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The Domain of Woman.

TALKS BY "TERPSA."

The Church of Our Lady of Lourdes reminds me of the famous Oratory at Brompton. And I found myself wondering one Sunday morning, while the Archbishop was preaching, whether the little church had been built to resemble the beautiful edifice in London.

I could not help wishing there was a pulpit, though I do not see where it could be placed under present circumstances. Speaking about the smallness of this beautiful church to a friend a short time ago, I was met with the rejoinder: "Oh, the church is large enough for the congregation." Possibly so, but since the aim of the Church in this country is the conversion of heretics and unbelievers, it would surely be best to allow sufficient space for a goodly expansion, instead of comforting ourselves with the thought that our churches are just large enough for ourselves.

It is often an exceedingly difficult matter to accommodate the large number of visitors, mostly Protestants, who attend the musical Vespers and other functions.

I have stood in the midst of a large crowd in the vestibule, during the entire service, on several occasions, when it was literally impossible to move, and late comers were obliged to go away.

The addition of a transept and side aisles would make Our Lady's church the handsomest in the city and the best adapted for the magnificent ceremonies of the various festivals.

The congregation is one of the richest in the city, and it is quite within the means of the Catholics composing it to enlarge their church, and encourage the expansion of its membership.

"Man is the only laughing animal," says someone, and so we have been in the habit of thinking, until recently, when it was demonstrated indubitably by someone else, that dogs not only can, but do laugh.

That is to say, they grin; but whether a grin can be called a laugh in the proper sense, may be disputed. Certainly no dog has ever been known to indulge in the loud and hearty "ha-ha-ha" of jovial imbecility, or the softer and more delicate "he-he-he" of winking. "Arroo" laugh, so do ravens, notably, the immortal "Grip," in "Barnaby Rudge." "Grip's" character was drawn from life, he was, in fact, Dickens' own raven, and, possibly his risibility was occasioned by the funny stories he was constantly hearing.

More likely, however, it was traceable to the imitative faculty, since he could hardly be accounted capable of seeing a joke, even by the most enthusiastic believers in his sagacity. That parrots can see a joke, however, and appreciate it, too, is well known to everyone who has ever possessed an exceptionally intelligent bird.

I remember one parrot, the property of a great aunt of mine, that would systematically call the cat, "Tib tib tib," and break into convulsions of laughter when the animal came running in. Polly sometimes varied this performance by calling the dog or one of her servants, which she did in a voice so exactly like that of the master or mistress of the house, that it was absolutely impossible to say who was calling, till the worried domestic entered the room, when she was immediately greeted by a burst of vulgar laughter in the voice of Polly herself, who was climbing all over her cage in an ecstasy of delight over the success of her practical joke.

But I really think man is the only animal who has very little if any control over his risible faculties. This is more especially noticeable under circumstances where laughter is a positive impropriety.

Who has not experienced the difficulty of controlling one's sense of the ridiculous in church for instance. Sometimes the smallest circumstance will set half a dozen people, principally women, giggling for a quarter of an hour. They have no intention of giving way to one so comical a levity, but they find it almost impossible to stop themselves, on the principle, probably, that it is so much easier to do anything forbidden, than to abstain from doing it.

In the case of women, it is due most likely, to a hysterical tendency, for which they are not in any way to blame, and if it be true, as I heard once, that laughter is a disease, it is more particularly so in this case than in any other. If one finds oneself thinking of ridiculous things in church, or tempted to say something to another to make them laugh, as sometimes occurs with young people, the tendency must be sternly repressed because in the circumstances, it is yielding to temptation, and consequently a sin, and a very grave one.

Of course, things will occur sometimes, at which one cannot resist an involuntary smile. I remember on one occasion I was attending Vespers at the Cathedral. I was sitting right in front, the sermon had just commenced, when a cat, perhaps the one belonging to the Palace, stalked sedately right down the centre aisle, turned off to the left and presently reappeared, walking solemnly straight across the bottom step of the altar, in full view of the choir and congregation!

Various unseasonably giggles emanated from the unfortunate little boys in the sanctuary and also from two or three little girls in the front pews, some of the congregation smiled, and one of the brethren placed his hand over his mouth.

Now, under ordinary circumstances, the luckless cat would have attracted scarcely any attention, but just because we were in church, we felt as though we wanted to laugh, such is the con-

trariety of human nature, which is always prone to do those things that are forbidden.

On another occasion during a musical Vespers at a church which shall be nameless, the two acolytes whose duty it was to hold the candles for the priest, had just raised them and were advancing together when, with a sharp report, one of the candles, or rather the end of candle that had been inserted in the holder, flew several feet into the air, and alighted just in front of the officiating priest.

What could possibly have caused such a catastrophe I cannot say, but slight as it was, it was sufficient to set the whole congregation laughing. The face of the unlucky candle bearer was enough to upset the equanimity of the most devoutly inclined person present, and it took nearly ten minutes for the witnesses of the occurrence to regain their composure.

There are some people so constituted that they seem to find it exceedingly difficult to look to much less to laugh outright. Whether or not they can see a joke, or a funny side to any thing, they never seem to give the least indication of it. Perhaps they are descendants of the old Puritans who held that laughter was sinful and who labored to efface from their minds every trace of their descendants, even the slightest approach to unseasonable merriment.

On the other hand there are people who always greet one with a merry laugh, and who seem incapable of being serious even for a moment. Jolly people to know when one is well, and happy and contented, and fortius smiles upon one. But how inexpressibly wearisome their incessant laughter becomes, when one is tired, and cross, and in sorrow or affliction.

One tells them one's woes with a long face, and they pull another with infinite difficulty and tell-tale twinges about the mouth and eyes, and say they are sorry, and show it by bursting out laughing the next moment, and telling you a funny story, which so no one to tell them a little while ago, and you rage inwardly, and wish, most uncharitably, that something would happen to make them cry by way of variety.

And yet, laughing people are the sunshines of the earth, their cheerfulness is contagious, it is impossible to be angry or disagreeable with them. They seem to make the petty ills of life disappear and set one wondering whether, after all, it is not better to put a bright face to things in general, than to try and get a little more cheerful enjoyment out of life than many of us are in the habit of doing.

The overbearing pomposity of some of the venacious richesse, the frantic attempts they make to secure titled acquaintances, the mistakes they fall into by judging people by their clothes, and the agony of mind they suffer in consequence, is aptly illustrated in the following anecdote.

Just before the commencement of the service at a fashionable Anglican church in the west end of London, a lady, evidently a stranger to the edifice, entered, and, not seeing an usher, proceeded to an unoccupied pew about midway of the centre aisle. A few moments afterwards a rustling of silks and velvets, and creaking of boots announced the arrival of the owner of the pew, a pompous man whom I will call Sir Georgina Midas accompanied by a pompous middle aged lady, two equally pompous daughters, and a young gentleman of the exquisite variety.

Sir Georgina surveys the rather plainly dressed intruder with an expression of speechless disgust, which is reflected upon the faces of his wife and daughters, and says something to Georgina Junior, who repairs in search of the usher.

"Jones, you know, you shouldn't put a person in our pew, you know," he remarks to that functionary.

"I did not say anything to you, sir," protests Jones in an agitated whisper, "but, visious of a curtailed Christmas box floating before his mental horizon."

"Well, whether you did or not, she's there now, you know, the governor's swift cross you better come and return her out to her better."

Jones repairs to the pew, and whispers something to the lady, who immediately rises and follows him, accompanied by a stony glare from three pair of feminine eyes.

Almost directly afterwards, Jones returns in considerable perturbation, and whispers something to Sir Georgina.

"What-a-t!" exclaims that gentleman, turning the color of beet-root.

disproportion in the wages paid for different kinds of white work, since a dozen or more boxes could be made in the time necessary to make a quarter the number of night dresses.

My contemporary says she obtained her information from a lady who employs a large number of work girls, and she says there are hundreds of girls walking the streets to day, looking for work, and that she knows girls in this city whose earnings after a day's work amount to eight cents. How is anybody to keep body and soul together on eight cents a days? Where is the necessity for any respectable girl with common sense and ability to leave to try and exist on such starvation wages when one is constantly hearing the wail about the necessity of domestic servants?

There is something radically wrong somewhere either our system of education and upbringing, woman's insatiable desire for "bargains," or the powerful and constantly increasing "department stores," are to blame, probably all three. As far as I am concerned I don't care for such a thing as a woman bargain hunter, who are responsible for this terrible "sweating" as the fully overstrained competition among tradespeople themselves. One store brings the price of an article down to a certain point, another store "goes then half a cent lower," either by reducing the quality of the goods, by putting the loss on some other line, or by offering so much less to the unfortunate workpeople who make the things, and who must either submit or turn out and give place to others already clamoring for work.

The statement that "women in seal-skins whose carriages are waiting for them at the doors," are in the habit of buying corset covers at nine cents each, and a corsage for twenty-five cents, I consider to be a simple exaggeration. There might possibly be one such woman in twenty, but that the majority of well-to-do women purchase such common and shoddy articles simply because they are cheap is an absurd statement. The old adage, "cheap and nasty," was never more apparent than in the case of the "bargains" one is constantly meeting with, and really sensible women know this perfectly well, they know that "a fair price for a good article" is the unspoken law of trade in the world over. I shall have much to say on this subject next week. TERPSA.

Catholic Missionary Union.

At the first meeting of the Catholic Missionary Union last week, in the archiepiscopal residence in Madison avenue, the following officers were elected: President, Archbishop Corrigan; Vice-President, the Rev. Father John Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia; Secretary and Treasurer, the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, C.S.P. Executive Committee—Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle and the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor. The scope of the organization will be national, and, as far as possible, the work will be extended to every diocese in the land. The union is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. According to its charter, the objects of the union are: "To procure the services of clergymen and laymen of the Roman Catholic Church to teach and preach as missionaries of their faith in the United States; to provide for the support and maintenance of such persons while engaged in such work; to lease, take, hold, and purchase places, buildings, and lands for such teaching and preaching; to publish and distribute books, pamphlets, and reading matter in connection with such work, and to aid and assist the Archbishops, Bishops, and other authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in establishing and carrying on home missions in their various jurisdictions." The union is at present paying the salaries of missionaries who are working under the direction of the Bishops of Wheeling and Richmond, and is expected that other missionaries will be speedily sent to fields in Mississippi, Florida and Kansas.—New York Sun Jan. 25th.

Dean Farrar on Coventry Patmore. Writing of Browning in the Review of Reviews, Dean Farrar turns aside to speak a word of our lately deceased Catholic poet, Coventry Patmore. "We may be glad, he says, "that another true poet, whose death has just taken from us, Mr. Coventry Patmore—a true poet, even if his range was limited—has glorified the same theme in the holy pureness and classic simplicity of his 'Angel in the House.'"

Dr. O'Hagan's Lectures at Loreto Academy, Niagara Falls. Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, the Canadian author and lecturer who has been recently delivering a series of lectures in Hamilton on the Study and Interpretation of Literature under the auspices of the Catholic Schools of that city paid Loreto Academy, Niagara Falls, a visit in the evening of the 29th ult and favored the young ladies with a most interesting address on "How and What to Read." He pointed out the necessity of carefully discriminating in the choice of books especially in regard to the great bulk of which the reading was mere intellectual froth. The doctor strongly advised the reading of history and the master poets and took occasion during his very enjoyable and profitable visit to utter a few words of praise of the Niagara Rainbow which he regarded as the best contemporary publication in America.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

- Feb. 4—S. Andrew. 5—S. Agatha. 6—S. Dorothy. 7—S. Remigius. 8—S. John of Malta. 9—S. Cyril of Alexandria. 10—S. Scholastica.

Mr. E. E. Sheppard, editor of The Star, and one of Mr. Laurier's elect, has secured a job. Those patriots seldom work for nothing.

Cardinal Vaughan and the Protestant Bishop of Chester publicly declare that the Tory Government must be turned out for failing to rise to the needs of the denominational schools, and the English press and the English parties have not raised a no-popery cry. Think of it! England is crying for the services of the editor of The Globe, Mr. Clarke Wallace and the "b's."

Preaching in London last week Cardinal Vaughan is reported in The Tablet to have said to the Catholics electors: "Let them withdraw their confidence from representatives who had failed to redeem their pledges in Parliament; let them transfer their vote to better men if such can be found." If a Canadian bishop should speak so candidly, as his right as a bishop and as citizen entitles him to speak, the music of "Kick the Pope" would resound from every Orange lodge in the Dominion and re-echo in the press from the Atlantic to the Pacific. That's the sort of freemen we are in the Colonies.

