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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VI.-No. 4.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## The Worship of Sacrifice.

Sign 53. Michael et al. (1997) and the first properties of the first propertie

try—are still melegyoring to worship the God of their forefathers in temples where there are no altars, with pricate whe there are no altars, with pricate whe have no serifice. In breaking sway from the Catholic Church men not only separate their serification of the their serification of the they serve the worshown the their serification of the thorshot draditions of the human race. This is exemplified in the doctrine of sacrifice. If we go back to the most chorished traditions of the unations that consume the records of the nations that they could offer to the deity. The children of Adam offered the first fruit is that the consumeration of the server of the Delugo, their first act was to creed an altar and offer holocausts of the nation altar and offer holocausts of the particular days to the Mosaic period sacrifice ossituted the principal act of worship for the descondants of Abraham. In sharp to perfect religion which had become inadequate to cope with the over-growing tide of human corruption, delivered to Mosac the national for the descondants of the holocaust of th

sell.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bichle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It sooths and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the threat and air passages, and is a severeign remedy for all coughs, colds, hearseness, pain or soreness in the cheet, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

croature than the worship and offering in which His only begotten Son is both priest and victim? Thus through the long centuries of the past the sacrince of the Mass has descended to us as the natural and legitimate outcome of human belief, and the most perfect form of rollinguisworship that man can offer to Almanity God.

Dean Sin—It seems to me that, in view of vecont events, the sontiment of every Catholic should be one of thankfalues to the St. Michael's Catholic Fruth Scotely for the very control of the work they have performed Catholical thankfall the control of the Charles of Mr. S. H. Blake in regard to the position of the Church in matters clucational. The Rev. Father's eloquent ser mop, combined with the valuable statistics given, have proven of great value in showing the truth as it is in regard to this question. The slander uttered is perhaps the most of repeated of the stock in trade of these articles, which are used by the calumniators of the Church, and therefore the calm and foreible refutation by the Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral ought to silence these importunate persons in this particular, for a time at least. Now lot St. Michael's Harnen complete its work and the strength of the stock in trade of these importunate persons in this particular, for a time at least. Now lot St. Michael's Harnen complete its work and provide the strength of the strength

obediens some of science, art, music and literature.

I hold that gross ignorance of the Church rud of the people of that composite begets, to a large octent, the bigetry that growan made upon the minds of our more cannot be from the control friends by the lecture of Mr. Chawford, nor can we mear—the advantage gained by the Church. It is to be hoped that the executive officers of the different branches will consider this puggestion.

The claims of the Church need only be known to be appreciated, if not, indeed, accepted.

Faithfully, Augustine.

### Irish Catholic Benevolent Union.

At the last regular meeting of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 4, of Hamilton, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year. The ceremony was conducted by Bro. J. H. Hall: Rev. Father Hinchey, chaplain; Jas. Cammings, president; John Maloney, second vice-president; John Maloney, second vice-president; John W. Smith, treasurer; Richyrd Slattery, recording secretary; Edward Foley, master of cereary; Jausse P. Smith, financial secretary; Edward Foley, master of cereary; Incheseman, marshall; VA. Flaherty, as isshant marshall; Chates F. Balkie and James P. Smith, sick committee; John W. Smith and S. Cheeseman, delegates to convention:

### THE KING IS DEAD! LONG LIVE THE

KING

The shadow of a now election, by the law of coming events, has been upon us for the last year, and now we are gettiny the substance. In no very great time the fate-laden day ahall have passed, like so many before it, and a change, whether great or small, substantial or merely in the accidents, will have taken place. "Where shall we be at' then, is about the next question that presents itself, but we do not intend to foriol it. We know nothing about it, and even if we did, as a non partizan organ our duty as well as inclination lead in another direction.

No citizen can or ought to be indiferent to what is passing. An election is a great event. There is, of course, plenty of humbug in and about it, and doubtless other features open to criticism, or even condomnation; but these are only accidents disfiguring the outside more or less, while leaving the substance untouched.

A free people coming together to consult about their own liberties and interests, and determining into whose hands those shall be entrusted for the next four years, is a grand sight. Can you mention anything grander without going above this earth? The poots make much of the sublimity of battles, and Disraeli held that the most showy and taking of all spectacles was a rightly organized procession; but how can cittle of these things compare in dignity and true spleneour with these scenes wherein the strong men of the nation unite their wisdom to devise and club their vokes to perpetuate the best schemes for securing to every man the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of thappiness." And I really think this is about the object of all these meetings, and speech makings, and canvassings which precede an election.

