to announce the death of the Very Rev. Francis Doyle, O. S. A., which has just taken place at the Convent, Drogheda.

Convent, Droghoda.

Trone.

The Central News says the Rev. Charles Morell, D. D., a leading Irish Presbyterian divine, who at one time occupied the position of Moderator in the Irish General Assembly is dead at Dungannon.

The farmers of Tyrone have passed a long resolution on the land question in which they say.

That we are firmly convinced that

in which they say.

That we are firmly convinced that the linal southout the Irish land question can be arrived at only by a compulsory sale of the land to the tenants on a equitable basis to the parties concerned, the purchase instalments to extend over a period of at least 15 years, this enabling, it is to be hoped, the tenants to repay their instalments without any trouble or loss to the State.

Westmeath.

County Court Judge Curran, Q.C., addressing the grand jury at Mullingar said I am very happy indeed to inform you that I find a considerable improvement in the state of your county as compared with the state I found it in at last quarter sessions

at last quarter sessions

Westord.

Many will learn with feelings of the
most profound regret tidings of the
death of the Rev. P. J. O Dwysr, P.P.
Glynn. Father O'Dwysr was a native
of Enniscorthy, and commenced his
prelimary studies for the priesthood
in St. Peter's College Wexford.

England.

England.

A Sketch of Yaher Astrobus.

The Rev. Frederick Ignatius Antrobus, who is mentioned as likely to be appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Southwark on an early day is one of the most popular and distinguished-looking priests at the Brompton Oratory. He is a near relative of the banking baronet of the same name, and is a convert from Anglicanism to the Catholic Ohurch. He entered the Diplomatic Service at early age, and has served in the British Embassies at Paris, St. Peterburg. Constantinople, and Washington. When he retired from the service to enter the Catholic priesthood he had attained the rank of a third secretary. Father Antrobus is a striking and impressive preacher, and is also an author of repute. He is now engaged on an English translation of Dr. Pastor's levisthan history of the Papacy in the German languages. Four volumes have been published up to date, a good many more will be necessary to complete the work. Father Antrobus still retains many of the courtly ways of the diplomatist, and nobody can help noticing his graceful carriage at all great ceremonies in the Oratory and the charming blending of courtesy and dignity in his manner.

Cardisal Vasghas as Cardisal Manales.

The forthcoming number of the Nineteenth Century will contain an appreciation of the late of the control of the Nineteenth Century will contain an appreciation of the late of the

Cardisal Yasahas on Cardisal Mansing.

The forthcoming number of the Nineteenth Century will contain an appreciation of the late Cardinal Manning by Cardinal Yaughan. This is a graceful and timely act on the part of the great Cardinal's successor in view of the general reprobation with which Mr. Purcell's "Life" has been received, and in particular the use he has made of confidential correspondence. So high, however, does Cardinal Manning's fame stand with all men, irrespective of religious or political differences, that Mr. Purcell attempt at depreciation of his noble and saintly obsracior has been received with universal amazement and disgust.

Scotland.

Professor Bryos, M.P., has delivered an address to an audience of three thousand in the Music Hall. Aberdeen, on the rounion of Christendom. He contended that a desire was springing pfor unity, not so much from a horror of schism as from a conviction that no body of Christians believed they were the possessors of the whole truth. It was now recognized that speculation and error could be consistent with moral excellence. To

attempt to make all men think allke would be a hopeless task. All they could hope for was that Christians should be able to work together and worship together. This end, however, could only be attained by a far-reaching intellectual revolution which would make Romae Catholics and Protestants different from what they were, and which would create a new type of Christianity. No one could predict whether such an intellectual revolution would come. All he said was that nothing less would remove the obstacles to a rounion of the great branches of Christendom. Thus at least was true, that there was a desire for unity, and sometimes the desire for unity was better than unity itself. St. John's, Glasgow, have been marked out. St. Alban's church, Blackburn, will probably be of Gothic design, decorated with a magnificent tower and spire. The alterations needed to change the infants school of St. Joseph's, Preston, into a Catholic clubhouse are now almost completed. The foundation stone of St. Anne's, Blackburn, will probably be naid after Easter.

Parmerre of acting specifically upon the diseased

Pareles's Plate bossess the power of acting specifically upon the discassed organis, sumulating to action the dormation that the specific property of the system, thereby the power of this medicine to cleanse and purity, that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body. Mr. D. Carswell, Carswell P.O., Ont., writes: "I have tried Parmeles's Pills and find them an excellent medicine, and one that will sell well."

Weddings.

M'MARTIN-M'DOUGALD

Weddings.

Mimetria-Poucald.

Alexandria, Jan. 31.—St. Columban's church, Cornwall, was on Wednesday morning of last week the scene of a very pretty wedding, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. John afoMartin, of Alexandria, a member of the firm of McDonald and McMartin, railroad contractors, to Miss Mary C. McDougald, deelst daughter of Mr. John A McDougald, local Registrar. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Corbett in the presence of a host of friends, The church was very prettily decorated with palms and hiles. Miss Grace McDougald acted as bridesmaid. The groom was supported by Mr. J. D. McRae of McGill College, Montreal. C. W. Ficek, the talented organist of the church, played "The Wedding March" as the newly married couple and their frieads slowly moved down the aisle. The bride was gowned in a handsome costume of fawn corduroy velvet, made Locis XIV. style, trimmings, Irish point lace and brocade, hat of electric blue velvet, trimmings, flowers ribbons and Rhine stone buckles, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. The bridesemaid wore a very daint gown of fawn crepon; trimmings, Duchess lace and pink velvet; picture hat of black chiffon, trimmed with pink chrysanthemums, with a bouquat of pink carnations.

The honeymoon tour will extend over a period of two or three weeks, taking in New York and other points of interest.

Safe, Certain, Promyr, Economic—These few adjectives apr't, with peculiar

SAYE, CERTAIN, PROMPT, ECONOMIC—These few adjectives apply with poculiar force to DR Thouse Eckertate Oil—a standard external and internal remedy, adapted to the relief and cure of coughts, sore throat, hoarseness and all affections of the breathing organs, kidney troubles, excornations, sores, lameness and physical pain.

oxoriations, sores, tameness and physical pain.

The Power of Habit.—Have you ever dreamed of being bound by a thousand little threads, so that though you want to escape and gc is one direction, you cannot? Well, habitual venial sins become little threads, binding us so that we cannot break away and be free to do what is right, what we know very well is right, and what we know we ought to do. Do you remember how in "Gulli-creat Travels" we are told of his bondage in Lillipat by the siny people there? They were so small that he could have killed any number of them with ease, but they took advantage of his being asleep to fasten him to the ground by thousands of little strings and threads favtened to his hair, so that when he wanted to rise he could not; he was a prisoner. That is exactly what habitual venial sins does for us; thinds us so fast that the will and power to break away go from us.

DISE AS ES

One Remedy Waich has Never Failed—Tried and Tested eintment.

Because other alleged remedles for piles, scrofula. eczematic cruptions, scald head, chafting, black heads, sast rheum and skin diseases generally have proved useless, don't condemn Dr. Chase's Ointment. It has never been known to fail. For instance, Nelson Simmons, Meyershurg, Ont., writes:

"I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for Itching Plos, and can recommend it highly. Since using it I have had perfect freedom from the disease."

Poter Vanallen, I Aunable, the chief the comment of the control of

HIS HOLINESS LEO XIII.

F. MARION GRAWTORD IN THE CENTURY.

The Resters is indebted to The Contary Magazine for the following advance sheets of Mr. 1. Marion Chawfor's article in the fobroary Contary "Pope Leo NIII. and has Household". In spite of his great age, the Holy Interest on the properties of the Holy Interest of the Marion morning till might. He has in no respect changed his habits since the time when he lived at P-rught as cardinal. He rises very carly, and when the time when he lived at P-rught as cardinal. He rises very carly, and when the room hads him rise the more often finds him rise the properties of the more find hads him rise the more find hads him rise the more find hads him rise the more from the more often finds him rise the harse to fittle—not more (than four or rive hours at night, though be rests awhile attendinmer. We are told that sometimes he has been found seleop in his chairs by his writing talle at dawn, not having been to bed at all. Of late he frequent ly says mass in a chapel in his private apartments, and the mass is sorved by Pro Centra. On Sundays and feast-days he says it in another chapel preceding the throne) room. The little chapel is do small dimensions, but by opening the door into the neighboring room a number of persons can assist at the mass. The permission, when given, is obtained on application to the "Messtro di Camera," and is generally concelled undy to distinguished foreign persons. After saying mass himself, the Holy Fahalians on duty for the week, whose business it is to take eare of the altar and to awsist. Free he was a second one, said by one of the private chaplains on duty for the week, whose business it is to take eare of the altar and to awsist. Free

ber of persous can assist at the mass. The permission when given is obtained on application to the "Maestro di Camera," and is generally conceide only to distinguished foreign persons. After saying mass himself, the Holy Father immediately hears a second one, said by one of the private chaplains on duty for the week, whose business it is to take care of the altar and to manife the saying mass himself, the Holy Father immediately hears a second one, said by one of the private and the same that his more and goat's mik, and this interest and the same that his more and goat's mik, and this private and the same that his more cand goat's mik, and this private and the same that he same the same that he same the same that he same t

o'clock he eats a light supper.

LEO'S MANNER OF SPERCH.

The stiff mannerism of the patriarchal system, which survived until recently from early Roman times, gare him that somewhat formal tone and sutheritative manner which are so characteristic of his conversation in private. His deliberate but unhesitating speech makes one think of Goethe's without haste, without rest. Yet his formality is not of the slow and circumlecturery sort; on the contrary, it senergetically precise, and helps rather

what is apparent is a sort of onorgotic manly trenchancy which forces admiration rather than aw. Seens sympathy.

FOFE LEO A LEADER.

Mr. Crawford describes the qualities of leadership possessed by His Holiness thus:

Leo MIL is a leader by his simple nature and energetic character, as well as by his position and the circumstance of the times—the leader of a great organization of Christana men and women spreading all over the world the leader of a vast body of human thought; the leader of a great conservative army which will play a large part in any coming struggle. He will not be here to direct when the badge of human thought; the leader of a great conservative army which will play a large part in any coming struggle. He will not be here to direct when the badgins, but he will cave a strong position for his successor to defend, and great weapons for him to wield, since he has done more to implify and strongthen the Church's organization than a dozen popes have done in the last two conturies. Men of such character fight future campaigns many times over in their thoughts while all the world is at peace around them, and when the time comes at last, though they themselves people, the spirit they called up still lives to lead and conquer, the weapons they forged his ready for other hands, the roads thoy built are broad and they, in their graves, have their share in the victories that come after them.

THE FORE'S READING.

Speaking of the Pope's reading, the writer says:

The Pope's favorite poets are Virgil and Dante. He knows a great part of both by heart, and takes pleasure in quoting them. When Father Michael, the apostolic prefect to Erithrea, was taking his leave, with the other Franciscans who accompanied him to Africa, His Holiness recited to them, with the great spirit, Dante's cante upon St.

great spirit, Danto's canto upon St. Francis.

The Pope reads the newspapers, pasages of interest being marked for him by readers in order to save him time. He frequently writes letters to the bishops and encyclicals in a polished and Cheeronian style of Latin. The encyclicals are printed at the private press of the Vatican, an institution founded by him, and furnished with all modern improvements. They are first published in the "Osservatore Romano," the official daily paper of the Vatican, and then finally translated into Utalian and other languages, and sent out to the bishops, abroad. Leo XIII, writes excellent verses, both in Latin and Italian, and ilkos to see and talk with men of letters, as well as to read their works. Two years ago he requested Professor Brunelli of Peruga to buy for him the poetical works of the Abbe Zanella. The request is characteristic, for His Holiness insisted upon paying for the book, like anyone else.

A GREAT FORE.

Comparing Lee with other popes, Mr. Crawford says:

Of the Pope's statesmanship and Latinity the world knows much and is sure to hear more—most perhaps, here after, when another and a smaller man shall sit in the great Pope's chair. For he is a gr., at Pope. There has not been his equal, intellectually, for a long time, nor shall we presently see his match again. The era of individualities has not gone by, as some protend. We of middle age have seen, in our lifetime. Cavour, Louis Napoleon, Garibadii, Disraeli, Bismarck, Lee XIII., and the young Emperor of Germmy. With the possible exception of Cavour, who died—poisoned, as some say—before he had ilived out his life, few will deny that of all these the present of eiposition. That fact alone speaks highly for the judgment for the men who elected him, in Italy's half-crazed days, immediately after the death of Victor Emmanuel.

At all events, there he stand, at the head of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, as wise a leader as any who in our day has wielded power; as skilled, in his own manner, as any who

the devotion of these who leve him. In a sense, to-day, the greater the man the greater the peacemaker. And so it should be, for if peace be counted among blessings, the leve of it is among the virtues. "Blessed are the peace-makers."

THE POPE'S PHYATE APARTMENTS.

THE POPE'S PHYATE APARTMENTS.

Here is a description of the Pope's private apartments.

To the Pope's bedroom only his private apartments.

To the Pope's bedroom only his private apartments.

The the Pope's bedroom only his private apartments.

The the Pope's bedroom only his private apartments and the private apartments.

The private apartments appropriate apartments and appropriate apartments and the private apartments.

Here the Pope's bedroom only his private study, in which the table and chain stand upon a little carpeted platform, other tables being placed on each sideupen the floor, together with an extrements apartments apartments and the private apartments appropriate apartments. The private apartment apartments and nothing else tip is here obtained to take his afternoon and nothing else tip is here obtained the liby Father roture to take he afternoon and and the robust platform and the private apartment occupies the second floor, according to Italian rockoning, though we Americans should call it the third, it is on a level with Raphael's loggic. The floor above its inhabited by Cardinal Rampolla, the Secretary of State.

An IMPORTANT CASE.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A VICTORIA COUNTY (ONT.) PED-LER BEFORE THE COURTS.

tected in Selling a Pink Colored Pili, Whith lic Represented to Be Dr. Wil-Hame' Pink Pilia—The Court Grants a Per-petual Injunction Restraining Him From Uliering an Imitation of This Great Medi-cine—Some Facts the Public Will Do Well to Hear in Mind.

to Bear in Mind.

In the High Court of Justice yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Moredith, the case of Fulford v. McGahey was heard. It consisted of a motiva-for an injunctior restrain Fred McGahey from selling a public ho claim of the Dr. Williams Pink Fills for Fale Feople. Mr. Douglas Exhibit to Fale Feople. Mr. Douglas Exhibit of Fale Feople. Mr. Douglas Exhibit of Fale Feople. Mr. Douglas List of Hat the defondant had been peding these goods about Victoria County-claiming them to be Dr. Williams' genue. It has deep the face of it, that they could be genuino, as he sold them greatly below what they cost at wholesale price. The defondant had given consent. Mr. Armour said, that the motion should be changed to one for judgment in the condens of the face of it. The defondant had given consent. Mr. Armour said, that the motion should be changed to one for judgment has Lordship gave an order for judgment restraining McGahey from continuing to vend the article as Dr. Williams' Pink Fills for Fale Feople.

and his Lordship gave an order for judgment rostraining Meticabey from continuing to vend the article as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Palo People.