Dublin Freeman's Journal—Mr. John Redmond has had to bear the heavy load of his newspaper's insults to the delegates of the Irish Race Convention through his lecturing tour in Canada. He has not found them a source of profit. One of the most shameful incidents of the campaign of insult last September was the coupling of that veteran Irishman, Chevalier Henry's name with that of the infamous spy, Le Caron. The atrocious calumny remains still unapologated for in the columns where it appeared. But Mr. Redmond on approaching Ottawa was forced to make retribution. He was compelled first to explain and apologize, and then he found his lecture hall empty. The "nobodies" representing "nobodies" evidently represented the Irishmen of Ottawa.

There is some prospect at the next session of Parliament of the imposition of a postage rate on all newspaper matter going through the mails. It would not be unreasonable. A newspaper has no special claim to state support. Moreover the partiality of the Government to this particular class of business accounts for a large slice of the \$760,000 on the wrong side of the Postmaster General's balance sheet. The public, of course, must foot the bill by the sustained three cent postage rate on letters. In the end legitimate newspapers are no gainers. Fake sheets and advertising posters load the mails, and the legitimate publisher loses both in advertising and in his character, because the people rightly regard him as a burden on the taxes as long as he accepts Government favors.

The Globe corrects an item that appeared in a recent issue of The Register in our news columns. The item attributed to Mr. J. J. MacLaren words used at the recent Methodist Missionary Convention by Rev. Dr. Sutherland, who said "money too is required to carry on the labor of converting our fellow-countrymen in the Province of Quebec, that half civilized people speaking another language." The Globe remarks that Mr. MacLaren "thinks too well of the people among whom he once dwelt to refer to them as 'half civilized.'" Mr. MacLaren presided over the meeting at which Dr. Sutherland used the words quoted. Mr. MacLaren introduced Dr. Sutherland to the meeting. He heard Dr. Sutherland use language which The Globe believes Mr. MacLaren knew to be unjust. Mr. MacLaren spoke

no word of dissent. He allowed the language to go on record. We have no wish to make his responsibility as chairman of the convention any clearer than everybody understands the ordinary responsibility of the chairman of a public meeting to be. Still, as he did not use the language himself, and as The Globe says, we know better, it would be graceful in him now to indicate the character of the people among whom he once dwelt.

If Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick is the author of an article in the issue of The Tablet just to hand, he is doing missionary work for the Government in England as well as in Rome. We suppose Mr. Fitzpatrick is The Tablet's contributor, because the article professes to "present the views of the present Government," and because the writer says he is a Canadian Catholic and knows "all the facts." Some things stated by him, however, are not facts. It is a strange piece of forgetfulness to the late Sir John Thompson to refer to Mr. Laurier as "the first Catholic Prime Minister of Canada." Neither is it candor to urge upon English opinion that there are "four Catholic members" in the present ministry. Canadian Catholics would greatly prefer to have their representation in the ministry numerically reduced than to see Mr. J. Israel Tarte paraded before all England as a representative Catholic, and a fit companion of Mr. Laurier, who is described as "a loyal son of the Church." We mention these points to indicate the anxiety of The Tablet's contributor to win Catholic sympathy. The whole of his argument is in the same pleading tone. He acknowledges that the school system abolished by Greenway was "perfectly fair to all parties," and that the Catholics were "naturally indignant" when their rights were trampled upon by a Protestant majority that "used its opportunity." But he says that to hope to secure separate schools back from this "hostile and exasperated majority of Protestants" is "an obvious impossibility." The Government of Sir Charles Tupper was "kept at arm's length and treated as a foe," because it tried to coerce the Province. Mr. Laurier is working in a spirit of conciliation, having no reason to suppose that Mr. Greenway has "closed the door against further concession" than the present proposed settlement discloses. But what are the English people to think of a ministry that alters the course of executive action in deference to hostile Protestantism, and that makes a constitutional question a matter of party contention? The Tablet's contributor says very little concerning the judgment of the Privy Council that the Catholics of Manitoba have suffered a constitutional grievance for which the constitution itself supplies the remedy. Neither does he drop a hint that at a previous stage in the history of Canada both of our political parties united without any thought of partisan advantage to rid the Federal arena of a question of constitutional complaint and danger. To tell all the truth would not redound to the advantage of politicians whose greatest aim is to show the inferior statesmanship of their political opponents.

Appeals to Prejudice.

The Monday papers inform us that an appeal from the Bishop has been read in the Anglican churches of the city for funds for St. Alban's Cathedral. There is nothing startling or novel in this information as far as it goes. What is called St. Alban's Cathedral is the already constructed portion of a church building which our Anglican friends propose erecting near the far north limits of the city, but which they have experienced great difficulty in financing. Nothing startling or novel in this either, when we bear in mind the prevailing depression. For years the Anglican community have been in fear and trembling of losing their investment in the cathedral site, as well as in the start made with the building, because of the great and growing difficulty with which they have met the interest on their mortgage to the Foresters' society. To be sure these things are none of our business; but they are public property owing to the frequency with which appeals for St. Alban's appear in the newspapers. Nor should we allude to them even now only that a startling, although not exactly novel, direction has been given to the last appeal of the Protestant Bishop. The Globe of Monday reports that:

In St. Peter's the Ven. Archbishop Boddly said it had now become a question not if the cathedral should be completed but whether or not it was to be allowed to fall into the hands of the Catholics.

We are not aware whether 't' same bogey-man was shaken in the faces of the people in all the Anglican churches of the city. But that such a thing should be said even in one of

the churches is an indication that the affairs of the proposed cathedral have reached a very acute stage. It is not by any means a new idea, when money cannot be got from Protestants by more dignified methods, to frighten them by an appeal to their prejudices. "The goblins will get you if you don't look out." That is the argument. How often have we not heard it? Only the other day our Presbytery friends were in need of funds for their Chinese missions. Nothing could make the brethren produce the shekels for the cause; but a collection was actually taken up when the cry "the Romanists are stealing our converts" was raised. So it is with our Anglican friends. When they find they can get a collection for St. Alban's by no other means they say "the Catholics will get the cathedral." The goblins will get you if you don't look out. Is not this sort of thing, aside from its potency in squeezing money out of purses which refuse to open to all other devices, an indication of the real character of Protestantism? Is not the entire secret of its life found in the prejudice that animates it? Has not the primary duty of its ministers ever been to feed that prejudice, to water it whenever it gives signs of withering? We do not go so far as to say that the motive impelling Protestant clergymen in this industrious care of the spark of sectarian ill will has always been sordid. But it has been very generally a money getting enterprise. Nor does the plea that the money is needed for "spreading the gospel" materially alter the case. If the Protestant religion is a "gospel of peace," then it is an amazing contradiction that the gospel must perish if unaided by appeals to prejudice and hate. Candidly we are extremely sorry to see this game played by our Anglican friends in the streets of their financial difficulty with their proposed cathedral.

A Controversialist Used Up.

Dr. Langtry has stopped his supply of uncredited—and discredited—reprint from Littledale in the columns of The Mail and Empire. He has for the second time shown the readers of that paper what an easy thing it is to conduct an anti-Catholic controversy, as long as no one takes the trouble to expose the controversialist. Any modern D.D. who has learned to read and write is competent to copy a page or two from a book, sign his name, and send the learned product to the newspapers. By this easy method has Dr. Langtry attained to fame as a controversialist. A letter signed "A. B. C.," which appeared in last Saturday's Mail and Empire, showed that eleven years ago Dr. Langtry's diatribes against Catholics were copied as faithfully out of Little Dale as they are to-day. Eleven years ago, "A. B. C." tells us, he wrote a letter to The Mail showing up Dr. Langtry and Littledale together. At the time Dr. Langtry was enjoying the admiration of the citizens as a sort of public institution of profound learning. Toronto is supposed to be a city of readers; but eleven years ago its people looked upon Dr. Langtry after the awesome manner of the urubins in the deserted village towards their schoolmaster:

And still they gazed and still the wonder grew That one small head could carry all he knew.

"A. B. C." showed them that one small book—so small that it had already called down the contempt of intelligent Protestants upon its author, Littledale—carried all that the great D.D. of St. Luke's knew. Father Treacy has now for the second time demonstrated that all Dr. Langtry's boasted erudition—Latin quotations not excepted—is extracted by the old method from the same old reservoir of falsification. Dr. Langtry cannot deny it; indeed he admitted it before making for cover. He fired a parting shot as he retired. He copied some second-hand misrepresentations of Fleury's "Ecclesiastical History" as he ran off, and sent them to The Mail and Empire as the words of "a cardinal of the Roman Church." Poor Dr. Langtry! What a dangerous thing is a little learning! The rector of "St. Luke's" actually knew so little about Fleury's history, which he pretended to quote, as to suppose that it was Cardinal Fleury who wrote it. Another correspondent of The Mail and Empire, W. B., exposes Dr. Langtry's latest pretence to erudition. "W. B." writes sarcastically. He says:

Now I must tell the Doctor and his readers to bear in mind that Fleury, the historian, was not a cardinal. (See his history; see also the Penny Cyclopaedia.) He was a simple priest, the Abbe Claude Fleury, born at Paris in 1640, and died at the Priory of Argenteuil, Paris, in 1728. There was indeed a Cardinal Fleury, Andre Hercule Fleury, born at Lodève, Languedoc, in 1653, and died in 1743. He was almoner to the Queen Consort of Louis XIV., Bishop of Fruges, Prime Minister of Louis XV., but he did not write history. (See Guizot, vol. vi.) Now, sir, why did Mr. Langtry tell your readers that Fleury, the historian, was a cardinal of the Roman Church? Was it as a reader of the historian's own works? It could not be. I submit, he does not know Fleury's writings. He is a second-hand gabler. Was it to deceive he wrote? Stop, the Doctor is honorable (sic). Yes, more, he has "read a great deal," he has "attainments."

It is high time Dr. Langtry suppressed himself. Should not such a profound display of the Doctor's erudition suggest to those of our Protestant friends who desire information concerning Catholic doctrines and practices, that it would be better in the future to enquire of Catholics themselves what they do and what they do not believe.

An Opportunity for the Truth Society.

The Pope's condemnation of Anglican Orders has given a handle to the controversialists of the Saturday newspapers to bring their views against the doctrine of Papal Infallibility out for another airing. They are turning all their stale smelling ignorance over and over again, and very possibly they are influencing the minds of many who neither understand what Papal Infallibility means, nor the proofs of the doctrine which are as ancient as the Church upon which it rests. Catholics themselves should always be prepared to confound error; and it is well to remember that whenever prejudiced or ignorant persons make a parade of error they run a greater risk than the simple exposure of their misrepresentations. Because when people find out that they are being deceived by one side, they are naturally willing to hear all the other side has to say; and so it happens that where error is exposed truth may be freely planted. Such a time as the present must, therefore, be opportune for the dissemination of the Catholic truth touching this particular doctrine. The Catholic Truth Society stands on guard to seize all such opportunities and turn them to the best advantage. A thorough vindication of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility should at the present time be available to the members of the Truth Society. No pamphlet has ever been written that covers the subject more thoroughly than a brochure of seventy five pages from the pen of the Archbishop of Toronto which we have just finished reading. The style is clear, direct and striking, and the arrangement of the work is admirably adapted to the popular understanding of the proofs, which are drawn from Holy Writ, from the testimony of the Fathers, the Popes themselves, the general councils of the church, the scholastic theologians and the canonized saint. As a doctrinal and historical essay adapted to the needs of the reading people, who will not be satisfied with anything less than a perfect investigation of all the ground, the Catholic Truth Society has this arsenal at hand, and it is the duty of the Society to make use of it.

Death of Brother Noah.

News comes from New York of the death of Brother Noah (Francis C. Curran), professor of English Literature in Manhattan College. To many in Canada, outside of that wide circle of educationists who lose a leader from amongst them, this intelligence brings cause of much regret. Brother Noah was a Canadian, and his fame as a scholar and a teacher naturally reflected credit upon the schools of his native country. He was a brother of Mr. Justice Curran of Montreal; and many Canadians watched his career in the United States with all the more interest owing to this fact. The bond of affection between the brothers has always been remarkably close for men whose pursuits have kept them so much apart. Brother Noah's first post of importance in the United States was the presidency of the Philadelphia De La Salle Institute,

His learning and talents found a more congenial atmosphere in Manhattan College, where he made English Literature a special study. By his personal influence this department in Manhattan College experienced an advancement that has attracted no small amount of general public attention. Brother Noah's recently published text-book of English Literature is a most meritorious work. In it the history of the English people is so closely interwoven with the progress of their literature, that the book takes a place of its own, both as a text-book and as a sketch of the history of English letters for general use. Manhattan College has suffered a loss in the death of so just a writer and so sound a scholar as Brother Noah. We offer our sympathy to Mr. Justice Curran in the loss of his brother, who, we understand, was only in his fifty-first year.

St. Patrick's, Montreal.

The Irish people of Montreal are busily preparing for the approaching golden jubilee of St. Patrick's parish. If there is an historic church in Canada where English-speaking Catholics worship, that church is St. Patrick's, Montreal. Before its erection the Irish, English and Scotch Catholics of the city had no church of their own. This fact along with the pressing need that existed for another place of divine worship in the heart of Montreal fifty years ago, combined to make the dedication of St. Patrick's an occasion of extraordinary joy. The first Mass was sung on St. Patrick's Day, 1847; so that the opening services had a national significance in the double sense of religion and sentiment.