The din and date of the battle life.

sists not in a knowledge of the state of the country, or auxioty about its welfare or anything des that could be called patriotic, but rather a low and were secretary and the property of this stripe are a grean misance and of this stripe are a grean misance and demandable harm. With little if any religion of their own, with the presence of the side of the stripe are a grean misance and do incalculable harm. With little if any religion of their own with a great measurement about the low principles and unreligious charms ascred manes and sanctions in all kinds of incongrues places, and if this is not sufficient they gree the a good thumping lie, about what the forpon one side, or the Orangemen on the first have done or are going to do and apread it breadest sumonst the most spersar of the electors on the safe spersar of the electors on the ways disappointed—that the argy prejudices thus excited will override reason and conscience and change the line luptoned to the presence of the presence of the longest prejudices thus excited will override reason and conscience and change the line luptoned to the presence of the presence of the presence and change the vote.

projudices thus excited will override reason and conscience and change the voto.

The lion hunts openly for his prey, cowardly jackals growl and santa around and behind him, waiting for the offal of the feast; and so the houses candidate seeks the good of his country, the low politician is on the lookout for spot. Pity there isn't county of it is og erce about have some peace.

We have not preserve the way the santa and put him to sleep. Then we should have some peace.

We have not preserve the santa question will be threshed out-quite sufficiently upon the platform and we have confidence oncupi in the good sense and general intelligence of the people to be quite sure they are able to settle that matter for themselves. There are agguments for themselves. There are agguments for and against both sides, and the canyass will, no doubt, bring these out in fulness, leaving to the electro only the duty of weighing them as fairly as he can, and then, like a man and a patriot, without are of savor, intimidation or bribe, easting his vote for the and the party he believes to be best.

This will make the election all that.

parrior, without are or law, tenindarion or brites, casting his vote for the man and the party he believes to be best.

This will make the election all that every lover of his country would wish it to be, an intelligent and housest and solumn discharge of one of the highest and solumn discharge of one of the highest discharge of the discharge of the matter of the contest. For good or for had we are not at one politically. Some are ardent Conservatives, some warmly Reform. Let us do our work in the election on these lines, and he as large-minded towards our own differences as we are in relation to, the differences of a like kind emorge our neighbors:

"Whee Dous interait nist diguns vindicanovas," Enligion—except as a guide, to conscience—has little to do with most of the questions under signation, and certainly should not be used are more naturement for the furtherance of a political end. Where it commands there is no longer room for choice, and when it leaves us free we show only arraymess and higoty by invoking its sacred same for the strengthening of merely personal views. This will prevent many hearthurnings and leave us less open to the tricks of the politicians.

Jesuit Missieus in Toronto.

schemes for securing 12 every man the light to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And I really think this is about the object of all these meetings, and speech makings, and canvassings which precede an election.

The din and dats of the battle, hidder the control of the differences as a guide to what the scrows and polycology, the serious. The din and dats of the battle, hidder the control of the fighting soldier. He serious and earness it is, because the face of a man who feels he has a mobile work to perform, and wants to do it nobity and calumny, and here and there were not at the property of the control of the differences as a guide to want the like of the fighting soldier. He control the differences as a guide to read the property of the control of the differences as a guide to read the property of the control of the differences as a guide to read the property of the control of the differences as a guide to read the property of the control of the differences as a guide to read the property of the control of the differences as a guide to read the property of the control of the differences as a guide to read the property of the control of the differences as a guide to read the property of the control of the difference of the difference of the control of the differences as a guide to read the property of the control of the difference of the diff

### The $\mathbf{M}$ otherland **X**

Latest Malls from
ENGLAND
IRELAND \*\*\*
SCOTLAND

The Rev. it. Roberts attribute to re light the embers of religious bigotry against the Mater Infirmerum Hespital. Belfast which throws open wide its doors to patients of all creeds—on the ground that it is a sectarina institution.

ground that it is a sectarian institution.