The above paragraph, taken from the legal columns of the Toronto Globe of the 16th inst., contaus a warning which overy person in Canadain need of a medicine will do well to heed, and shows the care and pans the Dr. Williams Medicine 'ompany takes to protect to the public from imponstion, and to preserve the reputation of thore famous Pink Pills. It is only a medicine that possesses more than usual merit that is worth imitation. Ordinary medicines are not subject to that kind of treatment, as there is not sufficient domain for such medicine worth while.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have achieved a reputation for storing merit unparalleled in the history of medical science. In every part of the Dominion the remarkable cures wrought by the use of this great medicine have given it a name and a fame which has made the sale of Pink Pills simply wonderful.

It is because of this great medicine have given it a name and a fame which has made the sale of Pink Pills simply wonderful.

It is because of this great medicine have given it a name and a fame which has made the sale of the great medicine have given it a name and a fame which has made the sale of the great medicine have given it in the medicine, that it is being imitated by unscruptlous persons in various parts of the country. The imitation is cheap, usually worthloss, and only pushed because the imitator can make much more money by its sale than he can by the sale of the genuine Pink Pills can only be purchased in one form—namely on packages enclosed in a wrapper (or label), which bear the takes to sell the imitation. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company annually spends thowards of dollars ondeworing to impress upon the public which bear the house of the condition of the protection of the observations and the continuous warnings there are people confiding on ounge, or in "resource, or in "resource, or in

and matter what the dealer says.
Please bear in mind also that the formula from which Dr Williams Pink Pills is compounded is a secret known only to the company and any one who claims line can supply you with some other pill "just as good" is guilty of misrepresentation, for he does not know the ingeedients of the gonuine Pink Pills and is only trying to sell you some other juil because he makes more money on its sale.

The Dr. Willy

iiii, because he makes more money onits sale.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company
is determined to spare 100 expense in
protecting, both the public and themsalves, squinst these unscrupulous imitators, and will always be thankful to
receive information concerning any one
who offers to sellan imitation Pink Pili
purporting it to be Dr. Williams' Pink
Pillis, or "the same as" the genuine Pink
Pillis, or "the same as" the genuine Pink
Pillis, Such eases will be investigated by
the company's detective and the name
of the porson giving the information will
not be made public, while any expense
entailed in sending us the 1-fremation
will be promptly refunded.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for
Pale Feople and take nothing claeThey cure when all other medicinesfail.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

ECIAL COPERSTONDERS OF THE CATH US RECIPIED.

DUDIAN, Jan. 19.—The sensation of the week was a terrible fire in the city. Mr. James P. Pilo's timber yard, situated in Great Brunswick street, was burned to ashes. Property amount of £46,000 was des to the amount of £40,000 was cestroyed, and the insurance covered only half that sum. Mr. Pile he⁸ written to the papers to thank Captain Purcell and the Fire Brigade for the splendid, though unavailing, efforts they made to save his promises. He adds: "The fire has been a splendid though an expensive test as to the fire-proof qualities of breeze concrete, about which there has been so much controversy. Upon the strong room, which is built of breeze concrete, and which was in the thick of the fire, being opened, the books and papers in it were found absolutely una thus proving, not only its fire-proof, but also its non-conductive qualities, as the walls of the strong room were

only about nine inches thick.

I omitted tell you anything about the Recess Committee in my last. I had written to one of the honorable secretaries saying I would be glad of a little more information than could secretaries saying I would be gleaned from the newspaper reports. He never answered my letter. Very likely he had no information to give. The committee held its first meeting—teed I add—in the Mausion House. Amongst those present I could not find a single representative men. There were some Redmondite M.P.'s, but then Rodmondism does not voice public opinion in the provinces. The committee sat for three days. The first day's proceedings were reported at full length, but the transactions of the second and third days wore condensed into some inch paragraphs. "Our first business will be the selection of subjects to be discussed," said the chairman. Rather an unnecessary piece of information when one considers that the raison deter of committees is to find something to talk about. Several prominent persons made speeches accordingly, and complimented one another all round on their mutual teleration. When a man has his hands choke full of projects, some of them must come to the ground. Mr. Horace Plunkett's scheme for abolishing shop-keepers ought to give him enough to do. To make a clean sweep of the trading bommunity is assuredly a Horculean task. One such task at a time would be enough even for Hercules. Perhaps it was a lively recollection of the "Utopia Limited" programme, which he drafted for his agricultural association, that madepractical men look askanse on his Recess Committee. I am sorry for Mr. Plunkett. He is honestly in cannot see where the impossible begins. be gleaned from the newspaper re

Dr. John T. Gilbert, F.S.A.. has written another book about the city of Dublin. He is an indefatigable student of Irish history, social and political. This time his work is "An Account of the Parliament House, Dublin, with notices of Parliaments held there 1601-1800." Dr. Gilbert is married to Miss Rosa Mulholland, another Irish writer—in a very different vein. I am sure I could tall you nothing about Miss Mulholland's stories that you do not know already. Her books are old favorites with werybody who enjoys a sympathetic, breezy description of Irish life. Dr. and Mrs. Gilbert live in a charming villa, surrounded by extensive grounds quite close to Blackrock.

quite close to Blackrock.

It would be possible to meet with a worse fate than to be shipwrecked in Dublin bay. A sum of £500 was collected for Captain Wiren of the Prime. All the crew of that ill-fated vessel were sent home to their own country, each getting in addition to his travelling expenses a sum of money varying from £10 to £2.10. This was given to them "as a proof of Irish hospitality to strangers, and as an expression of our sympathy with them and their countrymen in Russia in the great loss they have suffered not only of property, but of employment, by the wreck of the Palme on our shores." Not content with this, a gushing lady writes to The Irish Times: "I was privileged as the result of my individual efforts, to collect and personally divide £50 amongst the crew of the Palme at the Dublin Sailor's Home, Sir John Rogerson's Quay, and also personally collect and hand to Mrs. Wiren a purse containing £20 for herself and her little baby, and I would like to add that the gratitude of these dear shipwreckedforeigners was most touching. Strange how Irish hospitality and Irish generosity delight to make provision for "dear shipwrecked foreigners" while so many of our own people are starving unheeded. For the evicted tenant, or for the unfortunate artisan out of employment, there is no refuge but the workhouse. While

disasters at sea evoke a deluge of national sympathy, the evicted tenants may well ory out:

There is no creature loves on And if I die no one will pity me

Mr. James Bell, manager of the fitted bears the following remarkable testimony to the kindness and hospitality shown to the crew of she Wrestler—a tug which was stranded near Drogheda on Ohristmas Eve—by the inhabitants of Clogher, a little fishing village. "In our business as salvage agents we have had experience of the people of many coasts in many countries with regard to stranded vessels and their crows, and must say that the conduct of the Clogher people stands out in high relief from any other we have known. Without any hope or thought of reward they gave the men their own dry clothing and arred for them in every possible way. Anything found was restored without asking, and nothing was taken away, although there we opportunity and temptation to do so."

Mr. George Grossmith has been in Dublin this vicek. His recitals always drew crowded houses. He is a capital satirut and hits off all the fads of the hour. He is very like his picture which adorns all the advertising boardings of the city, only perhaps not quite so good looking. He has a very clever face, and his mouth is decidedly the most expressive feature in it. He is clean shaven so that you can see what a fund of humor lurks about the corners of his mouth. He parts his dark hair carefully in the centre—a mode which is not in good repute in Dublin—and an artistic bontonniers of white flowers gives a finishing touch to his faultless evening attire. His hands large, worr, nervous, play an important part in his dissertations.

For its size Dublin must have more hospitals than any city on the globe. There is perhaps no competition so keen in this country as the struggle for fame amongst our doctors. The Irish branch of the profession is so jealous of its prestige that of late years the examinations have become so severe, necessitating the most assiduous attention both to study and hospital practice, that a Dublin M. Dranks second to none in the world of science. We have specialists for every ill the flesh is heir to, many of them remarkably young men whose abilities have been recognized by medical councils in England and elsewhere.

them remarkably young men whose abilities have been recognized by medical councils in England and elsewhere.

Some years ago St. Vincent's Hospital, which belongs to the Sistors of Charity, took a very back place indeed amongst the city's institutions. Many times I heard students speak of it with a curl of the lip. It was Catholic, and as a consequence could not be credited with keeping abreast of the times. Shoneens when they condescend to study medicine, ambition to become learned in select society, and of course anything under Protestant patronage implies an amalgam of blue bood and talent. But of late even shoneens have been driven to admit that St. Vincent's rtands well to the front—a tribute which their Protestant brethren were the first to pay to the hospital's staff. It is scarcely too much to say that this institution owes a great deal of its recent lustre to the indomitable energy of Dr. Alfred J. Smith. His admires say that he works for the love of work. The conviction that he is wedded heart and soul to his profession forces itself on the most casual observer. Although his hair is almost gray, he is still many years on the sunny side of forty, and even gray hairs eamnot rob his face of its boyish bonhomie. Obstetries are his special metier. He is an infallible authority on feminine anatomy. In consultation cases his opinion is final. His manner is severely matter-of-fact. He gives his advice in such downright, authoritative style, that his rivale openly express their wonder that ladies can to appreciate a man who treats them as rational-beings. With all his brusquerie, Dr. Smith is always a gentleman, and better still his patients tell you, his hands are as gentle as they

To judge by what one hears of hospital gossip, and by the number of cases reported in English and Irish medical journals under his name, he must hold the record for tumor operations. He possesses a genius for surgery—especially for the vagaries of the feminine frame. Whether it be owing to extraordinary skill or unparalleled luck, no one has ever died under his lance. He is past master of the art of healing. About three years ago another prominent doctor gave me a description of Dr. Alfred Smith attending a medical conference, and giving a locture on some dozen specimens preserved in glass jars and spirits of wine, of abnormal growths which he had removed successfully from the female form. That array of glass jars was rather an eye sore to the conference. The old order doss not relish giving place to the new.

"Do you ever pity women?" I saked him once, "Think of all they have to suffer." He was arranging some books, and wheeled round abruptly.

His gray eyes opened wide in helf-quizzical surprise. "Why should I pity them. Ought they not be very glad to come to me and get cured?" That roply is just the keynote to his character. Pain, disease is not to be character. Pain, disease is not to be grumbled at since science can kill it. The triumph of surgery is well worth a little quivering feminine flesh—women are very interesting from an obstatical point of view. A lot of this indiffer-ence to suffering is assumed. Even in his student days the poor discoverence to suffering is assumed. Even in his student days the poor discovered that the young secentiat had a very kindly heart. He never grudges time or trouble where his skill can give relief. His very presence in a sick room gives a patient confidence. There is such a auggestion of health and strongth in every line of his tall, well-knit figure, that you feel he ought to be more at home tramping across a moor with a couple of setters at his heels, than walking hospitals. Success has not palled on him in the least. He interests himself in even trifles with the verve of a man who thinks life very well worth living—but then it ought to be easy to be an optimist when every day brings you nearer to the

Dr. Alfred Smith, besides being attached to St. Vincent's Hospital; is Examiner and Professer of Midwifery to the Royal and the Catholic universities respectively. He is strong in antiseptics—every Rotunda man is. He comes of a leading Cavan family; Kovit Castle is their country residence. One of his brothers, Mr. P. Law Smith, is a distinguished member of the Irish bar, who has written some books on English law, which people who understand the subject say are very clever. There is a wee bit of the barrenness of bacholorhood about Dr. Smith's house in Lower Baggot street, although his dining room is a study in comfort. You sink into the depths of the chairs, and the firelight finds a myriad reflector in the brass fender. On the mantel piece is a very handsome marble clock, presented to him by the students and nurses of the Rotunda Hospital as a souvenir of how much they owed to his zeal and ability during the three years he was assistant master. In very handsome mathle clock, presented to him by the students and nurses of the Rotunda Hospital as a souvenir of how much they owed to his zeal and ability during the three years he was assistant master. In the student world he is welcomed as one of the most explicit lectureres, one of the most painstaking demonstrakrs amongst many brilliant scientists whose great ambition is to bring the art of healing as near to the elixir of life as may be compatible with the dread fist: "It lis appointed unto all men once to die."

About four years ago Dr. Smith had a terrible attack of typhoid. When he recovered he went to Canada for change of air, and spent nearly three months rambling about the Dominion. A sea-voyage is the vyphest way of recouping one's strength after typhoid or any gastric attack. I know an old lady who went lately only from Livergool to Bordeaux, and she came back a resurrection.

CHARLES DALTON.

UNEQUALED.—Mr. Thos. Brunt, Tyendinaga, Ont., writes:—"I have to thank you for recommending. Dr. Thosas' Echerrate On. for blooding pilos. I was troubled with them for nearly fifteen years, and tried almost everything I could hear or think of. Some of them would give me temperary rollef, but hone would effect a cure. I have now been free from the distressing complaint for nearly eighteen months. I hope you will continue to recommend it."

An Irish relation of mine (says a correspondent of the "Westminister Gazette") found two countrymen in the dust of the highway. The uppermost was thumping the besten foe severely. The new-comer cried. "Lot him get :....." The a cowardly thing to hit a follow when he's down." The victor pauled, "Yer honour'd never be after asking me to let him up a ye knew the thrubble 'twas I had to down him."

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The village of Boamsville furnishes quite a wonderful case: Mr. Jacob Fishor of that place, now employed at Nagara Falls, N.Y., suffered from Rheumatism, Scrotula and blood disorder for a long time, but was completely and permanently cured by Ryckman's Kootensy Cure, as the following certificate, as sworn testimony, will show:

Nigara Falls, June 28th, 1895.

Niegara Falls, June 28th, 1895.
I heroby certify that I have made a physical examination of Jacob Fisher and find him in a perfect state of health, and free from any disease that I can

J. H. SUTHERLAND, M.D.

J. H. SUTHERLAND, M.D.
State of New York,
County of Niagara,
City of Niagara, Falls.
Jacob Fisher, being sworn said: I am
the same person examined by Dr. J. H.
Sutherland on June 28th, 1895. For
over a year I was a sufferer from rhenatism, scrotula and blood disorder. In
the month of April, 1895, I commonced
taking Rychman's Kochenay Rheumatic,
Gout, Grip and Kidney Gure, and that
now I av Tree from all blood disorder,
Rheur ... is, Scrotula and skin disease,
and that my cure was effected solely by
the use of the above-named remedy. I
am now employed by the Niagara Falls
Faper Co., at the City of Niagara Falls,
N.Y., and am in perfect heal.h.
JACOB FISHER.