The forthcoming jubilee on St. Patrick's Day next will recall the celebration of half a century ago. It will also revive many events in the history of the parish that shall yet be written in connection with the record of the lives of some of the noblest priests of the bygone days.

Startling Distortion of Faith.

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER says that if the Canadian Parliament were to make war upon the endowments of the Catholic Church in Quebec the bond of Federation would immediately be broken. Without disputing the assertion for the present, we would like to ask what, in that event, would become of the claim of the Quebec Bishops to regulate the educational system of Manitoba? The foregoing is from The Globe. We wonder that it should ask such a question. The Quebec Bishops have never claimed to regulate the educational system of Manitoba. Everyone knows they have not done so.

The Vision of the Sea.

A BRETON LEGEND. (FOR THE REGISTER.) The fisherman's boat was rocked on the deep, but the fisherman's heart was calm. The Star of the Sea was strong to save her prayers would keep from harm: So he sang his song and cast his net and reeled not of wind or wave, What though the surge beat high and loud, the Star of the Sea would save. The winds died down and the rising sea was stilled and calm once more, The fisherman sang as he drew his net, and turned his eyes to the shore: He dropped his net and crossed himself, and uttered an Ave Marie, For there stood the loveliest vision that e'er a mortal man might see. A heavenly glory hung in the air, in the form of the Holy Hood, And the Star of the Sea, divinely fair, in the midst of the glory stood, With a tender smile she raised her hands and seemed to bless the sea, While the sound of the waves grew soft and low as though murmuring Ave Marie.

The vision fled and the fisherman rose and drew in his net once more, He turned his boat with its load of fish and slowly pulled to shore, And since that day his children loved to gather around his knee, And hear him tell with bated breath how he saw the Star of the Sea.

St. Michael's School.

The following pupils of St. Michael's School received testimonials of merit for the month of January: Egan, J. D., Grady, J. Ferris, E. Diomedes, James Archer, E. Brynes, G. O'Leary, E. Ewing, J. Egan, G. Leary, C. Callen, J. Mackay, W. O'Connor. Form II.—P. Meagher, W. O'Leary, P. Malone, W. O'Reilly, R. Clancy, O. Bassman, T. Wheeler, A. Runnsidler, W. Hennessey, C. Flannery, W. McGrath, R. Johnson.

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.]

We have had a good deal lately about St. Thomas teaching in the matters of the Cross and images; yet I think, a word more may be usefully said on the subject.

In my judgment, St. Thomas teaches no more than we are every day doing, and cannot help doing, as long as we are not pure spirits but men with a body as well as a soul; and this I will establish not by Scripture, nor learned authorities nor abstract reasoning, but in the plain way of an appeal to the facts of experience:

Suppose, then, you see a lady, whose good sense and sound nerves you are assured of, burst suddenly into tears and fondle and hug and kiss a tiny little shoe, do you sit at once concluded she has lost her wits, or turned pagan and idolater? No; the black in her dress speaks of bereavement, and when you further learn that the little article in her hand belonged to her dead darling you understand the whole thing; no perplexity remains about the weeping and sacredness of her act, but perhaps—surely if you are like the writer—an unbidden moisture in the eye testifies your manly sympathy.

Now if you analyze her act you shall find two things very much apart in themselves, brought together by the same association in her mind and feelings—a sign and the thing signified—the baby's shoe and the baby's self. She kisses both; the one that is present with her bodily lips, the other that is absent with the lips of her soul's desire. Both then are embraced by the same act, but needless to say, not with the same end. The one is for the sake of the other, which other it just now brings back to her mother's memory and heart, or, as we say in the scientific language of the school, the one is relative to the other absolute.

An act, then, without ceasing to be rigorously one and the same, or requiring or allowing any but the same name, may have two distinct terminations, the first falling within the second and entirely subordinated to it. The act of the mother's case is called love which it terminates externally on the shoe, or internally goes on to the absent infant.

Now this is just what St. Thomas says, and all he says in the much criticized passage. He is not so much laying down a rule, as enquiring into the nature of the act, and into its present state. He can fulfil that duty or rule. God must be adored. But we cannot adore without knowing Him, and we cannot—any more than one could jump bodily up to heaven—we cannot know Him without the intervention of some medium of knowledge, or to our present state. That medium, whatever it is, must be something created, and through that alone is entrance given into our mind to the idea of God. The most common medium is speech—a created thing, indeed, but which is first learned of our Father in Heaven. And in that speech our word, the Holy Name, should be honored by bonding of the knees—which is an act of adoration. And St. Thomas says the Cross deserves the same honor, when it is charged the same duty—namely, calling up the image in our souls—but not otherwise. The great theologian is tracing a movement of the human soul, under a given set of conditions, from its first origination to its final resolution, and he finds the inner core of the movement—which is the movement of the mind, but of the whole man, is the same towards the sign and the thing signified. The man, therefore, as we saw in the case of the bereaved mother, embraces both with the same motion, which in this case is a motion towards God and therefore later on towards his own sake, and the Crucifix or Cross, because and so long as it steadies and strengthens the sense of the divine presence, which it was the first to create, his of none, in his soul. There is no more idolatry in this than in the mother's kissing the memento of her lost infant. The worshipper cannot help it, if he worships at all. 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those who use it. I had an old friend—a Protestant—who (honestly I think) believed all Catholics, myself in the number. Idolaters, because he saw the Cross in our houses, and on our watch guards and all about us. Many a time he expostulated with me on the theri- c ways, and brought his big bible, with chapter and verse marked to convince me. But when I still persisted in keeping and using my sign, he used to grasp his—the bible to wit—and squeeze it to his breast with such a remark as: "This is the way, this (another squeeze) is the power of Christ!" Now was he not exactly exemplifying, in his own act, what he condemned in me? Was he not saying, with St. Thomas, that the movement of his mind and heart was the same towards the book, and the being of whom the book spoke to him. And his hug of the parchment and leaves being an integral part of his act towards God, was therefore of the same nature, and had, of course, the same name—Latin—only as we have been saying all along, relative and not absolute. This is all there is in it.

FATHER McMENAMIN

Says Good-bye to the People of the Simcoe Mission.

On Sunday the 24th inst. Father McMenamin told his congregation that in compliance with the wish of His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, he would leave on February 1st to take charge of another parish. The announcement was a painful surprise to the people of this mission who had become so much attached to him. Not only Catholics but Protestants who frequently attended Mass and Vespers, to hear his instructive sermons, were very sorry to hear that he was about to leave.

Father McMenamin is not only an exemplary priest and a very prudent financier of temperance, but also a prudent financier. He leaves the Simcoe mission in good shape and has tributed the people little for money. On Sunday last, long before the time for Mass to begin, the church was crowded to the doors with people of all denominations to hear what might be the last sermon from a priest they admired so much, not only on account of his eloquent sermons but because he practices what he preaches.

The choir were on hand in full force and rendered in their excellent style the hymns in Mass in F. The solos were well taken, especially one by Mr. J. J. O'Neill "Not ashamed of Christ." Father McMenamin took for his text the words: "Come ye blessed of my Father possess the kingdom prepared for you." and preached a very impressive sermon, one that will not soon be forgotten by those who had the pleasure to hear it. At the conclusion of Mass the following address and a purse were presented to him by the people of the Simcoe mission.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SIMCOE, ONTARIO, TO REV. D. P. McMENAMIN, P.P.

SUNDAY, JAN. 31st, 1897. REV. AND DEAR FATHER— It is not that all equally rejoice in the consolation of hope for true justice is created, at this time of this world would mislead us; not with its toys of prosperity perhaps but with the whip of adversity. Obedience promptly fully gives us the most beautiful thing that walks the earth, and leaving us dear Father in compliance with the request of His Lordship our beloved Bishop O'Connor, we regret your loss with all the heart we have yet not a word of complaint or censure fell from your lips.

"The way to bliss lies not on beds of down." (Quoted.) We not only wish to express our regret but also to approach in this manner to hand your dear Father this purse as a visible token of our love for a pious and virtuous Priest, of prayer and good example who has always been a ready and devoted guide in our spiritual affairs during what seems so short a period.

It is but fair to mention that you have materially decreased our debt also. May the spirit of courage and perseverance and Almighty God's peace and blessing always remain with you in your fields of labor. "For priests' sins said are patterns for the rest, The gold of Heaven who bear the God improved." (Chaucer.)

Trusting that we will always remember your in our poor prayers and that you will not forget us and asking your blessing Dear Father upon ourselves and families and to the members of the League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the members of branch 231 of the C. M. B. A., both of which you established here we beg leave to subscribe this farewell.

On behalf of the congregation, J. C. O'NEILL, CORNELIUS ELLIOTT and others. The address was read by Mr. W. E. Kelly and the purse was presented by Mr. J. C. O'Neill.

In presenting the purse Mr. O'Neill said—Rev. Father, in handing you this purse on behalf of the people of this mission, I wish to say that it contains a small gift from nearly every family in the mission and from the young men and women who are doing for themselves. The purse is not a large one but is a silent proof of the warm place you hold in the affections of the people of this mission.

Father McMenamin thanked the people for their kind address and generous purse. He said he did not expect it, but it was no surprise to him as he had on two occasions in the past been the recipient of the same proof of the warm feeling that existed in Simcoe for him. He spoke very highly of his successor, Father Foster, who, he said, was a promising young priest, and was coming amongst his own people and that they should be proud of him, one of God's anointed. Some may say he is too young a priest to make a success of the Simcoe mission, but, said he, Father Foster will succeed, and the best proof I can give you is that he is being sent here by Bishop O'Connor. If Bishop O'Connor had any doubts he would not send him. If he does not succeed I will be very much surprised to hear it. He then gave his blessing to those present and shook hands with each.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

Annual Meeting at the Head Office.

Substantial Gains During the Year.

The annual meeting of the North American Life Assurance Company was held at its head office in Toronto, Tuesday, Jan. 26. Mr. John L. Blaikie, President, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. William McCabe, Secretary.

The Directors' report presented at the meeting showed marked proofs of continued progress and solid prosperity in every leading branch of the company's business. Details of the substantial gains made by the company during the past year are more particularly referred to in the remarks of the President and the report of the Consulting Actuary.

Summary of the financial statement and balance sheet for the year ended December 31st, 1896:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Cash income \$ 611,788 08; Expenses (including death claims, endowments, matured investment policies, profits and all other payments to policyholders) 436,845 14; Assets 2,516,833 41; Reserve fund 1,991,020 00; Net surplus for policyholders 421,645 20.

WILLIAM McCABE, Managing Director. Audited and found correct. JAS. CARVILLE, M.D., Auditor.

Mr. W. T. Standen, of New York, the company's consulting actuary, in his full and detailed report of the year's operations, said: "During the past year you paid dividends on the surplus three-year participating policies, and also on maturing ten and fifteen year accumulation investment policies. These settlements were for satisfactory amounts, which compare very favorably indeed with the results attained by the best managed companies. Nevertheless, after making these relatively large payments for matured investment policies, you have been able to close the year with an increased surplus to your credit. I have examined the investment policies whose dividend periods mature or expire in 1897, and beg leave to recommend that the sum appropriated to meet and to pay the dividend obligations accruing thereon; which amount I have properly allotted to the individual policies entitled thereto."

"The amount of your net business for 1896—\$2,603 policies, insuring the sum of \$3,551,900—would have been extremely gratifying under the most favorable business conditions. It is over a half a million dollars in excess of the business of the previous year. To have accomplished such a result under the unfavorable business conditions that prevailed, shows that the plans and operations of the company are becoming better known and are being adapted to the success is attracting to you many of the brightest and most successful agents."

"Your results show a good surplus earning power. This means that your business is in fact, it is the crucial test to which a life insurance company has to submit, and it is most gratifying to see that, year after year, you meet and exceed it."

"My attention has been drawn to the modified form of commercial policy. I heartily approve of the change, and feel sure it will be helpful to your business. It is the specialty with which you meet the requirements of persons of moderate means (who generally have to content themselves with membership in an outward assessment association), and it is the form of policy adapted to the wants of this large class of people, who cannot otherwise hope to make provision for those dependent upon them."

The President, Mr. John L. Blaikie, in moving the adoption of the report, said: "I am fully warranted in congratulating every policyholder and every person interested in the company upon the splendid position which it has attained, and upon the results of the past year's business."

"An examination of the figures before you reveals many most interesting and important particulars. The business of the year just closed with that of the previous year, viz., 1895, we have the following results: Assets increased, \$216,916 26, or over 9 per cent. Cash income increased, \$60,309 84, or over 10 per cent. New insurance issued increased, \$542,110, or over 18 per cent. Total assets in force increased \$1,714,785, or over 10 per cent. Reserve fund increased \$195,704, or over 10 per cent. Payments to policyholders increased \$150,459 34, or over 14 per cent. "In no former year have such magnificent results been attained."