The Court of Appeal, with practical unusuinity, Lord Justice Holmes alone dissenting, have ossentially varied the decision of the Vice-Chanceller, which declared the absolute right of the speculative syndicate to exclude the non-paying public from the Giant's

specialitive ignition to exclude the non-paying public from the Giant's Couseway.

Perr.

The Irish Ecclesiastical Record contains a remarkable article by Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Derry, upon Redmond O'Gallagher, his martyred predecessor in the Sec. Illis lordship calls attention to a neglected document that throws considerable light upon the story of the martyr's career. In the library of Trinity College there is an unpublished fragment by the author of "Cambrensis Eversus," in which to writer gives a good summary of the of O'Gallagher and a munitoly detailed description of his death. From the bishop concludes the martyr fell by Killea Burn, about three milos from Dorry, and mins of the lond the martyr fell by Killea Burn, about three milos from Dorry, and mins of the lold-durch, at the side of O'Gallagher and thererd in Killea gravoyard by the substitute of the martyr fell by Killea Burn, about three milos from Dorry, and mins of the lold-durch, at the side of the martyr down his olegliticity or a substitute of the martyr fell by Killea Burn, about three milos from Dorry, and mins of the old-durch, at the side of the martyr fell by Killea Burn, about three milos from Dorry, and mins of the lold-durch, at the side of the martyr down he was in his olegliticity or a substitute of the martyr down he was in his olegliticity or pastis.

A public moeting has been held in the Manslon House and its described as a great agregate assembly of Irish Cathoritic or the substitute of the martyr of the provincial towns. The general bulk of the people through the country were fully represented. Delegates came from public boards and from the most distant country, as well as those of the east and the midlands. The arrangement and the midlands. The arrangement she held throughout the species and the most distant she were of most admirable country were the action once reposted. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin moved that the Lord Mayor preside.

A very sad case of suicide has come olight in Tralee. The body of a woman

A recountance of Dablin moved that the Lord Mayor preside.

Retry
A very sad case of suicide has come to light in Tralee. The body of a woman named Kearney, aged about 50, wife of a farmer residing at Ballyard, was found in a deep pool in Cluhane river. It transpired that the woman came to tralee with £11 to pay the rent for her husband, and on coming to the rent office misred the money. No trace of the money being forthcoming there of its model of the rent of the control of the co

Seven families have been evicted at Kilberry, about four miles from Mhy. The landford is Mr. Arthur Robert Verschoyle, whose address is given in the ejectment decrees as the Cartion Glub, London. The district is a very poor one and the tennats principal means of support is the sale of turf.

poor one and the tenants' principal means of support is the sale of turf.

'King's Cossiy.

The death has occurred in Birr Workhouse of Dan. Gunn, who in the early supplies gained a wideepread celerity in political circles. He was the arts person prosecuted after the passing of the late Chief Secretary Forster's Costion Act, and was returned for trial without bail by Major Traill, Resident Magistrate. Dan Dunn's offence on the occasion was ringing down rackrenters and ovictors.

Lettrim.

The Ghancey judges who rule the Mottenham estate, County Leitrim, this year of depression and distress have carried out several ovictions in Kilty-clegher, the poorest district in Leitrim.

sogner, the poorest district in Leitrim.

Siles.

During the past week the Silver ubilee of the priesthood of the Most dev. Dr. Lyster was celebrated in sallaghadereen with great enthusiasm.

### ENGLAND.

An "Eten" for Cathelica.

The efforts made by the late Cardinal Newman in his lifetime to establish a Roman Catholic public school similar some respects to Eton and Harrow lave been faithfully pursued Oratry Several former alumni and the school, including the Duke of Norfolk, dave already come forward to assist is the schoeme, and two exhibitions and one notified the school of the school of

arried off a Balliol exhibitio last term 'trom the same school.

Lord Charles Berestrd's recent distribes against the way in which the ostentation of wealth is dominating English scoicty, specially 'smart's society, seems to have some borne out rather strikingly at party given by thimself at Chaiseworth is party given by himself at Chaiseworth is party given by himself at Chaiseworth is party given by himself at Chaiseworth is well of the women laid the jerels on thicker and thicker, each reing with the other in the success and multiplicity of their diamone or comparents. Finally, on the last continuous and multiplicity of their diamone or comparents. Finally, on the last continuous diamone of Grey, its secons, turned up at diamone with a most sound in the success, turned up at diamond or amone in her said—a bow were a foot in length made of the purest white diamonds of exceptional size and lustre. The effect it is asid, was dazzling, but not agreeably it apsake well for the Princess of Walist that also was distinguishable through out the visit by the simplicity of her ovening collettes and her comparitively small display of diamonds.