JACOB FISHER.

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No sep 110, that creditors and athers has lagclaims against the estate of the shore named agare.

Notice 2 to the estate of the shore named agare.

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the executor or the said deceased, a statement in
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PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

FRIDAY, the twenty-first day of Feb-uary next, will be the last day for re-stying netitions for private bills.

curary next, will be the meaning petitions for private bills.

PRIDAX, the two my eighth day of February next, will be the last day for introducing private bills.

THURSDAX, the twelfth day of March will be the last day for receiving reports of committees on private bills.

CHARLES CLARKE.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.
Toronto, Jan. 15th, 1896.

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Approved and recommended In the A. Phinhops, Bishops and electron neuranty thrus his the the business. Nonpartition

The Catholic Register Co.,

intended for the Editor should be so said must areise not later " 3 ands " Matter tours and fater "... after the direct and most are not later "... after the search work to insure public atom. Discontinances True his afters a lar a set and by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid

THURSDAY, PERRUARY C 1896

Calendar for the Wock.

6—S Hyacinth Mariscott.
7—S. Romand. Abb.
8—S. John and Matha.
9—Soragesima Sunday.

9—S. Johr and Matha.
9—Seragesima Sunday.
10—S. Scholastica
11—Com of the Passion of Our Lord
12—S. Telesphorus, P. and M.

Mr. Ewart says the Remedial bill is satisfactory and will have the support of Mr. Laurier. We sincerely hope

We present to our readers to-day the rd report of Mr. Costigan's speech on the Manitoba school quest to which we called attention last week. Aside from Mr. Costigan's political leanings, with which cern, he has struck the key note of the harmonious disposal of this ques-tion. We believe the country desires most heartily to see the last of this voxed dispute. Under present circum retired into the background by the representatives of the people who are supposed to respect the Constitution.

The latest particulars concerning the strength of the British Navy as compared with a possible European combination against her in war come in the form of an official return :

n.the form of an official return:
Taking into calculation ships in commismon, in reserve, and in precess of contruction, Great Britam has 69
battle ships and armoured coast defence
ships, France 48, Germany 36, Russia 35,
the United States 28, and Italy 15. Of the United States 28, and Italy 15. On armoured and uparmoured' cruisers, Great Britain has 137, France 69, Germany 33, Italy 23, the United States 23, and Russia 17, Of other ships, not torpede boats, Great Britain has 174, France 43, Italy 38 Russia 38, the United States 27. and Germany 12. The annual cost of the British navy is calculated at £17,521,318. Germany 12. The annual cost of the British navy is calculated at £17.521,318. France spends about two thirds of that amount on her navy, Russia under one-third, Germany one-fourth, and the United States less than one third. ends about two thirds of that

The cable correspondents are given oh attention to the decision of Mr. Justin McCarthy to resign the leader-ship of the Irish Parliamentary Party Irishmen can rest assured that Mr McCarthy has made no decision with out fully considering the interests of his country and of the cause he has so deeply at heart. He has made great sacrifice of time and health in the sacrifice of time and health in the national cause; and he will stand to his guns until the union of his party and the choice of his successor have Recent indication point to the hastenig of a reunion and it is now to be hoped that fresh difficulties shall not arise. The question of Mr. McCarthy's successor, is a most important one, and we believe every man in the ranks of the Irish representation desires to act upon that matter in the best interests of

Mr. A. J. Balfour has announ bill to increase the aid given to the bill to increase the au given to the Church of England and Oatholic schools so as to bring them on a level with the Board schools. This is a great victory for free education, for true national education. We congratulate the Irish members apon the important part they have played in winning the ion from the Government. Separating the question of education from Home Rule and all other issues, they pledged themselves, as Catholics believing in religion, and in religious freedom, to support the Tory Gov-ernment in a policy of justice to the voluntary schools. They have se a noble example—an example which we hope will be followed in the Par-liament of Canada by every believer in the Christian religion, and in equal rights to all in the matter of religious freedom. The cause of religion is at stake, and it is the duty of all good

men to nut aside sectarian projudices in viewing the question in that light Equal rights to Catholics and Pro testants are the conditions upor which our school difficulty here can

A report of an interview with City solicitors Caswell and Drayton on the Sunday cars question appeared some days ago in The Star. As it has no been contradicted it must be presumed these kentlemen made use language attributed to them. of the were surprised at the result of the Kelly suit inasmuch as the jury was composed of seven good Presbyterians, the balance being Methodists. The inference they thus suggest to the public is obvious. Now, if we were interviewed we would be entitled to say, with quite as much reason, that were surprised at the result ause the city solicitors, who are paid by the rate-payers for attending to such business, absented themselves from the case, thus muleting the rate payers [Presbyterians, Mathodists, Catholics, and Jews] with the proportic ate share of the fees paid the extra lawyer employed to extricate Lusy-body policemen from the consequences of their folly. Are we, also, to infer that Messrs Caswell and Drayton are paid for philosophizing upon the religious opinious of jurors? Perhaps question had better be asked of Mr Fullerton.

His Grace, the Archbishop of Montreal, has addressed a circular to the clergy of his diocese on some practical cts of the agricultural His Grace has been pained to observe many young men leave the land to on professions which ultimate ly lead them into other co pursuit of a livelihood. " " The soil. he says, "will give an honest liveli-hood to the educated and intelligent farmer;" and while this will always be true, it is not in Quebec slone we see the land being deserted for pre-carious and overcrowded callings in the city. This movement leads to mischief in a variety of directions; and the problem is how to check it The clergy in Quebec, assisted by the Government to some extent, coun upon the results of sound agricultural education as a remedy. The Archbishop of Montreal, in his circular, urges the clergy to send the mos active and intelligent young fellows to the agricultural schools. The appeal is worthy of the earnest cooperation of a patriotic priesthood Surely, if we are to look to admostion for some of the blessings a nation must expect in true progress, we should find in it an aid to the attain ment of better agricultural conditions been launched with the blessing of religion in every parish.

The True Witness of Montreal wisely suggests that our Irish societies bestir themselves in preparation for the forthcoming great convention of the Irish race. Our contemporary

says:

As far as Canada is concerned we have what we might call a resident, or constant, representative, in the person of Hon Edward Blake. As a leader—and, perhaps soon as the leader—Mr Blake is so occupied with the immense interests at stake, and the countless duties that his active participation in Imperial politics demands, he the countless duties that his active participation in Imperial politica demands, he could not reasonably be expected to act as particular representative of each section of our Dominion on such an occasion. Possibly every State of the American Union will send a number of delegates: Australia and other countries will furnish a large contingent.

We, therefore, think that Canada should have the leading differ wherehy large.

have her leading cities, wherein larg numbers of Irishmen dwell, specially repr

nameers of frishmen dwell, specially represented. At least, each Province should sendone, if not two, delegates—particularly Ontario and Quebec. We draw the attention of the Irish societies all over the Dominion to those facts—as the subject seems to have been somewhat overlooked. Above all should Montreal, with its forty-five thousand Irish inhabitants, have a voice in that convention. We trust that cleavehere throughout the Dominion the matter will be seriously considered. We now draw attention to the subject in view of the fact that our various Irish societies will be soon busy preparing for the coming St. Patrick's Day celebration. It would be a good time for them "to put their heads together" and decide upon some action in a good time for them "to put their heads together" and decide upon some action in connection with the event to which we allude. We think that amongst the Presi dents of the leading Irish societies, and the various Irish representatives of Montreal, choice could/be made of some one who woul-be able to do honour to cur rece, credit; our city, and service to the cause. We would be support that with causers. be able to on monour wo cat are more or cause. We would Jac suggest that while selecting a lay representative there should also be one from the clergy. We fing out this suggestion deeming it timely, and in the hope that our leading Irishmen may see fit to consider

The Globe on The Register.

The Globe devotes its first leader of Tuesday morning to answering a wish of ours for its conversion on th school question. It starts out by repudiating the notion that the honest position which it took up in regard to the F. P. A. should entitle it to the gratitude of Catholies. For our own part we believe Catholics took the logical view of that matter. and gave credit to The Globe for no other reason than that it fought a good fight in the general public interest in the interest of peace. In that grand interest we hope we are all working, and when our views coincide there is, of course, all the more good feeling engendered.

In regard to the school question

our views do not agree with the opinions of The Globe; but it would be foolish to deny our contemporary's claim that now, as during the P. P. A. crusade, it believes that its course is dictated by wisdom. There is her dictated by wisdom. There is, how-ever, no need to dwell upon this branch of the dobate. Let us put it aside by admitting that The Globe is actuated by the desire to allay sectarian prejudice.

This admission only brings us face

This admission only brings us face to, face with its practical position which, we believe, can be exactly described by saying that it is entirely opposed to the restoration of Catholic schools in Manitoba. That is not Mr. Laurier's position, it is not the position of the Liberal party, as we understand it, but, it is distingly the stand it; but it is distinctly the osition of The Globe. It position which The Globe has stated

position which The Globe has stated emphatically over and over again.

For its conversion from this posi-tion alone we have wished. As The Globe honestly believes itself to be furthering the interests of peace between the Canadian people by maintaining such a position, we, with furtherns — between the Canadian people — maintaining such a position, we, with equal honesty, maintain that it is laboring under a sad mistake. It is no argument for The Globe to remind no argument for The Globe to remind us of anything that may have been recently said by the Archbishop of Montreal, by the Bishop of Obicou-timi, or by the Bishop of Antigonish. The deliverances of individual bishop cannot by any possibility injuriously affect the main issue, or prevent The Globe, if it clearly understands the facts, from being as bold an exponent of fair play in the future as it has en in the past.

We have no particular desire to digging the effect which the deliver ances of the Bishops above named may have upon the Protestant mind in Ontario. But it is essential that in Ontario. But it is essential that we Catholics have confidence in the Protestant mind of Ontario, and perhaps it is also necessary that Catholic teaching as applied to such deliverances as have lately been given should be understood by Protestants. We may lay it down as a proposition which no one challenges that Catho lies, whether in Canada. in England or in the Transvaal, deny the merit of primary education for their children where the dogmas of their Church are banished from the schools. In United States, and in New Zeal they may have been compelled to compromise on secular education pure and simple; but it is only a compromise that carries with it the burder and injustice of paying for State edu-cation while sending their children to voluntary Catholic schools when they can possibly do so.

In Manitoba, however, it is not pr tended that the schools are secular. Religion is taughtin them, and that religion is not the Catholic religion. We it must be the Protestant re although it may not be stiffened by the s of any particular Protestan Besides the schools are unde Protestant control.

So that the condition of affairs in Manitoba is not even a compromise, but is entirely intolerable. The compromise or secular schools would be the next thing to the intolerable; but to send Catholic children to Protestant schools is a proposition no good Cath

Again, if there is any public ques-tion so closely identified with faith and morals as education we would like to know it. Parents have the natural right to say how their children shall be educated, and Catholic parents, who be educated, and cattoric peacures, mu-believe that the mission of their church is to save souls, gladly send their children to primary, schools where they can have entire confidence in the religious instruction their children

We have had this question of Cathschools made a political questi n certain constituencies in Quebec and in Cape Breton. One candidate offers a programme which recommends itself to the Bishop of the diocese; the other candidate does not. The Bishop of the particular diocese thinks he is called upon to decide whether a moral obligation is involved in the choice of the party candi-dates. The Bishops of Montreal, Chicoutimi and Antigonish 800 have made up their maids that they were called upon to publicly define the limits of faith and morals particular circumstances of each on Their letters, while agreeing strictly upon the main point, have no short at the same limit in all cases No Catholic disputes that the election of a member of parliament may be held to be question of moral obligation. A Bisbop is accordingly within his right in deciding that the triumph of one candidate or the other may work an injury to the cause of Catholic education. The Bishop of Antigonish left no room for doubt that he believed the welfare of Catholic schools was identified with the el of the Conservative candidate. Neither the Archbishop of Montreal nor the Bishop of Chicoutimi went so far bisinop of Officeutinit went so led the to say so. Neither did they speak in the same way. Let us also bear in mind that elections have lately been held within a Catholic diocese, and

the Bishop did not speak at all. We have adopted this line of argu ment for the sole purpose of point out to The Globe its partial exami tion of the facts. Every Catholic who admits the authority of his Church will concede due respect to the spiritual view of each Bishop in his own diocese. However, the school question and the election of a parliamentary representa tive in this or that constituency are not one and the same question; in other words the School question is not a diocesan one, but one upon which the Catholic Onurch in Canada has spoken by the combined and deliberate voice of the heirarchy of the Dominion. The ice in the blue book issued on the Manitoba school question.

Let our contemporary go to the petition of the Catholic hierarchy for the deliberate and authoritative policy of the Church Here it is

The undersigned, while patitioning as they do, repudiate the idea of interference they do, repr they do, repudiate the idea of interference with political parties, or with the direction of affairs purely political or temporal. Their sole object is to secure for the fatholics a protection needed for the accomplishment of their religious obligations, and in that view and in that view and in that they not the their religious obligations, and in that view and in that view and in that the religious obligations, and in that view and in that view and in that view and in that view and in the religious that the position His Excellage the Governor General in Council, and sak the honorable members of the Senate and Commons of Canada of wastanower party they may be. Canada, of whatsoover party they may be to help in a fair settlement of the actual

There remains but one point more we would direct the attention of The Globeto. It boldly infers from the action of bishops already named that the Ca-tholic policy is making for sectarian agitation. Why did our contemporary not refer to the magnificent appeal for peace and good feeling made by His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, on Sundaylast at West Toronto Junction. That was spoken much nearer home but none of our great dailies had space to report it. They make the m utterances heard in the heat of elec tions; they omit the voice of peace, the more helpful voice, because it is not surrounded by the excitement of the hustings.

Catholies in this country mos sincerely desire peace; but the not believe peace is to be attain the sacrifice of conscientious obligation. That, in the words of The Globe, would be a "hollow" peace; in fact, no peace at all.

We deplore the constant recurrenc of such questions in our parliamentary elections. But we are not responsible for them. Let those who have brought them into the political arene for them. remove th-m.

The Transvaal and the North West.