"All will admit that the primary and main object of life insurance is to secure from the want and in some cases provide a competency to wives and families when the husband and father is cut off by death. Hence, it is of the very first importance for any person investing his money in life insurance to do so in a sound, strong company, so that when he is removed his loved ones shall receive promptly and in full the amount for which he has been paying."

"It is much to be regretted that an American assessment concern, which was professing to give life insurance while collecting inadequate premiums, has been forced to raise the assessments to two or three times what it formerly assessed, and in many cases to four or five times more. Members in Canada will, in all probability, have either to pay these large assessments or drop out. In many cases doubtless this great injustice has fallen at a time when insurance was most required. Those members who are now old and who have been trusting implicitly in their certificates will not be able to pay the proposed increase, and the result will be that the company, and thus the policy, will be denied entirely its benefits; while others will be so embarrassed in health that even if they had the means to pay the premium to continue they would not do so."

"A report by J. Howard Hunter, Inspector of Insurance for the Ontario Government, and Inspector of Friendly Societies, has been recently issued. In the volume, pages 206 to 213 C. is a special report upon one society. The remarks made by him in that report are equally applicable to many of the large assessment companies, and are eminently worthy of the study of the students who are taking out policies in such companies, as they have only to seriously consider the facts and figures there given to be convinced that the concerns in question must ultimately utterly fail to meet the obligations they have already incurred."

"In very marked contrast to this stands the North American Life Assurance Company. The financial strength of a company may be seen by the relation of its assets to its liabilities. In this respect the North American exceeds that of its chief competitors in Canada, having \$120 for each \$100 of liability."

"All life insurance companies experience a large number of terminations each year. But it is characteristic of the business of the North American Life that it is of a relatively stable character, and the main feature of the past year's work is increased stability. "Taking the percentage of terminations in insurance issued in ten leading companies, and the North American Life is the lowest of them all. This indicates that when a person insures in the North American Life he is in one of the best life insurance companies in Canada, and that his wisest course is to continue his policy in that company."

"Another inference to be drawn from an examination is that the company's agents are not only careful in their selection of insurance amongst those who are likely to continue their policies, and have not resorted to the too common practice of 'rolling in' applications simply for the purpose of making a big showing for the purpose of the year, but that the company has given great satisfaction to their holders. It may, perhaps, be remembered that when this company began this plan of insurance some rival companies spoke disparagingly of its temptations. For several years, however, these same companies have, under one name or another, been practically doing the same kind of business, which is a tribute to the good judgment and foresight of the North American Life."

"You will notice that the amount of real estate held by the company is small, but a slight increase over last year, and is small when compared with our leading competitors. "When we examine the rentals earned by these companies and the North American, it will be found that our earnings are largely in excess of any of them. I think that is the best possible proof which could be given that our real estate is one of our best assets, and that the investments of the company were carefully made. I feel satisfied when we dispose of our real estate it will result in realizing to the company a handsome profit."

"There is another point of comparison which will show favorably for our company, that is, as to the relative profit earnings. I am satisfied that those interested in the company have every reason to feel exceedingly gratified by the very high profit condition which it holds at the present moment."

Mr. J. N. Lake, in moving a vote of thanks to the company's Provincial Managers, Inspectors and Agency Staff, said: "This company has been well served by its outside staff during 1896, as witnessed by the largely increased business, and I am confident that the splendid work they have done, but what they are doing, for I find that, so far this year, the new business is largely in excess of the whole amount received in January last year. That our agents have been doing a careful business, as stated by the President, is proved by making a comparison of the outstanding and deferred premiums to the total premium sum."

"It will be found that in the North American the percentage is the lowest, namely, 18, while the highest is 22.15. This company closes its books promptly at December 31st, and therefore its figures represent a forcible business at the close of the year, and is entirely opposed to the improper practice of keeping open its books for business after the close of the year, as it is practiced some companies are in the habit of doing."

Mr. Galley's report on the company's loans and real estate was submitted. The report showed that from an examination of the loan ledger he found the interest well paid, and that it was the exception to find a loan with interest in arrear, indicating that great care had been exercised in making loans and in subsequently looking after them."

The real estate he considered one of the company's best assets, and when disposed of would certainly result in a handsome profit, it having been taken into account at very low cost. As the properties were bringing a good return it was recommended to retain them, as no better investment could be secured."

As one of the company's oldest policyholders, he congratulated his fellow members on their great success and the satisfaction it had afforded him. He said that the investment policies by the handsome dividends paid them."

James Thorburn, M.D., Medical Director, presented a full and interesting report of the mortality experience of the company since its organization, which illustrated fully the care which had been exercised in the selection of the company's business."

After the usual vote of thanks had been passed, the outgoing directors took place, after which the newly-elected board met, and Mr. John L. Blaikie was unanimously elected President, and the Hon. G. W. Allan and Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q. C., Vice-Presidents."

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of musical merchandise would do well to inspect the superb and very varied assortment carried by this firm in their handsome premises at 148 Yonge St. Their stock is replete in almost endless variety with a full line of stringed instruments, violins, violoncellos and "double bass" size harps, guitars, banjos and mandolins. Their organ and brass band supplies, snare, kettle and bass drums. Their pianos are of a very high order and are said to be the best that money, material and skilled labor can produce. Their church pipe organs this firm has come to the front in producing organs of light touch and splendid action with exquisite voicing of each stop in faithful assimilation in tone to the instrument represented, whether it be oboe, clarinet or trumpet. The business of this firm began with a very modest starting out in 1849, nearly half a century ago, and now in the town of Oshawa they have the finest factory of its kind in the Dominion with a floor space of nine acres and giving employment to nearly six hundred hands."

A Five Shilling Grant. The new English Education Bill proposes to give to Voluntary Schools a grant of 5 shillings per child.

ATTENTION INVESTORS

... A Safe Investment ...

To those intending to become shareholders in the Rosland Gold Mining Development and Investment Company, Limited, notice is given that the shares now selling for 15 cents will shortly be advanced to 20 cents, and under no circumstances will shares be allotted at less than price advertised.

Our plan is purely mutual, all stockholders participating equally in the profits.

Mining Risks Compared.

Some people think that an investment in gold mines is of the nature of gambling. The opinion is a mistaken one. If an investor takes care to see that the mine he invests in is properly equipped in capital, is managed by practical men, directed by really trustworthy people, and shows sufficient development to a certain that it probably will prove a real mine, he takes no more risk than in engaging in a dry goods, grocery or hardware business. The late Hon. John Macdonald, one of Toronto's most successful wholesale merchants, some years ago stated that after a twenty years' acquaintance with the careers of men engaging in commercial life he had found that 60 per cent. lost all or most of the money they put into business; that 35 per cent. got out barely holding their own or making but little, and that only 5 per cent. actually made money. Talk about risks! Gold mining, especially when undertaken with moderate care, does not present the risks of ordinary business enterprises.

We should be pleased to have you give our plan your careful consideration, and to receive your subscription at an early date. Par value of shares \$1.00, fully paid and non-assessable, and subject to no further call. Price per share for a short time 15 cents, in blocks of not less than 100. Send for information to the

Rosland Gold Mining Development and Investment Co. 114 YONGE STREET.

Stereopticon Views of Ireland, WITH EXPLANATORY LECTURE - BY- Rev. W. P. Dougherty of Syracuse, N. Y. INTERPRETED WITH APPROPRIATE MUSIC AND SONGS, - IN - St. Michael's College Hall, ON MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15th, 1897. TICKETS, - 25 CTS. PROCEEDS TO BE APPLIED TO GYMNASIUM. Doors open at 7.30. To commence at 8.

Musical. CLAXTON'S MUSIC STORE, 197 YONGE street. LOT OF MUSIC ROLLS AT 15c - ALSO variety of new styles at reduced prices. FINE TONED SPANISH GUITAR AND SET of hand bells very cheap. BASSON SLIDE TROMBONE, ALSO BASSON Duplex (valve and slide combined), each \$30. A GOOD GUITAR, SLIGHTLY USED, in perfect condition. \$4 a bargain. SELF-PLAYING PARLOR ORGAN, WITH music, \$15, regular price \$20. BANJOS, GUITARS, MANDOLINS, AMERICAN make from \$4 up. ALL KINDS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS RE-paired in first-class style. Claxton's Music Store, 197 Yonge street.

Sental. A. McLEAREN, DENTIST, 215 YONGE ST. FIRST-CLASS \$10 sets teeth for \$5. FAIR CASH 25c - 50c FAREWELL TO Ireland; the two new and pretty songs. Send for sample, O. E. Henderson, Editor, 20,000. Send for sample, O. E. Henderson, Editor, "The Enticement," 38 Winchester street, Toronto.

Teachers Wanted. HAVE YOU BEEN A COPY OF "THE NEW TRAVELER'S COMPANION" at the publisher's office and Learning work in public schools. Circulation, 20,000. Send for sample, O. E. Henderson, Editor, "The Enticement," 38 Winchester street, Toronto.

LEMAYRE'S PHARMACY. HEADQUARTERS: 256 Queen Street West, Opp. Fire Hall. East Branch - 144 Queen St. East, near George St. West Branch - 491 Queen St. W., cor. Bloor St. W. PHONES - 1285, 2305, 5621. Specialty - Prescriptions and Genuine Drugs and Medicines. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPENTER WORK Executed promptly by JOHN HANRAHAN, No. 25 Maitland Street, TORONTO. Telephone 8558. Miss Coffey. TEACHER OF PIANO. Terms - \$3.00 per quarter to commence. 177 BLOOR ST. E.

You Don't Mind Punctures With Dunlop Tires. Because they are made on a common sense principle—you can repair them thoroughly and quickly with no other tools than your hands. You get right at the seat of the trouble without any delay or difficulty, can see exactly what is wrong and make it right without any guesswork. You don't need to mix the hole larger before you can mend it (queer idea, that!) You find everything about Dunlop tires thoroughly practical and satisfactory. For your own comfort's sake, try them—we guarantee them thoroughly. The American Dunlop Tire Co., 36 AND 38 LOMBARD STREET, TORONTO.

SEE UNCONDITIONAL THE NEW ACCUMULATIVE POLICY ISSUED BY THE Confederation Life Association OF TORONTO. IT IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS from the date of issue. IT IS ABSOLUTELY AND AUTOMATICALLY NON-FORFEITABLE. Full information furnished upon application to the Head Office or any of the Company's Agents. W. O. MACDONALD, AGENT. J. K. MACDONALD, MANAGER.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY LIMITED. ESTABLISHED UNDER LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY. CAPITAL, - \$2,000,000. Office, No. 78 Church Street, Toronto. DIRECTORS: HON. SIR FRANK SMITH, Chairman, President, ROGER O'KEEFE, Vice-President, WM. T. KIELY, JOHN F. OY, EDWARD STOCK. Solicitor: JAMES J. FAY, Q.C. Deposits Received from 20c upwards, and interest at current rates allowed thereon. Money loaned in small and large sums at reasonable rates of interest, and on easy terms of repayment, on Mortgages on Real Estate, and on the Collateral Security of Bank and other Stocks, and Government and Municipal Debentures, Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debentures purchased. No Valuation Fee charged for inspecting property. Office Hours - 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays - 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m. JAMES MASON, Manager.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE. YOU WANT SEEDS? SAVED TIME AND MONEY The leading Catalogue in Canada. Tells about Best and Rarest seeds known. Seeds by Mail - safe arrival guaranteed. The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd. LEADING MERCHANTS Toronto, Ont. "Canada's Greatest Seed House." MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills. MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills. FRIDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF MARCH next, will be the last day for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills. CHARLES CLARKE, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. Toronto, 15th January, 1897.

DOMESTIC READING.

Mercy as well as justice lies at the heart of Divine retribution. The mind of the scholar, if you would have it large and liberal, must come in contact with other minds.—Longfellow.

Let my mind be charitable, that God may accept me; let my actions express it, that man may be benefited.—Foltham.

Those who bestow too much application on trifling things become generally incapable of great ones.—La Rochefoucauld.

That the moral law is the unchanging law of progress in human society is the lesson which appears to be written over all things.

God tries us severely sometimes, but never beyond our strength. And He is not like us poor mortals—He never forgets mercy in justice.

Whatever God Himself has pleased to think worthy of His making, its fellow-creature, man, should not think unworthy of his knowing.—Boyle.

The growing good of the world is partly dependent on unhistoric acts, and that things are not so ill with you and me as they might have been is half owing to the number who lived faithfully a hidden life and rest in unvisited graves.

Keep the altar of private prayer burning. This is the very life of all piety. The sanctuary and family altars borrow their fires here, therefore let this burn well. Secret devotion is the very essence and barometer of vital and experimental religion.