Mrs. Craigle Resting in a Convent.

Wn. Craigle Stetling in a Contest.

Not only the literary world, in which she is a shining light, but society at large, will be a solid to the world awhile, and seek rest and quiet in the Convent of the Assumption in Kensington equare. The convent, of which we give a sketch, is a favorite orteat of ladies who desire to rest awhile from the whirt of secal life, and, as there are no vows or rules to be observed by those who go there like "John Oliver Hobbes," simply as a "paying guest." to use the snobbish cuphemism of the day, and the convent is "in the world," though not of it, many a hard working woman who cannot escape so easily from the storm and stress of life will eavy Mrs Craigio her temporary seclusion.

The Position of Catheolte is London, Happily bigoty amongst the various

The Position of Cainelica in London,
Ilaspily bugetry amongst the various
public bodies of London is rapidly dying
out. A very sectious piece of bigotry
has, however, just boen discovered, and
a meeting of representative South London Catholices has been held with the
object of devising some means which
would effectually step the injustice complained of. It appears that at a recent
moeting of the Lowisham Board of
Guardians a resolution was passed
prohibiting the Catholic inmates of the
union from benefiting by the ministration
of the local Catholic priest within the
workhouse walls. The Local Government Board has been communicate
with on the matter, and a letter has
been sent to the guardians by the South
London Catholic League strongly condemning the action which they have Cardinal Vaughan's Health.

Cardisal Vasghas's Resilb.

His Eminenco Cardinal Vaughan has gone to Grasso, accompanied by the Very Rev. Monsignor Dune. This journey is being taken more medical advisers in consequent to the fact of the far from avorable statement bealth, which has been causing his friends much anxiety of country in the grant bealth, which has been causing his friends much anxiety of country in the grant bealth, which has been causing his friends much anxiety of country in the grant bealth, which has been causing his friends much anxiety of country in the grant beautiful and the service of the heart, and though the case is not immediately serious the fact that his father, and his brother, the Archhishop of Sydney, both died of heart disease, has made his doctors and himself particularly careful that the conditions of the cure should be as favorable as possible.

### SCOTI AND.

Silver Wedding of the Marquis of Bute

Silver Wedding of the Marquis of Bate.

In colebration of their silver wedding the Marquis and Marchioness of Bate instituted in April last a covery fund for the benefit of young wontering classes desirous contents the working classes desirous contents the state of matrimony, but lacking some of the "worldly gear" another the dowry fund of the pisces to which the dowry fund spiles is Reheasy, that fashionable watering place in the Island of Bate—of which the American Silver of the Silver of the Silver of the Marquis and Rochester of the Silver of the Silve



There is a world of romance in the picture of a young girl reading her sweetheart's love-letters. In a multitude of cases, the best of the picture would contain a world of pathos. To the lealthy, marriage means happiness, the motherhood and motherhood and long, healthy life of helpfulness

with the the woman who suffers from do weakness of the delicate among one concerned in wifeled and lood, wedlock mg. R. V. Pierce is an and skilful specialist, for thirty year consulting physician to the consulting physician t

treated is shown by the Chimbon Series Medical in the Chimbon Series Medical in the Chimbon Series Medical in the Series Medical in the Series Medical in the Series Medical Interest Medical Int

### "Who Fears to Speak of Nincty-Eight?"

WILLIAM O BRIEN IN THE CONTEMPOR

It is one of the curiosities of liter ature that the only person nowadays who "fears to speak of '98" is the Trinity College Professor who, in hot youth, wrote the stirring ballad begin ning as above. Dr. Ingram is a diming as above.