Some misconception seems to exist ocerning the character of the Out lander population of the Transvaal republic, and the justice of their claims to citissaship rights under Paul Kruger's government. Some of our contemporaries have been calling these settlers "bummers" dumpers" and what not. We might as well begin to call all settlers from the old or ste regions of the world the l

est names that can be invented. In a new country like Canada, however, that sort of thing must command bu little sympathy. Why should the new mand but ould the ne little sympathy. Why should the new s. dors in the Transvaal be placed upon any special can-that respect which is on any special category, and refused at respect which men who have the courage to carry their religion their antererise into distant lands are reasonably entitled to: For our own part we are inclined to judge all the Outlanders by the position we natural ly assume towards the Catholic set-tlers in the Transvaal. In Johannesburg alone there are some 1,000 Irish Roman Catholies, all, of course, without votes and forbidden to hold office. The priests who minister to the spiritua' wants of these brave people are of the order of Oblates of Mary Immacu late-the Order which has do magnificent work in our own Northwest. The Superior of the order is Father Lacy, a native of Tipperary, one of the mose Francisco The Cathonics Johannesburg have their schools, con
"" aburches. The Marist
"" in the Brothers are doing great work in the male schools of the country, and the Sisters of Nazareth attend to the educational wants of the Catholic girls. The Boers have mighty little interest in education; and Protestants and Jews gladly avail themselves of the educational enterprise of the Catholic

mmunity.
We hope the day will never com when the Protestants of the Transvaal will forget what they owe to Catholic education in this the infancy of settlement in South Africa; and when they have won the rights and reforms they are demading, they will not, we hope, act after the manner of the Protestant majority in Manitoba. Yet. the work which the Oblates of Mary Immacu late are doing to-day in the Transvaal is the work the same order years ago did in the North-west, when Catholic known there.

Bartering Armenian Blood.

The English public have been slow to take alarm over the Armenian policy of the Salisbury-Chamberlain government. The people heard Mr. a declaration of British weakness which any responsible B minister of the century would been ashamed to utter. But they stood abashed to hear these same views repeated by Lord Salisbury. They probably expected as much from Mr. Chamberlain, but Salisbury must have been hypnotized when hem exhibition of himself before the whole of Ecgland on Friday last in his Hotel Metropole address. Here is what he : hien

Said:
I say confidently that none of the powers
wished to interfere, and I believe their view
is that, with patience, the Sultan's prestice,
which is the only power lett in the country,
will ultimately re establish order, and allow will ultimately re establish order, and allow industry and commerce to take their usual secure course. That is their view, and it is our duty to give the Sultan time. It is not for me to pass judgment on that view, but no other remedy has been suggested.

The Premier's warmest supporter. The Times, treats the speech as an apologetic effort, but the Liberal press justly denounces it as an encor nent of the Sultan's hellish work in

The latest press despatches give an amazing explanation of the attitude of the powers towards the Sultan. It nds us of the proverb of the love in which a rich man is held before terms of his will are known. Russia expects to get a few provinces of Anatolia for nothing, and England is told she can purchase Cyprus at a bargain. Has Christianity come to this that the so called Christian powers are ready to barter their olemn treaty obligations for territory or for Turkish blood money or for Turkish blood money? They would thus become the partners and accessories of the Sultan in his atrocious policy towards his Christian subjects.

nis Curistian subjects.

It seems almost incredible that
England will become a party to such
bartering. A little more provocation
than the recent speeches of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury should
cost the Unionist government its life
at an early stage of the Parliament
now whont to open now about to open.

Cape Breton Election.

Sir Charles Tupper, Secretary of State, was elected in Cape Breton county on Tuesday by a majority of 724. Mr. McKeen's majority in 1891

MR. HAMPDEN BURNHAM.

Lecture on the "Irish in Military Life Before the Catholic Association

Frenchold on, Jan. I.—To-night Mr. Hampdon Barnhan: lectured before the cathon, Association of Peterborough, upon "The Irish in Military Life." There was a brilliant audience. In substance Mr.

a brilliant audicine. In substance Mr. Bisruham said.

It ta by no means an easy thing to review the history of two or three centuries, both generally and in letail, with regard to any subject, but more especially with regard to the history of Irishmen in military life. It was the interest become see involved that even the jarticipants are often passed over or treated with scan i patien. With Irishmen in the jarticipants are often passed over or treated with scan i patien. With Irishmen is a second of the passed over or treated with scan i patien. With Irishmen are seen to the passed of the passed

on the Emperor of Austria and under the banner of the famous Count of Wallenstein. The times were stirring. The 'Lion of the North, 'Gustavan Adolphas, had invaded the Emperor the defence. The Marker was the property of the theory. The state of the times were the state of the times and the times of the times of the times and the times of t

St. Patrick's School.

The following is the honor roll for January:
Form IV,—Excellent—Joseph O'Grady,
Daniel O'Donoghue, Jas. Costello, Patrick
Flansgan, Nando Schreiner, Patrick Flynn,
John McCandlish.
Good—Peter Coll, Francis Healy, Thos.
McGrath. Michael Dumphey, John Scully.
Form III —Excellent—Samuel Gallagher,
Henry Ciark, Wm Tobin, Frederick Hanna, Martin McDonough, Joseph Adamson,
Good—Geo. O'Donoghue, Francis Thos.
Murphy, Benson Roche.
Form III.—Excellent—Basil Wells, Eugene Congrove.
Good—William Warren, John Butler,
John Gibbons, Jemes Sulivan.

Church of Our Lady of Lourdes.

Church of Our Lady of Lourdes.

The pretty church of Our Lady of Lourdes was crowded on Sunday evoning when Marzo's Vespers were sung by the choir under the leadership of Mise Sullivan. The music was of a high and nost devotional order and did credit to the choir. Father Wash, the restor, officiated and Father Teefy of the College delivered an impressive discourse upon the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

Trustee Walsh.

We sincerely regret the illness of Mr. Michael Walsh, an old and esteemed fellow-citizen and one of the Trustees at the Separate School Board for Division No 5. Though serious, his many friends hope that his makedy is not incurable, and that the doctor's skillful treatment will shortly restore him to health and viscor.

MR. COSTIGAN'S SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

compliments were paid to the education al system of Quebec by men of authority. But that is aside from the issue. The hor, gentleman need out have gone into that at all. It is a singly a possible of right in the instance it may be separate scheduler at simply a goes that of right in the standard of the giving of religious that the was taken was true too. Whatever it was that was taken was true too. Whatever it was that was taken provided by the people of the province and in control of the province of the people of that province of the people of that province of the people of the people of the province of the people of Quebec and make good his promise that no romedial measure would be carried this session. I am sure, even if he were able that the people of the people of Quebec and make good that promise, given people people of the peop and say: Are you going to stand up and see the Tory Government cocceo that little province of Manitoba? Rise of Manitoba? Rise of Manitoba? That is the kind of attack the Conservative Government have had to meet when they contured to stand by the constitution. Well, Sir, the Conservative Government will fight the battle out and the country will judge—not to day, perhaps, but before long of their policy. Before long the verdict of the people of the country will judge—not to day, perhaps, but before long of their policy. Before long the verdict of the people of the country will pronounce that the Conservative Government are doing their duty in the best interests of the country and the Dominion. Sir, if you establish the fact that the constitution is not going to be recognized, if you establish that the majority in a province has a perfect right to rule within its limits whether it be constitutional or not, if you catablish the right of a majority in any province to over-ride a clause of the constitution that is there to provent injustice being done, then, Sir, you destroy all sense of security in this country, all sense of security in the part of the humblest as well as the highest individual in the land. There is one safe course for the Covernment and for this Parliament to pursue. That is stand by the constitution whether you be Liberals or whether you be Conservatives, stand by the constitution and keep faith with the people to whom these pledges were given whether these people be Protestant or Catholic. That is the best way to rectore peace, and that is the best way to restore peace, and that is the best way to restore peace, and that is the best

Mother's greatest remedy for coughs, lds, brouchicial and lung affections is c. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Tur-ntine. The medicinal taste is whooly squised making it pleasant to take. arge bottle 25 cents.

Fitting Out the Ashantee Expedition

We are pleased to note that the Gov-muont have sent a quantity of Baking owder manufactured by W. G. Dunn Co. Croydon and Canada, with the phantse Esnedition.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

Catholic Celtie League.

At a regular meeting of the Catholio Octio League, Branch No. 2, I. C. B. U, the following officers were installed in their respective places by Mr. J. Rogers, Past President:

ar. J J. Rogers, Past President:
Very Rov. Father McCann, V.G.
Chaplain; J. A. Grouin, President; P.
Patton, 1st Vice President; E. Cumminga,
Zial Vice President; E. Gumminga,
Secretary; W. Hanlon, I mancial Seretary; W. Hanlon, I mancial Seretary; D. Fiangan, Treasurer, I
Brittion, Guard; D. Gronin, J. Brittion,
G. Malborough, Trustees.

C. Y. L. L. A.

There was quite an interesting meeting of the Cathoite Young Ladies Laterary Association on Monday sevening, January 27th The study of Sinkespears of Julius Caesar' ander Miss M. L. Hart, and of O'Hourko, B.A. was prepared the reading to the common terminal properties of the terminal properties of the terminal properties of St. Mitchael's Hospital, on the evening of St. Mitchael's Hospital, on the evening of Monday Feb. 10th. The subject chosen for the locture is Respiration, and ladies interested in the association are invited to be present on that occasion. A report of the work done by the society was read at the meeting or each of the Local Council of Women Ladies and Council of Women Ladie

Columbus Commandery

Columbus Commandery

The regular meeting of Columbus Commandery, No. 219, was held last Thuraday ovening and was vory well attended. The handsome meershaum pipe presented by President A. J. Doneette to the member bringing in the most new members for the past year had the desired offect of awakening the members to fresh activity, and after an exciting contest resulted in a tie between Sir Knights Jos. McDonald and F. J. Burns and by mutual agreement the pipe is to become the property of whichever one of the two contestants has the largest number of new members to his credit by Mar. 1st, 1896. Amongst the visitors present were Sir Knight J. Coleman precident of No. 122 who after delivering an interesting address on the benefit derived by the Commandery and the individual members from well attended meetings closed by inviting the members of 219 to be present at No. 122's "At Home" to be held February 1th. The Grand Secretary and Sir Kt. T. K. Hafley of the Committee on Laws of the Grand Commandery were also present and addressed the meeting. Sir Knight Haffey delivered an interesting and instructive address, which, though somewhat lengthy, was listened to with careful attention by the members present. The election of officers will take place next Thursday evening Feb. 6th.

St. Paul's Faser Fair.

St. Paul's Faser Fair.

St. Paul's Annual Yancy Fair will take place as on previous years, during faster week. The parish is thoroughly of the paul of the place of the pla

The League of the Cross which has effected so much good on the lines of temperance will have a grand rally in St, Paul's Church at the Vesper service Sunday best Feb 9th Vicar-Genard McCann will preach on the occasion. The regular church choir will be supplemented by a number of excellent voices and a collection will be taken up in aid of the sewing and relief society of the Parish.

Greiph Notes:

Sunday boing the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, commonly called Candlemas Sunday, a day in which all the candles used for the service of the aliar throughout the year are blessed, as well as those used for the administration of the sacraments for the sick and dying for the sacraments for the sick and dying for mass. Further than the sacraments for the sick and dying a mmass. Further than the sacraments are the sacraments and the sacraments and the sacraments are the sacraments and the sacraments and the sacraments and the sacraments and the sacraments after which High Mate was colebrated by the

Mass was celebrated by the nev.
Mass was celebrated by the nev.
The Guelph Catholic Union under the
auspices of the Lesque of the Cross are perfecting arrangements for a grand local concert 9n the evening of the 17th of March,

Requiem High Mass.

On Thursday the 18th of February, there will be an anniversary Requiem High Mass for the late Mr. J. Stephen Monshan at St. Basil's Church at eight o'clock;



Disease is an effect not a cause, its right is within: its manifestation without. Hence to cure the disease the ause must be removed and in

95 Per Cent.

by Unhoalt? / Kidneys. Live of the distrossing dis-orders of Women. for all Nervous Affections, and physical derangements generally. this great remedy has no equal its past record is a guarranted for the future.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO.
London. Rochester, Frankfort, Toronto Paris

A DESERVED HONOR.

PETERBOROUGH. Jan. 28. - Last night Walter Phelan was tendered a

Peterroductu, Jan. 28.—Last night Mr. Walter Phelan was tendered a farowell supper by the Peterborough Hookey Club and a large number of his friends, in the dining hall of the Palace Restaurant. Mr. Phelan leaves to day to assume the position of traveller for a well known hardware firm in Winnipes. That his departure from Peterborough, from hockey, lacrosse and society circles, is deeply regretted by his host of friends, was amply attested by the representative gathering which did him honor last night and by the many sincere words that were spoken.

Those who were present were as follows: Mr. H. S. Greenwood, president of the hockey club, in the chair, Mr. W. G. Montgomery, captain; ex-Mayor Kendry, Councillor Phelan, ex-Ouncillor Cahill, and Messers. L. M. Hayes, R. B. McKee, Dr. McGrath, Peter Henry, Harry Neil, W. H. Bradburn, W. J. Thompson, R. A. Shaw, Toronto; E. Wasson, Sam Adams, A. Ferguson, Roger Davidson, F. D. Kerr, R. A. Hay, H. S. McGacher, F. Lefevre, J. Parsons, J. P. Hurley, R. Fife, S. B. Ewing, G. J. Horkins, J. Parker, W. E. Lech, V. C. McGill, B. Bowden, Coulson, Gilmore, J. Cahill, W. F. Thompson, F. D. McKay, Alf. Terrill, W. A. Buchanan.

The following toast list gave ample scope for the friends of Mr. Phelan to

Buohanan.

The following toast list gave ample scope for the friends of Mr. Phelan to bear testimony to his skill as a hockey player, his many excellent qualities and his popularity, as well as to express their sincere regret at his departure and their ardent wishes for success in his new field of labor:

The Queen.

Army and Navy... Vice-President, Mr. Li.

The Line Profession... Dr. McGrath,
F. D. Kerr.

Our City... Ex Mayor Kendry, Ex-Councillor Cahill, Councillor Phelan.

Peler-borough Hockey Club... Messra.

Montgomery, Parson and Hurley.

His Employees...... Mr. R. B. McKer.

The Press..... The Press Representatives
Our Garant Councillor Canada Cana

Auld Lang Syne.

During the evening President Greenwood, on behalf of the hockey club and friends, presented Mr. Phelam with a beautiful gold locket bearing the inscription: "Mr. Walter Phelam Presented by the Peterborough Hockey Club and friends, Jan. 27th, 1896." Mr. Phelam made a. modest reply. He regretted very deeply leaving Peterborough, the hockey club and his friends. He hoped to come beak and play at least one more game with the Peterborough's. He could not sufficiently thank them for the many kind words said of him but he appreciated them very mush and he would never forget the evening mor the kind testimonial tendered him.

forget the evening nor the kind testi-nonial tendered him.

The evening was very pleasantly spent. The toast list was interspersed with songs by Messrs. H. Neil, Le-fevre, Hayes, M. Dunn, Montgomery and others. Upon breaking up, three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Phelan, and his friends wished him every success and Godspeed.