The weaknesses of the strong are like the crevasses in a glacier; they have a general direction, but it is impossible to know certainly before hand the precise depth or importance of any of them, nor how far it may lead. Many a brave enterprise has gone to pieces upon the stupid, unforeseen obstinacy of a despised weakling.—F. Marion Crawford.

At ten years of age a certain boy began to work in a cotton factory. His hours were from six in the morning to six at night. Out of his first week's wages he bought the "Rudiments of Latin." At sixteen he could read Vigil and Horace. Then he read "Athena." He died in Westminster Abbey. His name was David Livingstone.

There are no arts, no gymnastics, no cosmetics which can contribute a tittle so much to the dignity, the strength, the ennobling of a man's looks as a great purpose, a high determination, a noble principle, an unquenchable enthusiasm. The soul that is full of pure and generous affections fashions the features into its own angelic likeness, as the rose by inherent impulse grows in grace, and blossoms into loveliness.

A rule for living happily with others is to avoid having stock subjects for disputation. It mostly happens, when people live much together, they have come to have certain set topics, around which, from frequent dispute there is such a growth of angry words, mortified vanity, and the like, that the original subject of difference becomes a standing subject for quarrel, and there is a tendency in all minor disputes to drift down to it.

A fever, a mutilation, a cruel disappointment, a loss of wealth, a loss of friends, seems at the moment unpaid loss, and unpayable. But the years reveal the deep remedial force that underlies all facts. The death of a dear friend, wife, brother, lover which seemed nothing but privation, somewhat later assumes the aspect of a guide or genius; for it commonly operates revolutions in our way of life, terminates an epoch of infancy or of youth which was waiting to be closed, breaks up a wonted occupation or a household, or style of living, and allows the formation of new ones more friendly to the growth of character. It permits or constrains the formation of new acquaintances, and the reception of new influences that prove of the first importance to the next few years; and the man or woman who would have remained a sunny garden flower, with no room for its roots and too much sunshine for its head, by the falling of the walls and the neglect of the gardeners made the banyan of the forest, yielding shade and fruit to wide neighborhoods of men.—Emerson.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formulae of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded those well known standard remedies by the World's Fair commissioners.

Death of Premier Flynn's Daughter.

QUEBEC, January 28.—Hon. E. J. Flynn, Premier of this Province, has been cruelly tried in family afflictions of late. About six months ago he lost one of his daughters, aged 14, and yesterday another daughter, aged 16, succumbed to peritonitis. The deceased, Miss Marie Octavie Caroline, had been ill for some time past.

Mrs. S. James, Seaford, suffered for years with what is called "old people's rash." She was treated by many physicians without any result. Mr. Fear, the local druggist, recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment, which relieved the irritation at once and speedily effected a permanent cure of the skin eruption. Mrs. James also says Dr. Chase's Ointment cured her of itching piles which she had been troubled with for years.

FIRESIDE FUN.

Mrs. Shears (in a jeweller's shop buying diamonds): "I wish my husband were here." Jeweller: "Is he an authority on diamonds, madam?" Mrs. Shears: "Not exactly. He is an editor, and knows past whenever he sees it."

We are not aware if Mr. Hooley's gift of gold plate to Westminster Abbey has been accepted by the Dean and Chapter, but we believe the condition attached to the special "Service of Plate" is that, in commemoration of the present, an annual sermon should be preached by the Dean on "The Beauty of Hooleyness."

Shortly after the Crimean War two officers who were quartered at Dublin drove on an outside car from the barracks to the North Wall Quay, a distance of about three miles, and on arrival presented the driver with a shilling. Pat fixed his eye attentively on the coin and ejaculated viciously: "Bad luck to the Coar of Rooshia!" "Why?" asked the officers. "Because, bedad, he has killed all the ginters at that used to be in tharmy."

The proverbial wit of the Irish jarvey (says the "Magnet Magazine") is oftentimes mixed with an undercurrent of stern reality that is as touching as it is eloquent. A gentleman driving through Sackville street, Dublin, on an outside car, commented on the wretched appearance of the horse. Said he: "Pat, you ought to be taken up for cruelty to animals, driving such an old arrow as that." "Begor sur," was the quick reply, "if I didn't drive that I'd be taken up for cruelty to a wife and six children."

The mistakes of readers unacquainted with literary technicalities are a source of amusement to the initiated. One ardent reader of Bronzo (says a librarian) applies to the loan of "Jane's Heirs" ("Jane Eyre"), whilst other borrowers hand in request forms for Lamb's "Essays of Eliza," "Accounts of Monte Christo," "Dark Errands" ("Knight Errant"), "Less Miserables," "Fairy Tales," and we have even been asked for Dickens' "Vanity Fair" and "Martin Copperfield."

"Can he take a fence?" the buyer inquired timidly of the man in attendance, for, from various reasons, the advertiser of the horse himself did not appear. "Take offence?" replied the seller, with a grin. "Why, I should say he could. That's just what the gov'nor's sellin' 'im for." "Why—er—what do you mean?" "Jest what I say miester. If that 'oss hadn't took offence at a 'armless bit of paper last week an' bolted, an' fractured missis's ribs an' killed one of the kids, 'e wouldn't a bin for sale."

The study of definitions presents many difficulties and obstacles to childish minds. "Spell 'ferment' and give its definition," requested the school-teacher. "F-e-r-m-e-n-t, ferment, to work," responded a ditainutive maiden. "Now place it in a sentence so that I may be sure you understand its meaning," said the teacher. "In summer I would rather play out of doors than ferment in the school-house," returned the small scholar with such doleful frankness and unconscious humor that the teacher found it hard to suppress a smile.

TEMPERATE POULTRY.

The oddest, and perhaps, the funniest law-suit on record occupied the attention of the Scotch court at Oban on December 18th, 1896. John Turner a poultry raiser, claimed damages to £60 from a local distillery company because it had been the cause of his hens and chickens becoming habitual drunkards. A little brook flowed from the distillery through the plaintiff's farm, and on six days in the week, he asserted, the water was so polluted with alcoholic refuse that the poultry which drank from it became regularly intoxicated. Turner told the story of the moral and physical downfall of his ducks and hens in lugubrious detail. It was a new hen which he had bought in Laggan that had led the whole flock astray. The defendant's lawyer interrupted at this point to suggest the poultry were afflicted with "gapes" which had been introduced by the Laggan hen. "Yes," responded the plaintiff, "whiskey gapes."

He went on to say that on Sundays when the distillery was not in operation the condition of his flock was pitiable, but Mondays were their worst days, for then they drank excessively and fell into the water frequently, and he had to employ a boy to look after them. They would take no food until they had first paid a visit to the brook. In fact their conduct was thoroughly reprehensible, and the ducks were no better than the hens. When they came back from the brook they spent the day in sleeping and fighting alternately. Turner admitted that he had some sober hens, but the drunken ones broke their eggs, in all, the demon alcohol had quite destroyed the profits of his business.

At the conclusion of the testimony the plaintiff triumphantly produced the wicked Laggan hen in court. The disolute creature was brought in in a large wicker cage and placed upon the bench in front of Sheriff Macavish who presided. This colloquy then took place. The plaintiff's lawyer asked: "Was this hen at the distillery this morning?"



Has for a Fifth of a Century Cured all forms of . . . KIDNEY and LIVER DISEASES. THE DREAD BRIGHT'S DISEASE Is but advanced Kidney Disease. Either is Dangerous. Both can be cured. If treated in time with Warner's Safe Cure.

"Anyone could see that," responded Turner. "Is it sober?" "It is not. The behaviour of the bird seemed to justify this answer. It set on the bottom of the cage, stretched its neck up through the bars, and crooned to itself in what the plaintiff termed "a maudlin style."

"How are the other hens to-day?" "Worse than this one." "Was this the only one you could bring to court." "Yes." "The rest were too drunk." "So that on the whole the Laggan hen is the worst?" "That is so."

"How do you account for that?" "She can stand it better." The counsel for the defence wished to read an article by Andrew Lang referring to a somewhat similar case. The other side objected as Mr. Lang was not present. The counsel replied that Mr. Lang had been summoned but had failed to appear. The court ruled out the evidence. When both sides had finished Sheriff Macavish confessed himself puzzled, or rather he said that the case being a peculiar one he would reserve his decision.

After the adjournment of the court somebody offered the wicked Laggan hen half a glass of whiskey, which he began to imbibe greedily and soon began cackling at a great rate, to the intense amusement of the bystanders. Such is in substance the version of this extraordinary case printed by the local newspapers.

Support of Irish Members.

LONDON, January 27.—The meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Edward Blake moved a resolution to the effect that every member of the party should sign a declaration that he did not undertake before election to maintain himself in Parliament without indemnity from the party fund; that he will not accept indemnity from any other fund than that of the Irish National Party, and that he is unable to attend to his parliamentary duties without indemnity, and that each signatory, so long as he remains a member of the party, shall be entitled to share equally in the amounts allotted to members from the indemnity fund, which the treasurer shall distribute in six monthly payments. The balance of the fund is to be disposed of by party resolution.

The motion was adopted by a vote of 32 to 5.

SLEEPlessness is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach with our purgative with a few doses of Farmeole's Vegetable Pills, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Received His Reward.

The Courier du Canada says: "The famous John O'Donohue, the witness of Dalton McCarthy before the Privy Council of Ottawa, on the Manitoba school question, has been rewarded by the Laurier Government. He has been appointed to a position in the Customs at Winnipeg. Thus are our persecutors rewarded."

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Farmeole's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indigestion.' One box entirely cured me. I can now eat anything I choose, without distressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Clover, peas, beans, vetches, lupinos and a few other plants absorb nitrogen from the air. The supply of nitrogen in the air is exhaustless and nitrogen is the most expensive plant food. Through the agency of bacteria, which develop in little nodules upon the roots of the plants named above, atmospheric nitrogen is assimilated. For success in growing these air nitrogen users the soil must be well drained and pulverized, potash, phosphoric acid and lime must be in plentiful supply, as must the germs of the proper bacteria and but a small stock of available soil nitrogen. If the proper bacteria are absent the plant is powerless to use atmospheric nitrogen. Every crop has two values, food and manurial. I sow the crop in and the entire manurial value is obtained, while if fed wisely the full food value and four-fifths of the manurial value are obtained. Food value plus four-fifths of the manurial value minus the cost of handling crop and manure under conditions prevailing in Canada will generally be greater than the full manurial value, hence the wisdom of feeding rather than turning under a crop which farm stock will relish. Whether the crop is pastured or cut and fed green makes no material difference. The manurial effect of roots and stubble of a green crop is always considerable.

Rich, light, loam with a great abundance of humus will grow fine watermelons provided there is good surface, drainage. Heavy dressings of fine well decomposed old manure are always in order when large watermelons are to be grown, and even when the land is rich such dressings pay well. The old practice of digging out large holes, filling them with well-rotted manure, and making hills on this manure is too slow, tedious and expensive to be practised on a large scale. Extensive raisers of melons throw the land into beds ten feet wide, open the water furrow deep and wide, fill it with fine thoroughly rotted manure and very rich compost and then bed on it. This bed for the reception of the seed should be made several weeks in advance of seed-planting. Horse manure, cottonseed meal, cow manure, ashes, hog manure and acid phosphatic may be used in any mixture for the hills, but be careful how you use kainit. Kainit retards if it does not stop fermentation, and it want all fermentation of the manure accomplished before planting the seed over it. The rows should not be less than ten feet apart, and the land burned readily they had better be wider. Ten feet apart in the row is a good distance for the hills. If the soil is especially suited to growing melons, they may be grown with chemicals alone; not otherwise. The soil must have plenty of humus. In the home-made chum you have the oil and blood, the oil is of no use as a fertilizer, but the blood has value on account of the nitrogen it contains. There is little difference between the home-made and the factory chum. Lands that have been exhausted of their humus by crops immediately preceding the melons cannot be expected to give maximum yields. Be very careful how you apply salt to your land. By experimenting you may find its application does harm.

To raise Jerusalem artichokes plant exactly as you do Irish potatoes. Make the rows three and a half feet apart and drop the pieces of artichoke root eighteen inches apart in the row, covering them two inches deep. If the land is very rich or heavily manured, you will get a big crop, 400 to 1,000 bushels per acre, but do not expect a big crop on poor land. Artichokes, like all other vegetables, require high manuring or very rich land for maximum crops.

Soils have but very little capacity for holding nitrogen in soluble compounds as nitric acid and ammonia, while ordinarily phosphoric acid and potash are easily held, says Prof. W. P. Brooks, of Agricultural College. The bank which holds the phosphoric acid and potash is "solid," but not so with nitrogen. To endeavor to accumulate a working nitrogen capital by the application of soluble materials such as nitrate of soda is folly; but such capital is desirable, and its accumulation in manures, stubble and roots of grass and clover, green crops to be plowed under, &c., is sound practice. Green manuring cannot increase the quantity of phosphoric acid or potash, as the plants returns only what is received from the soil; neither does the plant prevent their loss, as the soil has the capacity for their retention. As green manuring plants are vigorous growers, the feeding roots are provided with an acid which exerts a powerful solvent action. The myriads of roots ramify throughout the soil, dissolving phosphoric acid and potash as they grow.