Dr. inguished man of science, who, the report goes, is loss flattered to be reminded of his revoltionary lyric than the Wordsworth of Graemere would have been by compliments to Words-worth the Girondist. Nevertheless, for generations after the political econfor generations after the political economist has been forgotten, the poet of 98 will be plagued with an assured immortality. Versifiers innumerable have spent their lives in turning out books which have brought them less lasting fame than the unwilling laure ate of 98 has secured by the publication of six stanzas in a Dublin week. with a reluctant England as it has been with a reluctant author. The fact that Ireland does not "fear to speak that Ireland does not "lear to speak
of '98" will be thundered into English
ears through all the channels of erpression that a race fifteen millions
strong can command at home and
abroad. The celebrations of the centenary of the great insurrection will give easy going Englishmen one of those awakenings as to the real state give easy going Englishmen one of those awakenings as to the real state of Irish feeling which have usually to be administered, once in every generation at least, in the shape of some armed rising, Clerken well explosion, or Mitohelstown massacre. There is no better argument of the incapacity of Englishmen to understand a people they will persist in governing than their triumphant surprise that the Duke of York was not hooted through the country. When the Prince of Wales was received with a similar docent courtesy in Dublin in 1885 the Times began a war dance over the grave of conquered Irish nationality. The result was that, from that day forth until he quitted the country no day passed that the unfortunate Prince was not forced to see black flags thrust in his face and armed policemen cracking the skulls of the crowds who assembled to set the readers of the Times right as to the truth—about Ireland.

This time Earl Cadogan has note

ling the skulls of the crowds who assembled to set the readers of the Times right as to the first part of the Irimes right as to the first part of the Irimes right as to the first part of the Irimes right as to the first part of the Irimes right as to the the Irimes right as the Irimes right as the Irimes right as the Irimes room to give them a gentle hint that there must be no bragging of the conquest of Ireland, because the yoor Dublin jarveys do not refuse English fares, or because the touters for tourists hait the Duke as the cheapest and best of advertisements. Novertheless, how many Englishmen are there who will not be shocked to hear that Princes' visits have no more influence upon any of the deeper currents of Irish feeling than a tourist's tips have upon the nationality of a German waiter who brings him his dinner, or of the cocher who drives him to the Jardin de Paris? Let who Joubs it visit Ireland next year with the Irish-American pilgrims. There will be less glitter of soarlet and gold, and fewer flags out of the Osaile tradesmen's widows; but upon any battlefield of the insurrection one with eyes to see will learn lessons as to the intensity of Irish disaffection which waltzers through viceregal ball-rooms will only learn after another Fenian conspiracy—perhaps after another fenian conspirac

Lord Edward Fitzgerald two months before the rising, proves that the society had little or no strength in those parts of Lemster which rose in arms, and had no existence at all in the province of Connaught. Here is the document—

union of Catholies and Protestants, by doiberately kunding the flames of sectarian savagery through the lodges of the Orange Society; and Zad, to inflame the terrors of the country gentlemen by fabricated rumours of a general massacre after the French fashion, and then let them loose, in all the unbridled fury of an Ascendancy party, armed with plenary powers to flog; forture, kill, violate, burn as their terror or their lasts might prompt them. The proofs of these enormits a might be rested upon the testimony of Englishmen and Protestants alone. "It is a fact incontrovertible," says Lord Holland, "that the people were driven to resistance by free quarters and the excesses of the soldery, which were such as are not permitted in civilized warfare, even in an enemy's country." Lord Moira told the House of Lords that he had been limited the witness of tortures and brutalities exceeding the worst stories of the Spanish Inquisition, and that "in a part of the country as quiet and as free from flaturbance as the city of London." Plewden estimates at 7,000 the number of men, women and children, murdered or driven from their homes within one, year, in the small county of Armsgh alone, by the new Orange banditt whom the plotters of the Union had conjured up to make the union of Catholics and Protestants impossible. It is probable that in this single county more defenceless Catholics were massacred or burned out of their homes, shan were immolated of French aris toorats in all the chateax of France, or and it be guillotinades of the Place de la Republique. "Neither age or sex," we are told by the very Governor of Armsgh, Lord Gosford, "nor even acknowledged innoceance as to any guilt, is sufficient to excite meroy, much less to afford protection. The only crims which the objects of this ruthless persecution are charged with its simply a protection of the Roman Catholio religion." The leaders of the Commander-in-chief, Sir Raiph Abercromby, the most of the protection of the Roman Indemnity Bill in 1706 giving them a whole

are the series of the own hand bad pulled the ropes and heated the pitch caps.