St. Ann's T. A. & R. Society
Following are the officers of St. Ann'
T. A. and B. Society, Montreal, electe for the new year :

President, Mr. John Killfeath President, Mr. John McDermott tary, Mr. Thomas Rogers; Secretary, Mr. Edward Mache President, Mr. John Killfeather; Vicerbesident, Mr. John MoDermott; Score-tary, Mr. Thomas Rogers; Assistant Socretary, Mr. Thomas Rogers; Assistant Socretary, M. J. Ryan; Collecting Treasurer, M. J. Ryan; Collecting Treasurer, Mr. H. T. Carey; Collecting Treasurer, Mr. H. T. Carey; Collecting Treasurer, Mr. H. T. Carey; Assistant Marshal, Mr. Mr. Domoely; Assistant Marshal, Mr. M. Garrigan; Executive Committee, Mesers, J. Shanahan, Wm. Davis, J. Riley, J. Brady, T. Moore, J. Hagan, D. Gaban, J. Leonard, T. Crean W. Walsh, M. J. Mullin.

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friends.

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round toe, worth F2.50, for...

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welt, London or razor toe...

Women's Dongola Button, patent leather tip, razor toe, \$1.75, for

Women's Vici Kid Button, patent leather tip, Opera too, hand turn, 83, for 2.50 German Feit House Slippers-Men's 25c, women's 19c, misses' 15c and children's. 0.12

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ot american Biography mentions. The Personal Recilectains of Jean of Arc now running in Harper's Macasine among the works of Samuel L. Chemons (Mark Iwah).

among the write of Saniu, L. Contons Mark I wait.

A. R. T.—Hercales Wreatling with boath for the Body of Aleccias and "The Garden of Hesperide," were the two works of the late Sir Frederick Logithon exhibited in the Art Gallery of the World a Columbian Exposition.

QURRY—The "throne of Fingland has been in use reser than 60; years.

Morren.—Lan sympathize with you, Children.—Lan sympathize with you, Children.—Lan sympathize with you, Children.—Lan sympathize with you can be sufficiently be sufficiently be sufficiently be sufficiently and dress in such manue that fortice substances cannot penetrate the wrappings. A scattlin of boracle act 1 is excellent for circumstances with formal second and the sufficient for circumstances and boracle act 1 is excellent for circumstances with formal second and the sufficient for circumstances with formal boracle act 1 is excellent for circumstances with first period of the sufficient for circumstances with the sufficient for the sufficient for circumstances with the su

Horskwiff – You will find borns and alcohol excellent for taking out such stains. Use turpentine to take out spots of paint

stains. Use turpentine to take out spots of paint Yorm.—You can procure a tmy painting of the Sacred Heart with the motto. "In Y Kingdom Come," of Case, the Heart of Seal Seal, Thee, at any cit Carrella I knew they can be leafly for a paarer. Assumer.—Why not buy a pretty fern for your table.

J. S.—When the bride is married in hor travelling gown, the groom wears light tan gloves. Congratulate the groom and wish the bride all hoppmess. Exa.—Girls of fifteen do not have visiting carls

VED.—Your case is not an exception. I think we might all express our admiration for our friends and our praise of their success and phasure in it a little more warnly than we do. Encouragement of such kind is always welcome and often needed.

Hotskwife.—Yes, you can propare neantly in the care.

ment of such kind is always welcome and ofton needed.

Horswise—Yes, you can prepare peanuts in the same way as salted almonds. Allow a tablespoonful of ground coffee for each person. One of the company of the compan

heard the propriety of the term disputed.

MOTHER.—SO hir an authority as Cardinal Newman would not approve of that method of bringing up boys that would separate them entirely from companions for foar of any evil influence. Safeguard the boys by instilling in them love for good and hatred of evil and solf-respect.

UNEASY.—If the young lady has accepted all your attentions you have a right to put to her the all-important question. Her acceptance of your attentions augurs well for your answer. No self-respecting girl would commit herself to the imputation of flirting, which such a course of conduct would imply.

Young Househere:—Sew all your table-linen by hand, mark simply and plain.

Emutters.—Say good-bye to a gentleman friend at the parlor door. He can get his own hat and coat.

School-line.—Do not perfume your stationery. White unruled paper is always good form. Sealing wax is a matter of individual taste.

V. E. X.—A girl of sixteen wears her skirt well below the ankles.

Century.—The noxt leap year will be 1904.

M. A.—St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, is the nearest. Apply for admis-

Century.—The next leap year will be 1904.

M. A.—St. Michael's Hospital, Torono, is the nearest. Apply for admission for your friend. Not only will the best medical treatment be given, but pleasant, comfortable, airy rooms are propared for private patients.

COUNTY.—(1). Lady Aberdeen is a warm sympathizer with the Irish people. She conducted the Irish Exhibit at the World's Columbian Fair, and loses no opportunity of commending goods of Irish manufacture. In Massay Hall, Toronto, on the occasion of her lecture for the Catholic Young Ladies Literary Association she addressed the reverend clergy in the box nearest the stage, exhorting them to purchase church vestments, &c., from the society in Ireland of which she is the patroness. (2.) I would not write a second time.

It is the united action of the brain and the eye that forms the action of close observation. We must think about what we see if it is to be a permanent impression. When the mind is vacant the eyes are robbed of half their value.

If?

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. Scott's Emulsion. with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold. dinary cold.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A collar is wet soil most necessarily be drained to say to precent the water from rising in it through the theor. It is not the surface water that settles from rising in it through the theory. It is not the surface water that settles is forced by ly the pressure of the outside water sinking from the surface water sinking from the surface, that by laying a drain tile all around the collar under the walls the drainage is not complete. Several drains should be laid, one all around close to the foundation and some cross drains about six feet apart in the cellar floor and connecting with the unin brain at the ralls. Those drains should be at least seven in both the surface of the condition of the cellar. Sometimes water percolates through the wall, septently if it is of brack and to prevent this and keep the valls quite dry the outside should be done with every cellar wall whon a house is built, as it is a costty job to do afterward, but easily done at the right time. In laying a sement floor in a cellar it should be done in this manner. First, a layer of coarse gravel or broken stone is well rammed down and made level and smooth. Then the same kind of material is welled and mixed with and this is laid at once in small quantities, as it is made, and smoothed and heaten down "ith a broad rammer to make it solid and firm. This material is mixed in small quantities as it can be laid, or it will lardou prematurely. The fluishing coat is made of a coat of the mortar, which is of one part of the compart of the contra, which is of one part of the compart of the contra, which is of one part of the compart wall is of one part of the compart wall in the large as a made of the mortar, which is of one part of the contra, which is of one part of the compart wall water. This gives a nice, smooth finish. collar in wet soil must necessarily

water. This gives a nice, smooth finish.

Some cows are remarkable for the deep yellow color of the skin, especially in the cars, and some special parts of the body. And it is commonly true that these highly-colored cows yield very yellow butter. But it is equally true that vome cows give equalty yellow butter that have skin quide free from this yellew color. Whether or not this fact has a., connection guide free from the part of the butter is something the color of the butter is something the color of the skin and that of the butter, it his way possibly: The skin exceeds a considerable quantity of oil or fatty matter from cortain excretery glands. As the milk is excreted from a certain kind of glands, both excretions may be colored by some pigment existing in the blood of the animal that is a individual characteristic. It is well known that some animals have quite yellow fat, and the cows of this kind generally yield high-colored butter. So that it seems probable that the color of the butter is derived from some pc culiarity of the cow, but necessarily through or from the food. For we know very well that the kind of food has runch to with the color of the milk: grass to instance, when young, in the Spring, and the afternath at the end of the Summer, always make yellower butter, however, is a matter for the special uses. The yellow color of milk, as well as of butter, is popular, and one has to consuit the popular taste in these matters.

popular taste in thise matters.

It is quite certain that the milk condenser refuse to take milk from silage-fed cows, and some consumers of butter object to a peculiar flavor of butter made from this food. But the kind of silage has much to do with this character of the milk. If the silage is sour or mouldy, there can be no question of its unifuses for milking cows. For milk is sure to be contaminated by any unnatural flevor odor in the food, and is so well known in regard to garlie in pastures. But if one has a special market for any product, it is wise to consult the requirements of it, and it is very certain that good grass of clover pasture, or the feeding of fresh solling crops in the Summer and good hay and roots in the Winter, will always make unobjectionable milk and butter, so that it will be wise to avoid any cause of complaint by one's customers, and supply just what they desire, and not try to oppose them. That silage-made butter is not so or lift lavored, and the difference of market venes will more than counterbalance the advantage of feeding silage.

It is now known that black the to contamine the contamine the counterbalance the

It is now known that black knot on cherry and plum trees is caused by a minute fungus that grows in the bark and the wood, and that it spreads from tree to tree, just as contageous discases of animals do by intection, by the germs carried in the air. To destroy the parasite wash the diseased parts with the Bordeaux mixture, made by dissolving four ounces of sulphate of copper in a gallon of water, and six ounces of lime in another gallon of water. Then mix the two and stir and strain them; then add three gallons of water. This is thoroughly well brushed into the parts after the diseased bark and wood are cut away. When the knots are first seen is the best time to do this; they are then small and only affect the bark and are easily cut out. The small limbs that are affected are cut out and burned.

burned.

The main difference between mangels and sugar beets is that the latter have 10 to 16 per cent of sugar in them against 30 rd in mangels. Mangels are a kind of beets, differing only in the quantity of sugar contained. As sugar is one of the most important nutriments in the food, the excess of sugar in the aweet beets adds to the feeding value of them. And, as it is possible to get as many of the one from an acre of the most valuable. The only difficulty in the first stage of thom, when the careful revealing of the crop is indispensable. But no good farmer should be afraid of this, for it is a most valuable discipline that will quickly lead to a clean farm, and better crops grown with less labor.

I have always proferred chearfulness to mirth. Mirth is like a flash of lightning that breaks through a gloon of clouds and glitters for a moment cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual sevenity.

The man of fault is in possession of a joy that dwells in the very depths of his being, and is neither dissipated not disturbed by the chauces and changes of this mortal life. There are no storms at the bottom of the sea; on the surface the waves may mingle with the clouds without ever rufling its screne depths.

There are souls in the world who have the gift of inding joy overywhere, and of leaving it behind them when they go. Loy gushes from under their fungers, like jets of light. Their influence is an inevitable glad lening of the load in the locat. It seems as if a t. me. They give a light without meaning to shine. Those bright hearts have a great work to do for tool.

do for God.

O power to 43! O bailled will:
O prayer and action? Se are one
Whe man not stra-, may yet mill
The har in rab-? standing a till,
And a bod but wished with God is done
—Wintter

The cach true currents main live up to his profession, let him walk worthy of the vocation wherewith he is called let him boldly robuke vice and be ready nationally to suffer for the truth's sake, and then that sait of sincertiy has not lest its savor, and will be adequate for the regeneration of the world. It is the best duty of overy one of us to the best of our power, to claim and to reclaim, to build upon the foundations, or if that has become impossible, to ro-build among the ruins; to break to the fallow ground and to make the old waste pi-sees blossom as the rose. Then shall we be called "the repairers of the breach, the restorers of paths to walk in."

Roligion has its own enlargement, and the gentled has a commenced and the recently recommended to the first him to know the recently recommended to the first him to know a continue to the recently recommended to the first him to know the recently recommended to the first him to know the recently recommended to the first him to know the recently recommended to the first him to know the recently recommended to the first him to know the recently recommended to the first him to know the recently recomm

shall we be called "the reparters of und breach, the restorers of paths to walk in."

Religion has its own enlargement, and an enlargement not of tumult, but of peace. It is often remarked of uneducated persons who have hitherto thought little of the unseer, world, that, on their turning to God, looking into thomselves, regulating their coards, reforming their conduct, and meditating on death and judgment, heaven and hell, they seem to become, in point of intellect, different beings from what they were. Before they took things as they came and thought no more of one thing than another. But now every event has a meaning; they have their own estimate of whatever happens to them; they are mindful of time and seasons, and compare the present with the past; and the world, no longer dull, monotonous unprofitable, and hopeless, is a various and complicated drutan, with parts and an object, and an awful moral.—Cardinal Newman.

For all our lites in made of little thougs, Our chan of lite is forced tillight rings.

OWIMAD.

For all our life is made of little things, Our chain of life is forced of little rings, And little words and acts up lift the soul.

The good to look aloft with ardent eyes, A whork a well. He, doing those, is wist But one without the other rains no goal.

Maurice Francis Eg.

The good to look aloft we's archest syes.

A north that the chirr eather syes.

A north that the chirr eather syes.

A north that the chirr eather syes.

LITLE ACTIONS.—It is the bubbling stream that flows gently, the little rivulet that runs night and day by the farm house that is useful, rather than the swollen flood or the warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder; and we stand amazed at the powerful greatness of God there, as He pours it forth from the hollow of His hand. But one Niagara is enough for the continents of the world, while the same world requires thousands and tens of thousands of silver fountains, and gently flowing rivulets that water ever; farm and meadow and garden, and shall flow on day and night, with their gentle, quick, beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds like those of martyrs good is to be done, but by the daily and quiet virtues of life.

The TREST MANHOD.—Let us aim at the expansion and growth of a true Christian manhood—the manhood of an understanding open to all truth, and venerating it too deeply to love it, except for itself, or barder it for honor or for gold; of a heart enthralled by no conventionalisms, bound by no frost of all pure humanifies; or of the content of an entire law of the pressure of circumstances, and ruled by no power inferior to the verlasting law of duty; of affections gentle enough for the humblest sources and ruled by no power inferior to the verlasting law of duty; of affections gentle enough for the humblest sources of earth, loty enough for the aspirings of the skies. In such manhood, fall of devout strength and open love, let everyone that owns a soul see that he stands fast; in its spirit, at once humane and heavenly, do the work, accept the good, and wear the burdens of his life.

A Real Hero.

Who is a hero! Is it he who slings
His smallet to the world, and grandly hold,
His will gainst her world, and grandly hold,
His will gainst he world heroly hold,
Ah! Is it not from such a source that goings.
The stuth-orn school holy a valor? And, behol in fall of Lucifer that story do.
The self-same spirit wrought such fatal things.

Of whom is now such need; but few there be.

Referring to Swinburnes "Glory to man in the highest" ac.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the long or consumption. The best of a Anti-Consumption with the same and the sam

what of tools of mysell again!

Wors treased Clores Seven Years.

John Siron, mason, Autaville, Ont., had
Sait Rhoum so savers that for seven years

based a quastic of a bose, the same the same as a contract of a bose, the same as a contract of a bose of Clorest contract.

It curved me. No trace of Sait Rheum now."