SORE FEET.—Mrs. E. J. Neill, New Arragh, P.Q., writes: "For nearly six months I was troubled with burning aches and pains in my feet so such an extent that I could not sleep at night, and my feet were badly swollen, could not wear my boots for weeks. At last I got a bottle of Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL and resolved to try it, and to my astonishment I got almost instant relief, and the one bottle accomplished a perfect cure."

Chats With the Children.

A SHORT MEMOIR. "Children who read my lay. Thus much I have to say. Each day and every day. Do what is right! Right things in great and small: Then, though the sky should fall, Sun, moon, and stars, and all, You shall have light."

This further I would say: Be ye tempted as you may. Each day, and every day. Speak what is true! True things in great and small: Then, though the stars should fall, Sun, stars, and moon, and all, Heaven would show through.

Figs, as you see and know, Do not on thistles grow, And though the blossoms blow White on the tree, Grapes never, never yet, On the limbs of thorns were set: So if you a good name would get, Good you must be.

Life's journey, through and through, Speaking what is just and true, Doing what is right to do Unto one and all

When you work and when you play, Each day and every day; Then peace shall glide your way, Though the sky should fall

ALICE CART.

THE MUSICAL TREE THAT GROWS IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS has a leaf of peculiar shape, and pods with split or open edges. The wind passing through these creates the sound which gives the tree its name. In Barbadoes there is a valley filled with these plants, and when the trade winds blow across the island a constant moaning, deep toned whistle is heard, which, in the still hours of the night, has a weird and unpleasant effect.

A species of Aecidia, growing abundantly in the Soudan, is also called by the same name. Its shoots are frequently by the agency of the larva of the forest insect, distorted in shape, and swollen into a globular bladder from one or two inches in diameter. After the insect has emerged from a little circular hole in the side of the swelling, the opening, played upon by the wind, becomes a musical instrument, equal in sound to a sweet-toned flute.

THE MAJORITY OF TRUTH. The noble-hearted sees in earth A paradise before his eyes; The dreams to which his soul gives birth, He fondly hopes to realize; He dedicates his burning youth To glorify the majority of Truth! JAMES CLARKE MANGON.

MILLAR'S LOVE FOR ART WHEN A BOY. Mrs. Fanny Schmid, daughter of "The Author of 'Rory O'More,'" contributes a paper of reminiscences of Lover to the February Century. Mrs. Schmid says: A little original pencil sketch, drawn in five minutes for me by "Johnny" Millar (the late Sir John Millar) when he was a boy of ten, is a pretty remembrance of his precocious talent. "Johnny" was always restless and uneasy in any company until some compassionate person provided him with a pencil and an unlimited supply of paper; then he was quite happy, and covered whole quires of paper in an hour or two with often really charming sketches from the almost inexhaustible store of his happy fancy.

IN HOLLAND. It is customary in Holland to announce the birth of baby boy by hanging a red pin cushion outside the door. If the baby is a girl the pin cushion is white.—Ladies' Home Journal.

KNOW THE "SMALL GRACES" OF LIFE. Young men should not get the idea that to know the "small graces of life" is useless or frivolous. What we call the "social graces" are very valuable to a young man. That is the great trouble with young fellows who are earnest: they are too earnest and upon all occasions. They can have a high aim in life, a lofty purpose, and yet not close themselves up to all social pleasures or amusements. Girls feel uncomfortable, and pardonably so, when they go to a concert or any other form of entertainment with young men who constantly make mistakes in little things. The small rules and laws which must be observed on all social occasions are not to be frowned down; they are important, and a young fellow makes a great mistake when he considers them beneath him or unworthy of his attention.—Edward W. Beck in the Ladies' Home Journal.

Edward W. Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal tells of a number of stories that have been written in books for boys. They are all silly and all wicked. But they are average children's stories:—"Oscar's Sunday Flowers" told the story of a boy who picked flowers on Sunday, and that finally made him an unsuccessful man for life! "Jim's Confession," or "Boy Who Lied," was the story of a lie. Poor little Jim told a lie to his mother

one day, and that settled him. His tortures are pictured through one hundred and forty eight pages, until he at last repents. But men and women shun him, and he is always known as "Jim, the Liar."

THE HOPEFUL NANNY. Nanny has a hopeful way—Bright and busy Nanny, When I cracked the cup to-day, She cried out in her hopeful way, "It's only crack—don't fret, I pray—Sunny, cherrry, Nanny!"

Nanny has a hopeful way, So good and sweet and canny, When I broke the cup to-day, She answered in her hopeful way, "Well, 'twas cracked, I'm glad to say—Kindly, merry Nanny!"

Nanny has a hopeful way,—Quite right, little Nanny, Cups will crack and break away; Frotting doesn't mend or pay, Do the best you can, I say, Busy, loving Nanny!

NOTHING is more essential to the growing boy or girl's health than vigorous exercise. It is when the bracing air of winter cuts keenly, that the young blood courting takes control. Then it is that comes the charm of the ringing steel upon the ice, as the skater, beneath the stars, glides merrily on. Down the steep hill with cheers shoot the sleds, and then, oh! the joy of dragging them up! up hill and down hill, now have the same glad meaning to youth, with its life all in the present. Gladness is in the air, and the glory of life is in its health and joys grasped. Our rough northern winter thus becomes a long continued pleasure, invigorating and spurting into action our every energy, it is no wonder that the children of northern climates have ever been healthful, and that when they grow up to manhood are strong, vigorous men, the leaders of progress. There must be, too, a more clinging love to such hearts: they must be more actively earnest for native land in after years than is the child of the tropics.—The Orphan's Douquet, Boston.

NIGHT IN THE DESERT.

R. Talbot Kelly, the English artist who illustrated Slatin Pasha's "Fire and Sword in the Soudan," has written a paper for the February Century, which he calls "In the Desert With the Bedouin." Mr. Kelly has drawn a number of striking pictures for the article. A bit of his description is as follows: Night in the desert is very solemn. Surrounded by these sandy wastes melting in the gloom, the silence of nature is almost painful, and the occasional howl of a jackal or neigh of a succeeding steed, while the wonderful rattle of atmosphere makes the stars appear of such unusual size and nearness that one feels oppressed with a sense of lonely loneliness. I am often asked how I occupy my time in the desert; my reply is, "Painting." Everything is paintable, and the desert is always beautiful. Infinitely varied in texture and local color, prolific of wild flowers and insect life, its interest is unending, while its trackless expanse undulating to the horizon seems like an ocean suddenly petrified into absolute rest, and impresses the mind with a sense of vastness and repose which nothing, in my opinion, can equal. Again, as the effects of varying weather pass over the silent land, how perplexing are the quick transitions from gray to gold as passing sunbeams play hide-and-seek among its billows, or when the heat of day gives place to the violets and yellows of sunset! Added to the intrinsic beauty of the desert itself are the innumerable "subjects" always ready to hand—now a goatherd watching his flock, or a party of Arabs exercising their horses about the tents domestic duties in full swing; a negro slave roasting coffee over a fire of coals; black-robed women ditting from tent to tent; or a group of gaily dressed children, the girls playing "knucklebones" in the sand, the boys, as usual, indulging in the mischief readiest to hand. Everywhere a picture! An artist's paradise indeed, the only drawbacks of which are one's utter inability to accomplish a tittle of the subjects surrounding one, and the discomforts and hardships of its life.

conditions

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 50c. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

The Press.

Read by the author at the annual dinner of the Boston Press Club, Jan. 29, 1897.

Truth left the starlight for the morn,  
Man o'ermore to bliss;  
And Liberty and Law were born  
When came to earth the Press.

The ridge from out the shadow grew,  
And all the world was bright,  
When dreaming Franklin found the  
true  
Increase of living light.

As armies marching to the noon  
The moving types rolled on;  
And left behind one common foe.  
The light of ages gone.

Thrones reared in darkness, crime,  
and guilt,  
Whore's this engine swayed  
Fell in their weakness, and the hill  
Of swords bright ploughshares made.

The mind stood out! as stars that ring  
In cycles down the blue;  
This oracle for right dared fling  
The words that voiced the true.

Pulsations of a breathing world,  
It counted day by day,  
As Reason, with her gems impoared  
The multitudes on the way.

All that light thought its own might  
reared  
To him who loves the cloud,  
That so, the printed page might teach,  
And turn the soul to God.

Move on, O Press! your mission yet  
A higher place for man,  
Fair in Truth's realm, no bound is set  
To Wisdom's final plan.

—JAMES RILEY.

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Towards the close of a sultry summer day, a young man alighted from a travelling-carriage at a small inn in the village of Montorosa, in Italy. In reply to the obsequious landlord, with whom guests of the *milord* class were "like angels' visits, few and far between," he announced his intention of remaining for a couple of days, desired to be shown to his room, and ordered coffee to be served in the parlor. In a few minutes he descended to the public-room of the inn, and with much relish sipped the cup of refreshing coffee which the landlord had brought in; and declining the cigar proffered by the latter, proceeded to fill and light a favorite meerschaum, and blowing clouds of fragrant smoke towards the low ceiling, was soon immersed in a brown-study.

The traveller, whose name was Frank Melville, was about twenty-eight years of age, and a good specimen of manly beauty. Exactly six feet "in his stockings," his figure was so well proportioned that you did not give him credit for more than the average height. His short, light-brown hair fully framed a countenance ruddy with health and sparkling with good-humor; while the deep blue eyes shone with intelligence. He was an artist, and had seized the first opportunity to put into execution a long-cherished intention of making a tour in Italy; and the desire of beholding fresh scenes had induced him to turn aside considerably from the well-beaten route pursued by the ordinary tourist.

He had hitherto experienced great pleasure in his tour. But, nevertheless, when the shades of evening began to fall, he generally felt somewhat solitary, and longed for some companion with whom to compare notes and exchange ideas. On the particular evening on which our story opens, he felt more than usually low-spirited. A craving for some excitement took possession of him. But in the quiet, secluded village of Montorosa, what excitement, mental or physical, could be found?

There being no other way open to him of passing the time, he decided to try a stroll. The narrow, irregular street of the village was almost deserted; nothing was to be seen except some children playing in the sand, and geese walking in long procession, cackling as they went. Striding rapidly onward, Melville soon came to the outskirts of the village, and plunged into the adjoining forest. The luxuriant leafage of the stately trees, which were in the full vigor of their growth, naturally obtained his chief admiration. The air was scented with the odor of fresh resin and mosses; while a perfect stillness as of a sanctuary, prevailed, more fitted, however, to increase his depression, than to afford him the mental stimulus for which he craved. He had walked at a smart pace for some thirty minutes, when the sudden sinking of the sun and the deepening twilight warned him that it was time to retrace his steps. Turning back, he was soon conscious that he had lost his way, and began to lament his imprudence in venturing so far into an unknown and apparently trackless forest without having taken some bearings by which to shape his course.

Just then he was beginning to resign himself to a night under the trees, he discerned the smoke of a fire at no great distance, and heard in the still evening air the notes of a violin. A walk of a few minutes

brought him to the scene. In the shelter of the walls of an old ruined castle were seated some twenty or thirty gipsies, grouped in every variety of picturesque attitude round the customary triangle, from which a huge large pot over a wood fire. The men wore silken coats, ornamented with large silver buttons, which glittered in the firelight; the women—at least the younger ones—scarlet bodices and chemisettes trimmed with gold embroidery, and round their necks rows of glass beads. A few withered old crones, yellow and toothless, who served as foils to their younger companions, completed the band. As the fire gleamed and flashed on the picturesque group so bright with color, Melville longed for the pencil of a Salvator Rosa, that he might preserve the scene for ever on canvas.

The gipsy who had been performing on the violin ceased playing at the approach of Melville, and speaking in excellent Tuscan, invited him to be seated and join their primitive repast. Melville accepted the invitation as frankly as it was given. From boyhood, the Zingari, their origin, strange customs, and wanderings, had been a favorite subject of study with him. He had read many of the books describing these wonderful people, Borrow's *Zaneali* among the rest and was familiar with a considerable portion of the vocabulary of the Italian gypsies; indeed, the manners and habits of this roving race had always possessed for him a peculiar and fascinating interest.

In a few minutes Frank was discussing a portion of a hedgehog, which, rubbed with garlic and stuffed with walnuts, had been roasted on a spit over the fire.

"Where is Melita?" exclaimed the violin player, whose name was Orlando. "What has become of her?"