Some of those "acts of severity" are set forth with a particularity which ought to make Englishman's cheeks burn when they criticise the morale of the Kurdish "loyaliste" in Armenia in the history of a loyalist country gentleman and landed proprietor, Mr. Edward Hay. Hr. Hay, like Lord Mountmorris, was suspected by the loyalist enrages, because he attempted to diseasake them from their barbarities. He was persecuted after the insurrection by the very men who had come to him trembling, and with tears in their eyes, to invoke his intercession with the insurgents. The fact that he had saved the lives of many of these cowardly scoundrels at the constant risk of his own was actually made the chief and, indeed, only count in the indictment against him, the argument of those who owed their lives to his intrepolity being that the success of his entreaties proved his influence with the insurgents. Mr.

Hay traces the beginning of the disturbance in Wexford to the arrival of a corps of Orange misoreants, called the North Cork Militia, who marched into Wexford with the medals and ribbone of the Orange society trium-phantly displayed on their breasts. They spent their time seizing anybody pointed out to them as a "corppy," whipping them at a triangle, tearing off their sealps with eaps of hot pitch, and then turning them into the street with yells of delight when, the melted pitch tricking into the wretches' eyes, made them fall or dash their heads against some wall in their blindness and agony.

"A sergeant of the North Cork, nicknamed Tom the Dovil, was most ingenious in devising new modes of torture. Moistened guipowder was frequently rubbed into the hair cut close, and then set on fire; some, while shearing for this purpose, had the tips of their ears snipt off; sometimes an entire ear, and often both ears, were completely out off, and many lost part of their noses during the like preparation."

Abdul the Dammed might compose some pretty retorts upon his English lacturers out of the hints on good government furnished to his Majesty by Tom the Devil; yet not many years ha.e. passed since I myself spoke with people who witnessed the things Mr. Hay describes. The example of the North Cork soon turned the Orange yeachanry of every parish into a legion of Tom the Devils, who over an the courter by night. Hay traces the beginning of the dis-

the North Cork soon turned the Orange yeomanry of every parish into a legion of Tom the Devils, who over ran the country by night, scourging and torturing men and outraging women, with the result that the people, in their terror, forsook their houses in the night and lay concealed in the ditches.

"I had the good fortune." Mr. Hav

the night and lay concealed in the ditches.
"I had the good fortune." Mr. Hay himself tells us, "to succeed so far in my own neighborhood as to induce the people to remain in their houses at night; and the trouble it gave me to effect so much would seem incredible to analyody without actual experience of the terror among the people. I was much amazed to find that this notion [of the fear of midnight raids from the yeomanry] was so firmly entertained by some people of respectability that I believe myself to have been the only person that slept in a house wherein I was on a visit."

All this in a county where ma.

All this in a county where malgnant partisanship cannot quote proof of any counter atrocities of the same character on the part of the people, and where no attempt at the people and announcing that onless there was a general surrender of arms within fourteen days application would be made to the Government to distribute the army at free quarters among the people's homes. It was expected that at least those who obeyed the proclamation would have been honestly afforded protection. "Would to God," says Mr. Hay, "that even at this period the spirit of the proclamation had been adhered to, for in such an event, it is very probable that the County of Woxford would have escaped the dreadful misfortune of open insurrection!" Instead of which the people who "continued to flock in to the different magistrates for protection," and actually purchased pike heads, which they did not possess, in order to satisfy suspicion by surrendering them, "vere subjected to devilres, compared with which all that had gone before were only barrach-yard recreations.

Only one disgrace remained to be added to the infamise of the official instigators of the rebellion of '98, and that was cowardies in the field even grossor than their forcorty before there were any pikes to be faced. There is nothing in the history of British arms more humiliating than the sense of troops received at the hands of leaderless and half-armed peasants in Wexford, unless it was the hesitation with which an army of 25,000 troops, including the Guards of England, hung for weeks on the flanks of a single French battalion subsequently in the West, before they plucked upon the orange gentry and yeomany, One night, while Colonel Sauderson was filustrating the Home Rule Parliament by bragg