Chase's Oliment coins every irritant disease of the skin, allays itching instantly, and is a severing reneaty to piles. Avoid imitations, 60e, per box.

FIRESIDE FUN.

A lady meeting Dr. Gross, of Philadephia, after his resovery from a score images remarked to him. Oh, decorer Ir jone to see you about again; had we lost you our good people would have nied by the dozen. Thank you madam, he rophied, but now I fear they will die by the gross.

YOWFI POETRY. Her d's are charming, too.

And when she says she's mine for a
I do not only t.

But best of all the rowels five,
The one that best lath picase
The second is—I dote upon
A life t me full of a second

In second in 1 date ipon
Alice ton 1 date.

Two amusing stories were calle. Mr
Lattedale in his lecture on "A Jectucy
Across Central Asia." delivered recently
before the loyal teographical Society
One was of a man sufforing from sore
oves, who was directed to take two piles.

"Why two?" he asked. "Suredy year
don't want one cured!" was the answer.
The other story, also medical is gine,
some, turning on the similarity of the
Chineses words for wiffs and 'chicken'
A sick husband was in-tructed by a
practitioner with a very scall know
iedge of the vernacular to
"at his wife is though a single properties."

The Man He Wanta.—A guith man
recombly recommended to

thought he was exactly the follow you were looking for. So he is!" emphatically, "So he is." His Concern.—He was a commercial traveller on his first trip, and he called upon a well-known druggist. Ho was nervous as he put his hand in his pocket that concern, said the young man. You want that concern, said the young man. You want to dear the concern, said the young man. You want to the concern, and the concern, was concerned, and said. "I think was a concerned, and said. "I think was a concerned, and said. "I think was a concerned, and said." I think was a concerned, and said. "I think was a concerned, and said. "I think was a concerned, and said." I think was a concerned, and trip said. "I think was a concerned, and the great man was a concerned, and the contract has the finest line of cometain the contract," "I should not be man of medicines. "Her colout hooks natural," and he handed has the contract has the finest him to contract he want had given him by mistake. He took it and loft without waiting to make any fagewell remarks.

Some Witty Toasts.—A rather cynical took it and loft without waiting to make any fagewell remarks.

Some Witty Toasts.—A rather cynical toost runs thus: "Woman—sho requires no eulogy; she speaks for hersalf." At the marriage suppor of a deaf and dumb couple, one guest, in the speech of the evening, wished them "unspeakable bliss." A writer of comedies was giving a bangut in honour of his latest work, at which a jovial guest gave the teast. "The author's very good health. My he live to be as old as his places." At another gathering were ose his places." At another gathering were ose his places. "At another gathering were ose and all the men to book." A French man said at a dinner. "I drink to the health of all who are sick."

Bittzest state and mace them mu!
If they write of snow and seet,
Comes a day of burning heat!
Always comes the other ws.)

A Prodigy of Loarning.—The example
of that exercitous smatterer whom the
late Dr. A state of the state of the state of the commended.

"The talk ran upon mountains. He was wonderfully well acquisted
in his "Authorset" is hardly to be commended.

"The talk ran upon mountains. He was wonderfully well acquistday with the leading facts about the
Andes, the Apennines, and Appalachtans; he had nothing in particular to
say shout Arrant, Ben Novas, and varous other mountains that were mentiond. The Doctor was delighted to find
his companion full of information
on the air-bladder of faises, but puzzled
to note how silent he was on horticulture.
He could talk well, too, on the geology
of anthracite, but knew nothing of other
kinds of coal." At last a light broke.

"Have you seen the new 'American
Encyclopedia ?" queried the Doctor.
"I have." "How far does it go?"
"To Araguay." Then the Doctor understood why his friend's stock of information did not extend to Ararat and
horticulture.

Laughter in the "Ads."—Here is a
collection of clumsily-worded advertisements which are very funny, although
meant of course to be serious: "Annual
sale now on. Don't go elsewhere to be
cheated—come in here," "A lady
wants to sell her piano, as she is going
abroad in a strong iron fran... "Wanted, a room by two gentlemen about
thirty feet long and twenty feet troad."

"Lost, a collie dog by a man on Saturday answering to Jim with a brass
collar round his neck and a muzzle."

"For sale- a pianoforto, the property
of a musician with carved loga." "Mar.
day answering to Jim with a brass
collar round his neck and a muzzle."

"For sale- a pianoforto, the property
of a musician with carved loga." "Mar.
day answering to Jim with a brass
collar round his neck and a muzzle."

"Wanted by a respectable girl her passage to New York, willing to take care of
children and a good sailor." Respectable widow wat wa

IOIR LEG's BOYRO

He spent his childhood in the simple surroundings of Carpinete, than which none could be simpler, as georyone knows who has over visited an Italian country guttemen in his home. Early hours, constant exercise, plain food and farm interests made a strong man of him, with plenty of simple common sense. As a boy he was a great walker and climber, and it is said that he was excessively fond of birding, the only form of sport afforded by that part of fally, and practised there in those times, as it is now, not only with guns, as it is now, not only with guns, and that practised there in those times, as it is now, not only with guns, considerable more frequently from the heavy than from a flat inflant region.—Marion Crawford in The Century.

Stronge and kers of motherhood.

They who should feel the festering rare,
Material, and the tender good.

Of home when fendling artis are there.

The little mothers: Will they win The little swirt of cider y-ar-' Will love protect them from the sin. And faith gleam dauntiess through

God grant some guerdon for the loss
Of "hidly joy; and when they ome
Te woman ways and woman's cross,
Give them a fate more froiteome
—Richard Burk n in the February Century **

A small boy had a dog that was rough, as most small boys dogs are, and a young girl who lived next door had a kitten, sly as a.l. cats are. One day the small boy canno monchalantly into the girls presence, and after some desultery conversation, he said:

"You know my dog Barca and your cat Darling?"

"Yes!"

"Yes!"

"Yes!"

"Yell, my dog had a piece of meat, and he thought your cat was going to take it away from him."

"Thought!" exclaimed the wise little gri. "What makes you say that the dog thought? You know dogs don't think—they instinct."

"Well," said the boy, "I don't care whether he thought it or whother he instincted it, bus, anyhow, he killed your cat!"

A LAZY BOY.

A teacher having asked his class to write an c-say on "The Results of Laziness." a certain bright youth handed in as his composition a blank sheet of paper.

WHITTER'S OLD HOME

The poet's old home in Haverhill is now owned by the Whittier Society, who have thrown it open to visitors. This is the home that Whittier describes in "Snow Bound"; and we took greatpleasure in seeking the different points of interest mentioned in that poem. We saw the "bridlepost," which the snow changed into an old man.

With loose-flung coat and high-cocked hat; the "woll-curh." which had put on a "Chinese roof"; and the door stone where Whitter, when a "Bare foot Boy," used to sit and eat from his bowl of bread and milk.

The house is an old-fashioned wooden one, built in the colonist style, with the parlor and sitting-room in front, one on each side of a small entry; and at the back is the large kitchen, with its big frephace almost as wide as the average kitchen itself of the present day. As I looked at the old crane and the ancient trammels and hooks that remain, and saw, over the mantel, the "built's eye watch" still mutely pointing to the hour of nine, my fancy painted the hour of nine, my fancy painted the hoppy family circle that sat around the glowing fire that long-age winter night I saw the father and mother, the dear aunt and unce, the eldest sister plying "her ovening task the stand beside, and "the youngest and dearest" as the sat upon "the motley-braided mat."

What interested me very nuch was a sampler framed and hanging on the wall. It was worked by the fingers of the little girl, your remember, who said:

"I mare the them were to were the member, the dear that the year to we want."

I hat to ge a too you.

"I'm sorry that I shelt the word;
I hate to go alove you
Because"—the brown eyes lower fell,—
"Hecause, you see, I lose you."
—DOMAHOR'S:

A happy event took place on Monday of last week at Schomberg. The occasion was the marriage of Mr. Joseph Duggan to Miss Mary A. Kirns. Rev. L. Minchan officiated. The happy couple spent a few deviating friends in Toronto before returning to their home.

In his Vegerature Pills, Dr. Parmoloo has given to the world the fruits of
long scientific tesearch in the whole
realm of medical science, combined with
new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For Delicate and
Dobilitated Constitutions Parmolee's
Pills set like a charm. Taken in small
doses, the effect is both a tonic and a
stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions
of the body, giving tone and vigor.

Good Wishes for Pather Minchan

Leader and Recorder, Schomberg.

—The warmest thanks of The Leader and Recorder is extended to our worthy and respected friend, Rev. L. Mineban, who leaves here to-day to take charge of St. Mary's Church, Toronto. We trust he may long be spared to minister to the spiritual wants of his people, and we respectfully request him to accept our most sincere thanks for the many kind-nesses extended to us at various times and under various circumstances. The band serenaded the rev. gentleman last Friday evening as a token of esteem.



SHEIDS OF MEALTH.

Rating the wrong things, and too much of them at the wrong time, gives the stomach and the other dignetive or the stomach the stomach the stomach the stomach the stomach the stomach free from the stomach the stomach free from gas and plant the seeds of disease in all parts of the body. Health comes just as easy as disease. It grows up from those little sugarcarated seeds of health — Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are for nothing in the world but to keep the bowels regular, the stomach free from gas and fermentation, and the lice ractive. They go about there have very gentle other unpleasantness.

They do not take the place of Nature—they merely help her. No one ever becomes a slave to their use. When the digestive action becomes regular and vigorous—stop taking the "Pellets." When you have acten too much—take one. When constitution shows itself and head-ache begins—take the "Pellets" for a day or two.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—it's an easy name to remember. Don't let a designing draggest talk. He makes more more possible to the stomach the stomach them. That's why you had better not take them.

NOLAN'S

58 JARVIS STREET, FOR YOUR

Stoves and Furniture The Cheapest in the City.

J. NOLAN, Agent.

MONUMENTS

D. MoINTOSH & SONS

Granite and Marble Monuments, Mural Tablets, Fonts, Etc

.:524 Yonge st., opposite Maitland st.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of February, 1896, mails close and are due as follows:

CLOSE, DU:

9,30

a.m. p.m. a.m. p.m.

6.30 12.10 n 9.00 6.45

4.00 10.45pm10.50

9,30

6.30 12.10 9.00

4.00 9.30

8.30

or, P.M.



PURE WATER.

PURE WATERS.

In addition to the many modern improvements recently introduced into the O'Keele Browery, the latest is a powerful water filter, erected by the New York Filter Co., having a capacity of two thousand gallons per hour, and roudering the water absolutely pure before being used in their Alea, Forter and Lager.

Appended is a copy of analysis finat taken:

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

(Signed) THOMAS HEYS,
Community Chemist.

E. O'REEFE. Prost. and Hgr. W. HAWKE, Vice-Prest, and Asst. Hgr. JOHN G. GIBSON, Secretary-Trees

THE O'KEEPE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, (Ltd.)



ROSALIE AND THEODORE

"Will you remember me, Rosalie?"
"Yes!" "Will you keep your hand
for me a year?" "Yes!" "Will
you answer when I write to you?"
"Yes!" "One request more—Oh.
Rosalie, reflect that my life depends
upon your acquaintance—should I
succeed, will you marry me in spite of
your uncle?" "Yes," answered
Rosalie

Rosalo.

Twas in a green lane, on a summer's ovening, about nine o'clock, when the we. like a gate of gold, had that upon the retiring sun, that Rosalie and her tover, hand in hand, walked up and down.

Rosalie was upwards of five years the junior of her lover. She had known him since she was a little girl in her twelfth year. He was almost eighteen then; and when she thought far more about a doll than a husband, 2e would set her on his knee and call her his little wife. One, two, three years passed on and still, whenever he came from college, and as usual went to pay his first visit at her father's before he had been five minutes in the parlor the door was flung open, and in bounded Rosalie, and claimed her accustomed seat. The fact was till she was fifteen, she was dilid of a very slow growth, and look of the girl when many a companion of her's of the same age had begun to appear the woman.

When another vacation, however,

ot her's of the same age had begun to appear the woman.

When another vacation, however, came round, and Theodore paid his outomary call, and was expecting his little wife as usual, the door opened slowly, and a tall young lady entered, and, courtseying, colored, and walked to a seat next the lady of the house. The visitor stood up and bowed, and sat down again, without knowing that it was Rosalie.

"Don't you know Rosalie?" oxiclaimed her father. "Rosalie it was Rosalie, colored-sagin; colored-sagin; and approached his little wife of old, who rose and half gave him her hand, and, courtseying, colored-sagin; and sat down again without having interchanged a word with him.

Theodore felt disappointed. He had never anticipated that the frankness of girlhood would vanish. At the next vacation, when he paid his first visit, he absented himself from the society of Rosalie, who resolved, if possible, to ascertain the cause, and persuaded her mother to give a ball, and specially invite the young gentleman. He came; she watched him; observed that the round marked the excellent terms that he was upon with twenty people, about which are the was upon with twenty people, about which are the was upon with twenty people, about which as he had a specially invite the young you had been an another to give a ball, and specially invite the young bent for the twenty people, about which as the was convinced that all his fine spirits were forced—that he was acting a part. She suspected that while he appeared to be occupied with everybody but Rosale. Rosalie was the only body that was running in his thoughts. She saw him withdraw to the library: she followed him; found him sitting down with a book in his thoughts. She saw him withdraw to the hibrary: and filling it with hope and hand; in an anoment was seated with him, hand in hand, upon the sofa.

As soon as the dance was done—"Rosalie," said Theodore, "tis almost as warm in the sir as in the room; will you be afraid to take a turn with me in the garden ?"

"I will get my shawlin a m

and the maidon was there almost as soon as he.

They proceeded, arm in arm, to the farthest part of the garden; and there they walked up and down without either seeming inclined to speak, as though their hearts could discourse through their hands, which were looked in one another. "Rosalie!" the state of the control of

sinued silent so long, that Rosalic began to doubt whether he would open his lips again.

"Had we not better go in?" said Rosalic; "I think I hear them breaking up." "Not yet," replied Theography. "They'll miss us," said Rosalic. "What of that?" rejoined Theodore. "Nay," resumed the maid, they have have remained long enough, and at least allow me to go in."

"Stop but another minute, dear Rosalic!" imploringly exclaimed the youth. "For what?" was the maid's reply. "Rosalic," without a pause resumed Theodore, you used to sit upon my knee, and let me call you wife. Are those times past for ever? Dear Rosalic! will you never let me ale you on my knee and call you my its again?"

"When we have done with our girlhood, we have done with our plays," said Rosalic.

griniood, we have gone with our plays," said Rosalio.