Our tourist was in the act of raising a cup of some very good Sicilian wine to his lips, when his look fell upon a vision of feminine beauty such as he had never before seen in his travels. Through the opening of a tent came a young girl, apparently not more than eighteen years of age. Slightly above the middle height, her slender, supple figure moved across the grassy carpet with bewitching grace. Large oriental eyes, full of liquid lustre, softly gleamed from beneath eyebrows black as night. The features were perfect in the contour. The finely chiselled nose, the lips "like Cupid's bow," the softly rounded chin, might have served as models to a modern Phidias. The abundant hair was of a lighter tint than the eyebrows, and of a rich, warm brown. The complexion was also somewhat lighter in color than the ordinary gipsy type, but still sufficiently dark to show that she came of Bohemian stock.

Gallantly springing to his feet and extending his hand, Melville offered to conduct her to a place at the evening meal, with an air as respectful as if he had been addressing an English duchess. But the gipsy girl refused the proffered hand, and seating herself by the side of her brother, gazed with some little curiosity at the stranger guest, and declined to partake of the repast.

Supper over the artist shared the contents of his large pouch with his hosts—there is no auror passport to the heart of a gipsy that to make him a present of tobacco—and then listened with unalloyed pleasure to the musical efforts of Orlando on the violin; at the same time he observed the effect of the weird instrumentation on the eloquent features of the Bohemian girl, which seemed to reflect all the varying emotions of the player.

Suddenly, it occurred to him that the lovely Melita in her national costume would form an admirable subject for a water-color sketch. Turning to Orlando, he inquired if he might come on the following morning to the camp and take a sketch of his sister. Melita overheard the whispered request, and her dusky cheek for a moment deepened with gratified vanity as she smilingly assented to the inquiring glance of her brother. When about to depart, Frank heard with some surprise that he was only a couple of miles from Montorosa, so confused had been his attempts to find his way through the labyrinth of trees. Orlando volunteered to conduct him to the outskirts of the wood; and, accepting the offer, he bade adieu to the lovely Melita. During Orlando's brief escort, Melville spoke little, for before his mind's eye was the eloquent glance of the gipsy girl. Even during the fitful watches of the night and in his disturbed dreams, Melita's face appeared to him again and again; and it was with unrefreshed sensations that the artist beheld the morning sun shining through the windows of the inn.

II.

"This is your last sitting, Melita." It was on the morning of the seventh day after Frank Melville had first met Zingari that these words were spoken. The young Scotchman was putting the finishing touches to a large water-color drawing representing Melita as a gipsy queen. The progress of the work had been watched by the tribe with mingled feelings of wonder and delight; and the girl's dark eyes had shone with pleasure and pride as she looked upon the life-like portrayal of her wondrous beauty.

The knowledge which the young artist possessed of gipsy manners and customs had placed him on a special footing with Melita and the other

members of the band, so that they almost regarded him as one of themselves, and referred to matters in his presence which they would have care fully shunned in the case any other 'house-dweller.' Melita would sometimes speak of the pleasures of her nomadic life; its liberty and freedom from care, its health-giving character, its opportunity for the studying of the changing seasons, the animals and birds abounding in the fields and woods; on which occasion Frank would feel his pulse beat faster until he almost yearned to resign the feverish and tumultuous life of cities, and, casting in his lot with those who dwell in tents, never more return to the walks of ordinary life.

In reply to his observation that this was her last sitting, the Zingari cast down her eyes, and murmured: "I am very sorry."

"Sorry, Melita! I can assure you that, as a general rule, the last sitting is always a day of rejoicing—at least to the sitters."

"But you will go away, now that the picture is finished?"

He was not certain, but he rather fancied that he saw a pearly tear as she spoke these words. "Well," he answered, "my stay here is coming to an end, I must admit; but I can afford a few more days. Come let us have a stroll." Slowly the pair walked in the direction of a running stream near the gipsy encampment.

Melita, I must make you some return for your good nature in sitting to me. What shall I give you?"

The girl's dark eyes flashed indignantly as she raised them to those of the speaker, and Melville beheld an expression on those lovely features which he had never seen before—an expression which warned him to be aware of the passionate Italian blood which coursed in the gipsy's veins. He therefore hastened to explain.

"Not money, Melita; I do not mean that—of course not. But what is there that you would like to have for your picture?"

Melita grasped both his hands within her soft warm palms, and looking fixedly at him, whispered: "Give me your picture, in return for mine. Then, when you are far away beyond the sea in your own country, that will remind me of these happy days and of the stranger who was so kind to me."

"I am glad that I can comply with your request at once," Melville answered; "but I wish that you had chosen something else. I am afraid my photograph is a poor recompense for all your patience and kindness in sitting to me. See, I have some with me in my pocket-book." With these words, Frank took a card from the book and handed it to her.

Melita gazed earnestly several moments at the young handsome lineaments—it was a capital likeness—and as she did so, her cheek became pale, and the hand which held the picture trembled visibly. Then placing the picture in her bosom, the Bohemian murmured: "It shall never leave my heart!" Adding, after a pause: "Come, let us return to the camp."

Tracing their steps, they walked on for some moments in silence. Melville was by no means a vain man, but of course he was not ignorant of the fact he was handsome. An unpleasant suspicion crossed his mind. "Can it be," he asked himself, "that this young girl has fallen in love with me?" Then, as he remembered her warm sensuous nature and the violence of her passions, he shuddered. But on the other hand, he had only known her seven days. However, he decided that it would best for him to depart at once, before any tender impression he had unwittingly made should sink too deeply for her peace of mind.

Melita was the first to break the silence. "Do you know why I asked you to return to the camp?" Then, without waiting for a reply, she continued: "I felt that I could not remain in safety near the water."

"In safety near the water! What in the world do you mean?" was her companion's astonished exclamation.

Smiling sadly, Melita answered: "Have you never felt an almost uncontrollable impulse—an impulse you could not account for—to do some rash act—to throw yourself from some dizzy height, or plunge in some rapid stream, and thus end at once and for ever all the cares and sorrows of life!"

"My youthful Melita," he said, "can scarcely have had trouble sufficient to cause her to seek relief from them in a sudden and violent death."

Again the Zingari shook her head sadly. "I know not," she said. "But had I been alone just now, I should have sought death in that running stream." Then, observing her companion's anxious look, a bright smile irradiated her expressive features as she said: "But do not be concerned; that moment is passed."

"For ever, I trust?" Melville gravely asked.

"Yes, for ever!"

They had now arrived at the camp. The startling confession to which he had listened during the last few minutes had strengthened Melville's resolve to leave the place without delay before further unpleasant incidents occurred. He would return to the inn in the village, and despatch a hasty note to Melita, saying that he was unexpectedly compelled to leave immediately for Bologna. In this way he hoped to avoid the awkwardness of a personal farewell.

Although he felt that such conduct might be termed shabby after the hospitality he had received from the gipsies, and Melita's kindness and good nature in sitting by the hour as the model for his picture, he felt also that anything was better than a scene. It was both an act of kindness and a duty to him in the end, as attachment he could not return. The first thing to be done, however, was to get possession of the picture. Turning to his companion, he said: "Melita, I am going to remove the picture to the village to-day."

A suspicious glance shot from her lustrous eyes. "You are going away—I feel it! I shall never see you again!"

The artist laid his hand on hers, and as he did so he felt the hand he held tremble. An irresistible temptation seized him, and he kissed her. He felt that he was taking a long—an overlasting farewell; and thus they parted, without an 'her word being spoken between them.

After he had proceeded some little distance, he turned and waved his hand to the girl, who still remained where he had left her, as motionless as a statue.

III.

Frank Melville was a man of prompt action. Within an hour of his return to the inn, he had left the village of Montorosa, first detaching a brief note to Melita, telling her that urgent business called him away, and regretting the necessity for his sudden departure. He then took up his quarters at a small village about twenty miles from his former halting place, and determined to remain there for a day or two, until he had decided on the future plans. He felt more depressed than he had thought possible, in consequence of parting from the charming Zingari. In vain did he endeavour by writing, reading, and sketching to banish her image from his thoughts. Wherever he went or whatever he did, the gipsy girl's face was always before him.

On the evening of the third day after he had left Montorosa, he was seated in the little parlour in the village inn. He had hired two rooms, his bedroom being immediately behind the sitting-room, and both on the ground-floor. The landlord entered and said a visitor wished to see him. While Frank was wondering who it could be, a step was heard in the passage, and a young gipsy brushed past the landlord and confronted his guest. It was Orlando! His swarthy countenance wore an expression of bitter vindictiveness.

Melville held out his hand, and ut—ed a welcome in gipsy language. But Orlando took no notice of the outstretched hand or the young Scotchman's salutation. His left hand played nervously with a long bright knife which was stuck loosely in his belt. "Where is Melita?"

The words were uttered in an intense whisper while his cold black eyes, lurid with some hidden emotion, were fixed on Melville as if he would read his inmost thoughts.

"Melita! Is she not with you? I have not seen her since I left the camp."

The gipsy paused. Then he asked, "Is that the truth?"

Melville sprang to his feet, his face aflame with anger. "If you were not Melita's brother, I would throw you out of the window!" was his passionate exclamation.

Again the gipsy paused, perfectly unmoved by the angry reply. He had never lifted his piercing eyes from Melville's face during the interview. Apparently satisfied, he now extended his hand, and said, "I believe you."

"But stay, Orlando," Melville replied. "Tell me, what has happened?" "Where is Melita?"

"I only know that she left the camp directly she received your letter."

"And where are you going now?"

"To find her, if I can," suddenly replied Orlando, as he strode rapidly from the room, leaving Frank a prey to the most torturing suspense and anxiety. But this was not of long duration. As he sat by the window musing on the strangeness of the girl's sudden disappearance, the shadow of a human figure was projected upon the newspaper which lay unheeded at his feet. Looking up, he beheld Melita! Hastening to the door he opened it, and led her into the room.

"Have you seen your brother Orlando?" he asked.

"Orlando here?" came in accents tremulous with fear from the girl's white lips, as she slowly sank into Melita's arms in a half-fainting condition. Speedily recovering herself, however, she darted an apprehensive glance towards the door, and said: "If he finds me here, he will kill you!"

"Calm yourself—don't be alarmed, Melita; no harm shall happen to Orlando's nature! Forgive me for coming to you, but I longed so much to see you! I felt that I must see you, or die! You know you promised to come again to the camp."

"I know I did, Melita; but I asked as I thought for the best. I wished to spare us both the pain of a parting."

A faint, gratified smile broke over the wan features of the gipsy as Melville uttered the word "both."

"But you appear fatigued," he continued, "I fear you are ill. You can tell me another time—to-morrow—how you found me. Meantime, I will

ECZEMA!  
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT



REV. CHAS. FISH  
Methodist Minister, Toronto

Few men better known or more highly esteemed in the ministerial ranks in Canada than the gentleman whose portrait accompanies this. Although now retired from the more active work in the ministry, he has held almost all the more important charges throughout Ontario as a pastor in the Methodist Church. He is one of the pioneer preachers. A few words of his to fellow-sufferers will be taken in the spirit which he intends them, feeling that in publishing to the world the great benefits he has derived from his great cure he is but doing his first duty to man, and, in a measure, fulfilling the old command, "Do unto others," etc.

About ten years ago I felt the beginnings of what is commonly known as Eczema. The disease commenced in my ears and spread entirely over both sides of my head and also developed on my hands. During those ten years I was a great sufferer. I tried many supposed remedies and some of the best physicians—specialists on skin diseases—treated me. Beyond affecting temporary relief, I received no more benefit and all failed to effect a cure. Some time ago I was led from reading and investigating some reliable testimonies I read in the newspapers to try Dr. Chase's celebrated Ointment. The first box gave me so much relief that I felt warranted in persevering. As I write this I am just commencing on the fifth box, and, judging from the rapid improvement effected, I am certain that before the box is completed I shall be completely cured. I think my cure almost a marvel, and shall be pleased at any time to answer any inquiry from like cause. Having suffered so much myself, I give this testimony for the benefit of others.

CHAS. FISH,

192 Dunn Avenue, Toronto.

Methodist Minister.

OBITUARY.

MRS. TIMOTHY O'LEARY.

Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, a native of Ireland who came to Canada in 1837, died at the residence of her daughter Mrs. W. F. McCullough, near Londale, on Thursday 21st inst. She was in good health up to within two days of her demise. The remains were taken to St. Mary's church, Hastings where high mass was said by the Rev. Father Connelly, thence to the R. O. cemetery, Warkworth and placed beside her husband. By her death six children are left to mourn their loss, namely: John and Daniel, of Fercy; Mrs. W. F. McCullough, Londale; Mrs. McGuinness and Mrs. McGillen, of Chicago.

MR. JAMES BOLGER, PROTON.

The Arthur Enterprise announces with regret the death of Mr. James Bolger, Sr., of the 2nd Con. of Proton. On Saturday 16th inst., about nine o'clock in the evening he had a paralytic stroke from which he never rallied, and on Tuesday night, the 19 inst., his soul passed peacefully away, fortified by the last rites of the Catholic Church. Deceased was a native of the county Kilkenny, Ireland, and immigrated to this country in 1847, being then about nineteen years of age. The funeral, which took place on Friday, the 22nd inst., was the largest ever witnessed in this locality, over one hundred teams following the remains to St. Patrick's Church, Proton, where a Requiem Mass was offered up for the repose of his soul. He leaves a family of five sons and four daughters to mourn the loss of a loving father. His sons are Patrick, on the homestead; Matthew, of Dundalk; Michael, of West Luther, and Martin and James of Conn. The daughters are Mrs. P. J. Phelan, of Toronto; Mrs. W. J. Dennis, Mrs. J. P. Hughes and Miss Mary Bolger, of Detroit. The pall bearers were his three brothers, John and Patrick Bolger, of Guelph, and Martin Bolger, of Puslinch, and his three sons, Martin, of Conn; Michael of Luther, and Matthew of Dundalk. His remains were interred in the R. C. cemetery in Proton. R. I. P.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old, well-tried remedy Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of half a century proves that no other preparation of the kind stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

A. O. H. LADIES AUXILIARY DIV. NO. 3. To the editor of The Catholic Register. A very pleasant and instructive evening was spent by the members and the many friends of the Ladies Auxiliary div. No. 3, A.O.H. on last Tuesday evening in their hall, corner of Queen and Broadway avenue, on the occasion of the installation of officers for the coming year. The ceremony was conducted by Mr. Hugh Kelly, president of Div. No. 3 in a very pleasing and impressive manner. The musical part of the programme was contributed by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Misses Dumphrey, Brown, Isickson, McCabe, Mrs. Flavey and a juvenile quartette of club swimmers composed of Misses O'Brien, Quigley and the two Misses Richardsons, and by Messrs. Roach, Conlon, Harris, O'Keefe and O'Reilly needless to say in a very satisfactory manner. But the treat of the evening was furnished by the Rev. Father Lynott, who in a splendid address brimful of the spirit of Irish patriotism, urged upon his hearers, the advantages to be gained by connecting themselves with such an organization as the Ancient Order of Hibernians reminding them of the fact that that society had sprung into existence in a time of dire necessity, when the Catholic faith was in danger of being exterminated in Ireland, when the Catholic priesthood, with a price upon their head were driven to some desolate ledge on the mountain side to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. These men had banded themselves together for the protection of their clergy and from those days until the present time the organization has continued to exist in Ireland, some 60 years ago its seeds were first transplanted to this side of the Atlantic, until now it is organized in every state of the Union, and in all the provinces of Canada. Miss Kelly, President of the Division, who is also provincial president of the Ladies Auxiliary also addressed the meeting, thanking the members for the honors they had conferred upon her in again electing her their president and asking for the hearty cooperation of all the members, that during the year their society may prosper and increase a thousand fold. Brief addresses were delivered by all the other officers of the Division after which the Ladies of No. 3, treated their visiting friends to a sumptuous repast, which you may be sure was done ample justice to. At a late hour the meeting adjourned with the singing of Ireland's National Anthem and the hope expressed by all present that the new year may bring to the Ladies of No. 3 every success for which they crave and a reign of unexampled peace and prosperity to the old land for whose glory they unite.

C. M. B. A.

At the regular monthly meeting of Branch No. 9, C. M. B. A., Grand Council of Quebec, held in their hall, 1118 Notre-Dame street, Montreal, the following officers were installed for 1897, by Grand Deputy Bro. James Meek and Chancellor Bro. P. Flannery; President, John Halpin; 1st Vice-President, R. P. Walsh; 2nd Vice-President, W. J. Brennan; Recording Secretary, M. F. Johnson; Assistant Recording Secretary, M. Shea; Treasurer, M. J. O'Flaherty; Financial Secretary, John O'Neil; Marshal, James Blawie; Guard, E. Leonard; Trustees, Bro. P. Flannery, A. Fournell, Geo. de Rosier, delegates to Grand Council, Past Chancellor, Bro. H. Butler, Alternate President, Bro. John Halpin.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 10, C. M. B. A. (Quebec Grand Council), Grand Deputy Jas. Weck, assisted by Chancellor Flannery, and President Lappin, of Branch No. 1 installed the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Michael Lynch; 1st Vice-President, Andrew Lynch; 2nd Vice-President, T. Mace; Recording Secretary, James McIvor; Assistant Recording Secretary, J. J. Holland; Financial Secretary, M. J. Walsh; Treasurer, C. J. Flanagan; Marshal, J. Corbett; Guard, J. McCabe; Trustees, A. Duggan and T. F. Mace; representative to Grand Council, M. Lynch; alternate to Grand Council, M. J. Walsh.

The new officers of Montreal Branch 87, C. M. B. A. have been installed by Grand Deputies P. A. Boucher and J. J. Costigan as follows: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Lonergan, pastor St. Bridget's; Medical Adviser, Dr. Broadard; Chancellor, Bro. J. Courtois; President, Bro. Jos. Beland; 1st Vice-President, Bro. Arthur Bourdon; 2nd Vice-President, Bro. Napoleon Gervais; Recording Secretary, Bro. J. E. Dugout; Assistant Secretary, Bro. Jos. McGuire; Financial Secretary, Bro. J. A. Deniger; Treasurer, Bro. A. Desjardins; Marshal, Bro. F. Martineau; Guard, Bro. Joseph Nadeau; Trustees, Bro. A. Bourdon, A. Depatie, Isidore Durocher, N. Gervais and Telephore Gervais.

Grand Deputy Jos. Girard conducted the installation of Branch 143, Montreal at the hall of the branch, on Cadieux street, as follows: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Lorocque; Medical Adviser, Dr. Dufresne; President, Bro. L. A. Primeau; 1st Vice-President, Bro. Dr. J. A. H. Dufresne;

2nd Vice-President, Bro. A. T. Williams; Recording Secretary, Bro. H. Kieffer; Assistant Secretary, Bro. J. L. E. Doray; Financial Secretary, Bro. F. X. Desrosier; Treasurer, Bro. H. Lamy; Marshal, Bro. J. Dusy; Guard, Bro. Jos. Fournier; Trustees, Bros. B. Anby, Alfred C. Lariviere, Jos. Panneton, O. Vmet and Nap. Theoret.

Socialists' Jubilee Supper.

The socialist public celebration, of which a report was given in last week's Register, concluded on Thursday evening with a supper at Loretto Academy Bond street. The classrooms had been converted into dining and reception rooms, and the arrangements were carried out with appropriate decorative detail. To the supper and social evening the pastors of those parishes in which the solidarity is flourishing, and the officers of the sister solidarities were invited. The invitations were sent out by the officers of the Cathedral branch, Father Ryan, and by the Catholic and the spiritual advisor of the celebrating solidarity presided. On his right he had Vicar-General McCann and on his left Father Brennan of St. Basil's. Fathers Rohleder and Holland were also present. The request for the Archbishop for the inability to be present were conveyed to the company. One hundred and twenty five in all sat down to supper. Felicitous speeches were made by Fathers Ryan, McCann and Brennan, and vocal and piano music was contributed by a dozen or more of the talented socialists.

Stereopticon Views of Ireland.

One of those delightful entertainments for which our citizens are frequently indebted to the Faculty of St. Michael's College, will be given in the hall of that institution on Monday Feb. 16th. On this occasion Stereopticon Views of celebrated places in Ireland will be presented by the Rev. W. F. Dougherty of Syracuse, N.Y., with an explanatory lecture, which will be unusually interesting and instructive. The proceeds of the entertainment will be applied to the gymnasium in connection with the College, and we have no doubt that the hall will be filled to overflowing, as well to further the praiseworthy object, as to acknowledge the kind courtesy of the Faculty of St. Michael's, who never fail to please at their charming literary, musical and dramatic reunions.

Praise for Mr. Garland.

Our esteemed contemporary the Quebec Telegraph pays the following handsome compliment to a capable and worthy young Irishman: "The Dunlop Tire Company has factories, not only branches or store depots, but other industries in many parts of the world. One of its best and most prosperous is situated at 38 and 38 Lombard street, Toronto, where the manager is a young Irishman with a veteran head upon his shoulders. Mr. Richard Garland under a cover of sincere geniality, and all of an Irishman's good nature and hospitality, carries a world of wisdom, wisdom gathered by travel in many countries, and by rubbing shoulders with the best and smartest men, not only in his own trade, but in other lines of commerce. Nature has bestowed upon him from the sun to the outside and back again. Naturally, too, he believes there is but one tire on the market, and that his own. And experience gives him cause for his opinion. His company were not only the original producers, but they have been there years in existence, before any others were known. Having the largest capital, the largest business, and the cleverest men in their employ, to say nothing of the original inventor, they have naturally maintained their place in front. This is proven by the constant increase in trade, not only in Europe, but in America, in Australia, in South Africa, in short, wherever the bicycle is known. In Toronto the factory is very busy. The greater part of two large warehouses thrown into one occupied, and shipping is done daily in large quantities to all parts of the country. The growth in popularity of the Dunlop is emphasized by the fact that it costs a trifle more than other tires. Wise people will always have the best, and without a reliable tire the whole pleasure of wheeling is lost."

St. Michael's Hospital Nurses. The function of conferring diplomas upon the year's graduating class of nurses at St. Michael's Hospital was held on Monday evening. The Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. John Walsh presided, and presenting the medals and diplomas, Misses Amy Higgins delivered the valedictory address on behalf of herself and the other nurses, Miss S. Mulroy, Miss Esther Little, Miss McCready and Miss M. Milloy. Brief addresses of encouragement were made by Mrs. Cameron, O'Reilly, Nevitt, Ross and McMahon, and the Archbishop closed the proceedings with an address. Among those present were Rev. F. Ryan, Rev. John Hunt, Rev. John Pearson, Messrs. Hugh Ryan, Thomas Long, John Long, J. D. Ward, St. Frank Smith, Dr. McKeown and Dr. Clouston.

Room in Gold Mines.

The talk on the streets now-a-days is principally of gold mines, not alone in British Columbia, but also in several places nearer home—in the Rainy River District in Eastern Ontario, and even closer to our very doors on the heights of the Don. Undoubtedly there are fortunes in these mines for the lucky ones; and if the investor but strikes the right thing at the right time, his chances of becoming wealthy are increased. Of the ventures in this industry the Roseland Gold Mining Development and Investment Company—whose offices are at 114 Yonge street—has achieved a marked success. The par value of the Company's selling price at \$1.00, and the shares in set down at \$1.00, and in blocks of 100 shares. Within a few weeks no less than 200,000 of those shares have been sold, and the sales are still rapid and increasing. We commend those intending to invest in the yellow product to this industry, the manager, who will be found at his office, 114 Yonge street, and who will be pleased to give all necessary information on the subject of gold-mining.

Gray-Merrick. A very pretty but quiet wedding was celebrated in St. Michael's Cathedral Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, when Major Henry A. Gray, the well-known Government engineer, was united to Miss Norma A. Merrick, second daughter of the late J. D. Merrick, Sheriff of Prescott and Russell. Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, performed the ceremony. The bride was very prettily attired in a light-colored travelling dress with white satin and silk trimmings and hat to match. She was attended by her sister, Miss Elma Merrick, who wore a stylish dove grey costume edged with violet velvet and a handsome black velvet hat. Despite the fact that the ceremony was so quiet, it was surprising how many friends were present at the church to witness the happy event. Major and Mrs. Gray left for an extended tour of the eastern States.

The North American Life.

People generally have not looked, during the past year, for fruitful yields from business, whether of a commercial or an industrial character; and the many stringencies and failures noticeable in 1896 were not, therefore, matters of surprise. However much to be regretted. But while trade was dull and profitless in the walks indicated, and not a few have felt the pinch of hard times, the Company named above has not only managed to pull through the vicissitudes of the past year, but has done so with a successful record which surpassed the most prosperous year of the North American's existence. The balance sheet to 31st December shows cash income, \$641,788; expenditure, (including death claims, endowments, unearned investment policies, profits and all other payments to policyholders) \$486,546; the assets go as high as \$2,616,883; the reserve fund to \$1,991,620; with net surplus for policyholders so large as \$421,546. A Company which, in the short space of twelve months, has increased its assets by \$215,815, and shows a total of insurance amounting to \$17,404,107, may safely be said to have reached the goal of its ambition—the head place in the great class of leading insurance institutions. This is in the short space of twelve months, increases its assets by \$215,815, and shows a total of insurance amounting to \$17,404,107, may safely be said to have reached the goal of its ambition—the head place in the great class of leading insurance institutions. This is in the short space of twelve months, increases its assets by \$215,815, and shows a total of insurance amounting to \$17,404,107, may safely be said to have reached the goal of its ambition—the head place in the great class of leading insurance institutions. 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