"I do not mean in play, doar Rosalio," orled Theodoro. "It is not playing at man and wite to walk, as such, out of church. Will you marry me?" repeated he. Not a word would Rosalie speak, "Hear mo! oried Theodoro. "The first day, Rosalie, I took you upon my knee, and called you my wife, jest as it may seem to be, my heart was never more in carnest. That day! weaded you in my sou!; for though you were a child, I saw the future woman in you, rich in the richest attractions of your sox. Nay, do me justice; recall what your youself have known of me; inquire of others. To whom did 1 play the suitor from that day? To none but you, although to you I did not seem to play it. Rosalie! was I not always with you? Recollect now! Did a day pass, when I was at home without my-coming to your father's house? When there were parties there, whom did I sit beside, but you? Whom did I stand behind at the piane fort's, but you! Nay, for a whole night, whom have I daneed with, but you? Vinatever you might have thought then, can you believe now, that it was merely a playful child that could have so engrossed me? No, Rosalie! it was the virtuous, gonerous, lovely, loving woman that I saw in the playin! child that could have so engrossed mo? No, Rosalie! it was the virtuous, gonerous, lovely, loving woman that I saw in the playin! child the could affect is, she was clasped to the bosom of Theodore, nor released until to interchange of the first pledge of love lad been forced from her bestful lips! She did not appear that night in, the drawing-room again.

Theodore's addresses were sanctioned by the parents of Rosalie. The wedding day was fixed; it wanted but he for thight to it, when a malignant fever made its appearance in the town; Russlie's parents were the first victum. She was the seeived from her bestful lips! She did not appear. Theodore's and when misted her guardian in a will, made a several years, having followed her brother-in-law and sighten; and her uncle, by be mother

matches—you are no match for, my niece; so a good morning to you?"

One may easily imagine the state of the youngfellow's mind. To be driven with insult and barbarily from the house in which he had been received a thousand times with courtesy and kindness—which he looked upon as his own! Then what was to be done? Rosalie's uncle, after all, had told him nothing but the truth. Hus father had died a begger! Dear as Rosalie was to Theodore his own pride recoiled at the idea of offering her a hand which was not the master of a shilling. Yet was not Theodore portionless. His education was finished; that term he had completed his collegiate studies If his father had not left him a fortune, he had provided him with the means of making one himself—at all events, of commanding a competency. He had the ordit of being a young man of decided genius too. "I will not offer Rosalie a beggar's hand!" exclaimed Theodore; "I shall ask her to remain true to me for a year; and I'll go up to Lundon, and maintain myself by my pen. It may acquire me fame as well as fortune, and then I may marry Rosalie!"

This was great deal of work to be done in a year; but if Theodore was not a man of gentch, he possessed a mind of that sanguine temperament

which is usually an accompaniment of the richer gift. Before the hour of dinner, all plans were laid, and he was ready to start for London. He waited now for nothing but a message from Rysalie in answer to a desire he had expressed to the servant at the house to see herself. They met, and Theodore's wishes, as already stated, were granted. She promised to wait for him in a year. In another minute they had said good-bye, and parted.

Theodore thought himself a happy fellow to find himself in such a place as London!

Theodore thought himself a happy fellow to find himself in such a place as London!

He was certainly happy in one thing: the vehicle in which he came set him down at a friend's, whose heart was large. Strange that, with all the appurtenances of hospitality at its to be said that the kindest welcome which adversity usually mosts with, is that which it receives from adversity! If Theodore found that the house was a cold one to what he had been accustomed, the warmth of the greeting leade up for it "They breakfasted at nine, dined at four, and, if he could sleep upon the sofa, why, there was a bed for him!" In a day he was settled and at his work. And upon what did Theodore found his hopes of making his fortune and rising to fame in London? Upon writing a play. At an early parad he had discovered, as his friends imagined, a talent for dranatic composition; and, having rather sedulently cultivated that branch of literature, he though the would now try his land in one bold effort, the success of which should determine him as to his future course in life. The play was

outsy cuttivated that branch of literature, he thought he would now try his hand in one bold effort, the success of which should determine him as to his future course in life. The play was written, presented, and accepted; the performers were ready in their parts; the evening of representation came on, and Theodore, seated in the pit beside his friend, at last, with a throbbing heart, belief the curtain rise. The first and second acts went off smoothly, and with applause.

Two gentlemen were placed in front of Theodore. "What do you think of it?" said ons to the other. "Rather tame," was the reply. "Will it succeed?" "Dubtful." The third act, however, decided the fate of the play; the interest of the audience became so intense that at one particular stage of the action, numbers in the second and third rows of the side boxes stood up, and the clapping of hands was universal, intermingled with cries of Bravol' from every part of the theatre. "Twill do," was now the remark, and Theodore breathed more freely than he had done some minutes ago. Not to be too tadious, the curtain fell amidst shouts of approbation, unmingled with the elightest demonstration of displeasure, and the author had not twenty unfriendly critics in the house.

The play had what is called a run, but not a decided one. Night after

ion, unmingled with the slightest demonstration of displeasure, and the author had not twenty unfrendly orities in the house.

The play had what is called a run, but not a decided one. Night after night it was received with the same enthusiastic applance; but the audiences did not increase. It was a victory without the acquisition of spoils of territory. "What can the meaning of this be," exclaimed Theo dore." was seen to be myoning, and yet do not advance an inch!"

"They should paragraph the play as they do a pantomime, "romarked his friend. "But then a pantomime is an expensive thing; they will lay out thousands of pounds upon one, and they must get their money back, The same is the case with their melodramas; so, if you want to succeed to the height, as a playwright, you know what to do."

"What?" inquired Theodore. "Write melodramas and pantomimes?"
Six months had now elapsed, and Theodore's purse, with all his success, was rather lighter than when he first pulled it out in London. However, in a week two bills which he had taken from his publisher would fall due, and then he would run down to B——, and perhaps obtain an interview with Rosalie. At the expiration of the week his bills where presented, and dishonored! He repaired to his publisher's for an explanation—the house had stopped. Poor Theodore! They were in the Gazette that very day. Theodore turned into the first coffice room to look at a paper; there were, indeed, the names of the firm. "I defy fortung to serve me a scurvier trick!" exclaimed Theodore, the tears half starting into his eyes. He little knew the lady whose ingenuity he was braving.

He looked at one side of the paper and now at the other, thinking all the while of nothing but the bills and the bankrupts' list. "Splendid fete at

was braving.

He looked at one side of the paper and now at the other, thinking all the while of nothing but the bills and the while of nothing but the bills and the bankcupts' list. "Splendid fete at B.—." met his eye, and soon his thoughts were occupied with nothing but B.—.; for there he read that the young lord of the manor, having just come of age, had given a ball and supper, the former of which he opened with the lovely and accomplished Miss Rosalie —. The grace of the fair couple was expatisted upon; and it was hinted that a pair so formed by nature for each other might probably, before long, take hands in another, a longer, and monuentous dance. What did Theodore think of fortune now?

That day Theodore received a letter

That day Theodor received a letter from Rosalle. "Welcome, aweet comforter!" ejsculated Theodore, as the kissed the cyphers which his Rosalie's hand had traved, and the wax which bore the impress of her seal. "Welcome, O welcome! You come in time, you being an ample

solace for disappointment, mortifica-tion, poverty—whatever my evil destiny can silicit You have come to assure me that they cannot deprive me of my Rosalie. Bright was his oye, and glistening while he spoke; but vhen he opened the fair folds that con syed to him the thoughts of his mistress, its radiancy was gone!

THESTORY—I am aware of the utter frostration of your nopes; I am convinced that at the cold of a year you will not be a step nearer to fortune than you are now why then keep my hand for you? What I say briefly, you will niterpret fally. You are now the guardian of my happness a such I address you. Thursday—so you consent—will be my wedding day.

consent—will be my wedding day.

Such was the letter, upon the address and seal of which Theodore had imprinted a score of hisses before he opened it. "Fortune is in the mood," said Theodore with a sigh, so deeply drawn that anyone who had heard it would have imagined he had breathed his spirit out along with it—"Fortune is in the mood, and let her have her humour out! I shall answer the letter; my reply to her shall convey what she desires—nothing more! She is incapable of entering into my feelings, and unworthy of being made acquainted with them; I shall not condescend even to complain." · Rosalie—You are free!—Tures

Rosahe—You are free!—Throsons.

Such was the answer which Theodore dispatched to Rosalie. His feelings were unsupportable. On the second day afterwards, as he was crossing a streat, he was nearly run over by a vehicle and four. This for a moment awakened him. He saw London and B——upon the pannels of the couch. The box seat "was empty he saked if it was engaged. "No." He sprang up upon it, and away they drove. "I'll see her once more." exclaimed Theodore, "it can but drive me mad or break my heart."

The moment the coach stopped at B——, he alighted; and with misgiv ing mind he stood at the door which had so often admitted him to his Rosalie. "Twas opened by a domestic whom he had never seen before." Was Miss Wilford within?! "No." "When would she return?" "Never. She had gone that morning to be married!" Theodore made no further inquiries, neither did he offer to go, but stood glaring upon the man more like a spectre than a human being. "Anything more?" said the man, retresting into the house, and gradually closing the door, through which now only a portion of his face could be seen. "Anything more?" Theodore made no reply; in fact, he had lost all consciousness. At last, the shutting of the door, which, half from panic, half from anger, the man pushed violently to, aroused him. "I shall knock at you no more!" said he, and departed, pressing his heart with his hand, and moving his limbs as if he cared not how, or whither they bore him. A gate suddenly stopped his progress; 'twas the entrance to green lane. He stepped over the stile—he was on the spot where he had parted last from Rosalie—where she had flung her arms about his neck, and wept upon it. His heart began to melt, for the first time since he had parted hast from Rosalie—where she had flung her arms about his neck, and wept upon it. His heart began to melt, for the first time since he had parted her letter: a sense of suffocation came over him, till he felt as if he would choke. The name of Rosalie. "Twas Thrusday. He repased the stile, and in sew minut

"Kosaire is analysis of the state of the young lord of the manor."
"I don't believe it."
"I don't believe it."
"She came to town with him yester-

Theodore pushed back his chair, and stared at his friend. "What do you mean?" said Theo-

dore. "I mean that I entertain some doubts as to the accuracy of your grounds for concluding that Rosalie is inconstant to you."

"Did'I not read the proof of it in

the public papers?"
"The statement may have been

Did not her own letter assure me

"You may have misunderstood it."
"I tell you I have been at B——
I have been at her honse I en pitted for her, and was told she had gone up to London to be married! On my frionl," continued he, covering his eyes with his hau lkerchief," 'tis use less to deceive ourselves. I am a runch man! You see to w'at she has reduced me. I shall never be myself again! Myself! I tell you I existed in her being more than in my wom. She was the soul of all I thought, and did; the primal, vivifying principle! She has murdered me! I breathe, it is true, and the blood is in my veins, and circulates; but overything else about me is dead—hopes! wishes! interests! there is no pulse, no respiration there! I should not be sorry were there noue any where else! F-sel my hand." He felt a tear drop upon the hand which he extended—the tear was followed by the pressure of a lip. He uncovered his eyes, and turning them in wondorment to look upon his friend, behold Resalie sitting opposite to him.

For a moment or two he questioned the ovidence of his senses, but soon was he convinced that it was indeed restliy; for Resalie, quitting her seat, approached him, and breathed his name with an accent that infused cestacy into his soul, threw herself into his arms, that doubtingly opened to receive her.

**
Looking over her father's papers.
Rosalie had found a more recent will.

Looking over her father's papers, Rosalie had found a more recent will, in which her union with Theodore had been fully sanotioned, and he himself constituted her guardian until it should take place. She was aware that his success in London had been doubtful; the generous girl determined that she should not be subjected to incertitude and disappointment; and she playfully wrote the letter which was a source of such distraction to her lover. From his answer she saw that he totally misinterpreted her; she resolved in person to disabuse him of the error; and offering to become his wife, at once to give him the most convincing proof of her sincerity and constancy. She arrived in London that very day that Theodore arrived in B——. His friend, who had known her from her infancy, received her as his daughter; and he and his wife listened with delight to the unfolding of her plans and intentions, which she freely unfolded to them. Late they sat up for Theodore that night; and when all hopes of his coming home were abandoned, Rosalie becams the occupant of his bed. The next night; in a state of most distressing anxiety, in consequence of his continued absence, she had just retired to her apartment, when a knock at the street door made her bound from her couch, upon which she had at that moment thrown herself, and presently she heard her lover's voice at the front of the stair. Scarcely knowing what she did, she attired herself, descended, opened the parlor door unperceived by Theodore, and took the place of their friendly host, who, the moment he saw her, beckoned her, and resigning his chair to her, withdrew.

The next evening a select party were seembled in the little drawing room, and there, the lady of the house motioned the latter to approach her; and she rose and was crossing Theodore, when he caught her by the hand, and drew her upon his knee. "Theodore'" exclaimed the fair one, coloring. "My wife!" was his reply, wille he imprinted a kissu upon her lips. The had been married that moning.

RHEUMATIC PEOPLE.

Easily Cured if the Proper Remedy is Used.

The Most Common-The Most Acute Misery -- Dodd's Kidney Pills will Cure it With-out Pall.

This has been the experience over and over again by users of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Valentyne Fisher, of Collingwood, was twisted out of all semblance of physical manhood.

Yet he commenced to mend before the first box of Dodd's Kidney Pills were all taken—and he got as woll and strong as ever he was. How wonderful, how simple the cure is.—Let us learn something from it.

No matter what may be the secret action of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the ment the kidneys are helped, ever so gently, cure commences that unstant.

And if the kidneys rescume kidney work the poison may all be arrested and turned out of the system in twenty-four hours.

Therefore the only cure for rheuma-

hours.

Therefore the only cure for rheumatism is by kidney treatment.

All this explains the rapid cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica made by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Think of all the methods that have been tried to alloviate the miseries of the disease.

Think of all the methods that have been tried to alleviate the miseries of the disease.

Zeal, but not according to know-ledge. —all of it.

Uric acid remaining in the blood crystalizes in the muscles and joints, and the pain produced is called rheumatism. There is but one way—a single means—by which uric acid can be ramoved, and the blood made pure.

The kidneys do this work or it never can be done at all.

It the Bayr as Cattler Test.

Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy, Miss. Wisslow's Scorning Syruproc children teething. It sooths the child softens the gums, allays all pains, cure wind collo and is the best remedy of diarrhoss. Twenty-free cents a botale.

THE CHERCH IN PRANCE.

erious Religious Crists—Prance is still tholie—Pastoral of Cardinal Richard.

Catholic Pastoral of Cardinal Richard.

The Paris corre-poolent of The Liverpool Catholic Times writes: It is no exaggeration of language to speak of the religious crisis in France. What is actually taking place in the country and all that is likely to occur buring the yar 1896 are a sufficient pistification for using the phrase. If proof were wasting it is to be found in the Pastoral Lecters of the Bi-shops, head-of by the Cardinal-Archibiship of Paris, on the occasion of the re-assembling of Parisment for it session of 1896. Only circumstances of exceptional gravity and appeals to the pixty and fervor of the fathful at this hour. The Church in France foels that a momentous struggle with the secular power, supported by all the forces of modern implict, is a thand, and that all the religious institutions of the country for some years just for special prayers to be said in the clurches of the excession, to obtain the blessing of God on the work of the nation's representatives, but those which have been enoined this year, and especially the episcopal utterances preceding them indicate the gravity of the condition the provided in period and strengthened by the hought that France is, and desires to romain, Christian. The words which is pastoral structure of our glory and condomning them to differ the proceeded to remark that it was not surprising to find the olitically dear the opposition of public or of the pastoral travers of opening their condomning them to oblive or Yare to open years to remain, Christian. The words which an omitten statement of Portalis spoke at the beginning of the century are still rule: "Can we refuse to recognize the bencheont influence of Christian the supposition of public or public or years of opening their legal years by attending bloss it known as the Mass of the Holy Ghost) in the Sainte Chapello, and the funeral sorvice on behalf of departed members which treemity tree to define the past of departed members which recently tree the past of the past of the past of the past of the past

Mr. Dauban: "I'm going to have the ceiling of my dining-room scraped, and then I shall paint a frescoe on it." Candid Friend: "My dear fellow, why don't you paint the fresco first, and then have the ceiling scraped."

UNSANITARY WALL COATINGS CONDEMNED BY THE BIBLE.

"And behold if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow streaks, greenish or reddish, then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house severa days "And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city late au unclean

round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scape off without the try into an unclear Place.

To each of the first three persons in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada, when they can be contained they are they containing the above passage of scripture, containing the above passage of scripture, will be sent an order on the Alabastine, enough to cover 50 square yards of wall, two coats, tinted or white. To all who apply, giving us the name of the paper in which they saw this notice, will be given an ingenious puzzle, the soil to be contained to the contained the

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ST. JOSEPH'S OUELPH.

(ity Asked to flive More aid to Hospital-Visit of County Councillors

The (117 Aked to dire Nore aid to the Hospital-viki of count (courtlier).

Giffin Jan 81.—During the past year 31 patients were admitted to St. Joseph's Hospital; the total number of days being 1,194. The receipts of the institution from all sources during the year were \$17,013 80.

The County Council visited the Hospital on Thursdays afternoon. They were accompanied by their general overseer, Mr. John Anderson, who assisted the Warden in looking after the members. They were also accumpanied by Messrs. James May, chairman of 3t. Joseph's Hospital Board; Jno, Harris, D. Coffee, and M. J. Doran.

man of St. Joseph's Hospital Board;
Jno, Harris, D. Coffee, and M. J.
Doran.
Upon arriving at the building they
were met by Rev. Father Kavanagh,
S.J., Mr. J. E. McElderry, Mother
Superior Vincent and the Sisters, who
heartily welcomed the visitors.
After being shown through the
centre building, including the Jormitories, operating room, chapel, etc.,
the new and finely equipped building
coming in for special attention, they
were escorted to the main dining room,
where a most tempting and substantial
dinner was done ample justice to by
all present.

where a most tempting and substantial dinner was done ample justice to by all present.

Mr. J. E. McElderry, on behalf of the Sisters, formally welcomed them. They were always glad to see them, are they had been very kind friends to the institution. They had always shown their tangible appreciation of the good work that was being done.

Warden Hampton, in replying, said they had accepted their kind unvitation very readily, and he was satisfied that every person was very highly pleased at what they had seen. There was one thing about this year's Council worthy of remark—besides being one of the ablest Councils he thought it one of the best looking he ever saw. There were some eloquent speakers, as they would soon see, and they were, moreover, a most hearty and vigorous Council, particularly when around the festive board. He first visited the institution in 1880, and it gave him real pleasure to see the wonderful advances that had been made since them. While they had given a little assistance in a monetary way it seemed a mere bagatelle when they thought of the ware that we having done for a reference.

wante tney nag given a little assistance in a monetary way it seemed a mere bagatelle when they thought of the work that was being done for suffering humanity. He had heard about the magnificent manner in which the new building was equipped, but he found, like the Queen of Sheba, "the half had not been told." He regretted he could not be present at the opening ceremonies. The Sisters were doing a labor of love that deserved well of every right-thinking man.

Short's speeches were also made by Mesers. Duff, Mulloy, Blair, Dunn, Moir, McLachlan, Bride, Scott, Balley, McKenzie, Rabb, Springer, Doyle, Perry, N. F. Brown, Hambly, McIntosh, Talbot, McQueen, Johnson, Walker, Tolton, McMab, 'Anderson, Dr. Herod and Father Kavanagh, S.J. Rev. Father Kavanagh thanked them for their previous donations and hoped they would see their way clear to make a generous grant this year. The Sistere had given up everything to serve God, and it did not matter what the race, color, or creed of the patient was providing they had a soul. Mr. Mays explained that their financial statement was a little mieleading, as it would infer they were out of deby, whereas they had a mortgage of \$12,000 and a floating debt of \$8,000.

Dr. Herod said the city was not treating the institution properly, They forgot that, in creeting the building, from \$20,000 to \$25,000 worth of material was used that was bought in the city. The \$200 theo, the said of the patient in the city gave was nothing, as there was always a number of city patients in the city gave was nothing, as there was always a number of city patients in the city gave was nothing, as there was always a number of city patients in the city gave was nothing, as there was always an architect and knew just what was wanted, and the building in the rough was constructed on her plans.

On motion of Messre, Springer and Blair, a hearty vote of thanks was stendered the officers of St. Joseph for their courtesy and the proceedings were tithen closed by all singing the

THE BRUTISH EMPIRE.

The Progress and Influence of the Catholi Church Throughout its Limits.

The Progress and Issuesce of the Catholic Church Throughout its Limits.

At a recent meeting of the Catholic Truth Society in Manchester presided over by the Rev. C. Rothwell, an interesting paper was read by Rev. Dr. Casartelli on "The British Empire and the Catholic Church." These two, he said, were the greatest moral entities in the world. The Catholic Church cocupied the same position in the religious world as the British Empire in the material world. The Catholic Church was the most vast spiritual empire. The statement that Buddhism was greater was erroneous, and based on a false idea of Chinese religion, or rather religions, for there was a large number of Buddhist religions, which, besides, being divided, had no organisationlike the Catholic Church no head or hierarchy. Dr. Casartelli gave his lecture the form of an imaginary tour through the British colonies and dependencies, with a detailed account of the state of religion in each of these places. Dr. Casartelli showed the wonderful progress made by the Church in spreading abroad

oame not with pomp and pagentry but as a little child, and was born into the world in the lonely and lowly stable of Bothlehem. He was virtually an outlaw in his own creation but He fulfilded His divine mission, verifying the predictions of the prophets of old, died an ignominous death on the tree of Calvary and left to manitiad the means by which they would be able to lead upright and holy lives and save their immortal souls. His Grace spoke for about three quarters of an hour and closed by earnestly appealing to his hearers to observe the precepts of their Rodeemer and thus merit the eternal reward which Christ promised to all His faithful followers He hoped that the Lord would bless his hearers and the two of Orangoville.

Before administering Confirmation to the children His Grace carefully examined them in their catechism and the answers of the little ones were prompt and accurate, a fact which the Archbishop remarked, reflected much resid to their teacher, Rev. Father McPhillips.

At 7 o'clock in the evening there were Vespers and Bouediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. H. J. McPhillips, the pastor, ofliciated and the singing by the choir was excellent The "O Salutaris" was well rendered by Mr. Jos. Hill, while Mrs. G. McIntyre who presided at the organ, sang in fine and touching style the hymn, "Just as I am." At this service Rev. Father Ryan delivered an elequent and argumentative discourse on the Real Presence of Christ in the Blessed Sacrament. The reverend gentleman spoke for nearly an hour and was heard with breathless attention throughout.

After administering Confirmation in the morning the Archbishop gave to the boys and girls confirmed the pledge of total abstinence until they were 21 years of age, and when all who were willing to take the advice were called upon to hold up their right hands every boy and girl nobly responded and repeated the total abstinence pledge after His Grace. The Archbishop said that in the discharge of his episeoopal functions during the past twenty-seven years he had the faith, and making the Divine missions felt to the limits of the earth. me man, and manage missions felt to the limits of the earth. In many of the English possessions, as Malta, Gibraltar, and French Canada, Catholisism was the dominant religion, and even where it was always shown to the Catholio faith. Atthough in the more central and English-populated portions of the empire, the Catholies were in a great minority, yet as they reached the more distant and less civilised parts and arrived at the field of missionary labour, the prependerance of Catholies to those of other denominations would be noticed. Dr. Oasartsill gave a deeply interesting account of the history of the Church in Malta, where to those of other denominations would be noticed. Dr. Gasartalli gave a deeply interesting account of the history of the Church in Matta, where the faith was first received from St. Paul. The University at Malta is practically a Oatholic university, though supported by the English Government, and soveral of its professors were priests: while out of a total population of 170.205, the Catholics numbered 160,700. Passing quickly by Cyprus with its 30,000 Catholics, the lecturer directed the greater part of his attention towards Africa, which, though not exhibiting the Church in its mest prosperous light, furnished, nevertheless, in the triumph of its missionary zeal over all obstacles, a clear proof of the inextinguishable vitality of the Oatholic Church. The Gold Coast bore many traces of the early Port guess occupation, though by the Dutch occupation the religion was entirely stamped out, and after 16 years of labour the net result was 2,700 Catholics, who were attended by 10 European missionaries. The work on the South African Mission was a monument of Catholic zeal in missionary work. There the intolerance of the Boers and Huguenois was so deeply rooted that long after the English occupation Catholic religion, was expelled from the country. In 1819 the Holy See added South Africa to the immense vicariate which om braced the islands of Mauritius, St. Helen, Madagascar, and the whole of Australia. From 1820 to 1837 four priests were expelled from the country. In 1819 the Holy See added South Africa to the immense vicariate which om braced the islands of Mauritius, St. Helen, Madagascar, and the whole of Australia. From 1820 to 1837 four priests usoeceded one another at the Cape, there being only one priest at a time. The Oatholic population and mumbered 27,640, though prejudice still existed against their religion, as was particularly shown in the Dutch republics, where no Catholic was allowed to hold office. Dr. Casartelli existed against their religion, as was particularly shown in the Dutch republic, where no

CONFIRMATION.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto at

boys and girls, and he was constructed be able to state that in the great majority of cases the solemn promise of total abstinence had been observed. Those who were total abstainers until they were 21 seldom went astray later on in life. The years preceeding maturity were the years when character was formed, and the boy or girl who abstained from intoxicants during that critical period might generally be relied upon to play an honorable part in life. "My dear children," you will bless me hereafter for what I have done for you to day. ST. JOSEPH'S.

tures by Combined Choirs

Musical Features by Combined Chelra-1 Grand
The Grimsby Independent contains a report of the musical features of the Mass on Sunday before last in St. Joseph's church. Grand High Mass was celebrated in the morning and Musical Vespers in the afternoon.

In the morning F. Schelter of Hamilton, accompanied by a band of singers picked from the city choirs, and an orchestra under the leadership of J. J. Nelligan, in all numbering about thirty people, filled up the front part of the little church and delighted the audience with magnificent music. They rendered Mozart's and Peter's Masses combined and the "Adoste Fidelis" in splendid style. Rev. Father O'Reilly of Hamilton preached a sermon suitable to the occasion.
The following took part in the services:
Sopranos.—Misses A. Skorry, L. Schelter

The following took part in size services:
Sopranos,—Misses A, Skorry, L. Schelter and A. Melody; soloists, M. Cheeseman and A. Filllip.
Altra—Misses M. Melody and K. Hanley, soloists, and Miss A. Mulsahey.
Tenors.—Messra. T. Murphy, soloist, and J. Brchener,
Bassos,—Messra. F. Schelter sr., J. Xelligan, F. Cochran, J. Roach and J. B. O'Neill.
Orchetra.—J. J. Nelligan, lete F. Schelter, ir, claronet; James Schelter, obec; Jas. McKenzie, bass; Mrs. Thomas Cochran, ir, claronet; James Schelter, obec; Jas. McKenzie, bass; Mrs. Thomas Cochran, organist.

ir., claronet; James Schelter, obco; Jas., kuKenzie, base; Mrs. Thomas Cochran, organist.

In the afternoon J. B. Nelligan, leader of the Opera House orchestra, accompanied by ten singers from St. Lawrence church choir, and foutcen from St. Joseph's church choir, came down to assist Mr. Schelter's choir at the musical Vespers. The work of the united choirs was simply grand. Mr. Nelligan as conductor of such a large choir was just in his element, and both he and the choir and orchestra did themselves credit in the rendering of Est's musical Vespers and Mozart's "Magnificat." The Rev. Father Crinnon, Dunnville, preached the sermon. His Grace the Archbishop of Toronte at crasswills.

On Sunday week His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto administered the searament of Confirmation to 45 candidates, from Orangeville, Alton and Cataract. High Mass at St. Peter's Church, Orangeville was sung by Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto, Mrs. Tapsfield of Toronto presiding at the organ. The church was crowded to the doors, more than half those present belonging to other denominations. Never in the history of St. Peter's church have such large congregations assembled as at the morning and evening services last Sunday. At the morning services many who came were unable tr secure even standing room and were under the necessity of going away without being able to secure admission. The candidates for confirmation, especially theights were very neatly attired and presented a pleasing appearance. After the First Gospel His Grace delivered a forcible and impressive sermon on the Incarnation. He pictured in eloquent words what the Saviour had done for menkind, coming down from heaven to restore man to the favor which he had lost through the fall of Adam. Christ

and Mozart's "Magnificat." The Rev. Father Crimnon, Dunnville, preached the sermon.

The singers who came down with Mr. Neltigan in the afternoon were:
Soprano.—Missee M. and F. Yorrell, A. Ryon, N. Hisse M. and F. Yorrell, A. Ryon, N. Lawrence Church choir.

Alto.—Miss Roardon.
Tenor.—D. Mulcahey. All from St. Lawrence church choir.
From St. Joseph's church choir were:
The two Missee O'Connor, the two Missee Collins, the Misses Burko, McGrow, Francy, Kirk and Duggan; and Messer. A. Markat, W. Thombs and R. Woodcrott.

The following, along with many others, also came down from the city to attend the services:
Mr. Powers and wife, Ms. McKeown and wife, Mr. Harper and wife, Jus. McKeown and wife, Mr. Harper and wife, Ms. McKeown and wife, Mr. Craham and wife, Ms. Reinigan.



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