under. The first blow in the insurrection was struck by Father John Murphy, the priest of Boolavogue, who, like every other priest that took part in the rabellion, had exerted himself up to the last moment to induce the people to surrender their arms, and had preached in season and out of season against the United Irishmen and French principles. When he saw his chapel fired by the yeomanry and heard the shricks of his scourged parlshnoors, ho found that, owing to his own exertions for peace sake, there were no better weapons left to them than pitch forks to defend the people's lives. But the truth of the warning, "Beware the fury of a patient man!" was never more fiercely illustrated than by Father John. With their pitchforks, such as they were, he and his parishioners that very might fell upon the Camolin Yeoman Calvary, as they were returning from one of their carnivals of house burning and torture, and cut to pieces such of the misercants as could not escape by the speed of their horses. The victory enabled the "cropipies" to recover the pikes they had surrendered; and with these rough weapons, littled to handlest twelve feel long, they, two days afterwards, at Oulart Hill, sent flying a force of at least at thousand cavalry and infantry that were sent out from Wexford with the cenfident expectation of extermin ating them. Amongst the heaviest sufferers at Oulart Hill, it is comforting to know, were the inventors of the pitch-cap and of the gunpowder torture, the Orange corps known as the North Oork.

Six weeks after the total suppression of the Wexford insurrection, and with the least and the suppression of the Wexford insurrection, and

ture, the Orange corps known as the North Cork.

Six weeks after the total suppression of the Wexford insurrection, and while the island was (according to the estimate of the sober Plowden) filled with 160,000 troops of all arms, a French detachment of 1,098 men all told landed at Kiliala and, for nearly three weeks, marched through a whole province, and kept this vast host in a state of perturbation. Humbert, an unlettered pedlar of rabbit-kins by profession, who had all the intrepidity, dash, and decision of chyracter that were then making the French army the nursery of Napoleon's marshals, told the Directory (with two misspellings), in his despatch at parting from the Isle of Aix: "Whatever betide us, depend on it I will make the French arms respected." And he kept his word with a brilliancy worthy of the best traditions of French soldership. Here, once more, the Ascendency swash-bucklers "couldn't do it." Every time they came in contact with this handful of Frenchmen—at Kiliala, at Ballins, at Castlebar, at Colooncy, and at Drumshambo—they fled before Humbert's face, and left behind them the only artillery he possessed. At Castlebar, the King's troops numbered between 5,000 and 6,000, under the fire-eating and torture-loving General Lake, and their flight was a sauve qui peut so ignominious that the day has been known ever since as "The Races of Castlebar."

"The Races of Castlebar."

"The troops, in their panic, reached themselves for a moment, they pursued their way to Athlone. One officer of carbineers strived there at one of colock the next day with sixty men. They had made eighty miles in twenty-seven hours. One does not know where their flight would have stopped," adds the disgusted historian Gordon, "if the arrival of Cornwallis at Athlone had not stopped them."

The amusing thing about the panic is that there was not a single horseman among the French force to pursue them in Cord Cornwallis called in the recompassed them. The only blot on the glore french levies. While the French levies. While the F

was marked at every mile with triumphal gibbets.

It is not, perhaps, too much to assume that the reader of the foregoing pages will begin to understand the use of the terms "blackguardism and baseness" in reference to the preliminary arrangements for carrying the Union. When, in addition to all those tens of thousands of calculated murders and all this pandemonium of religious strife deliberately organised between creeds that were beginning to come together only too unstedly, the reader proceeds to the subsequent steps by which a majority against the Union in 1709 was before the end of the following session turned into a majority of 118 against 75 in favor of the Union by means of an expenditure of £1,200,000 in the meantime, he

will have some notion of the intensity of the passions that will thrill the ontire Irish race next year, and will understand how colossal is the absundity of the good people who think it can all be conjured down by the visit of a prince or the hiring of a royal residence. Even in the present distracted state of Irish parties next year's contenary will mark as monorable a date in the history of the Irish race as this year's publice did in the history of the Angle-Saron. We have had in our own time, as in 1782, an Act of Renunciation by the British House of Commons that was elected in 1802 to remit to an Irish Parliament the government of Irishan. We have had our recall of Fitzwilliam in the Tory reaction that reversed the policy of Mr. Gladstone and dashed the cup of conciliation from the hips of Irishand. Are we about to have a further repetition of a world history by the discrediting of those in Ireland who paid any heed to the assurances of Sunday, and by the vindication of woll who paid any heed to the Irish Parliament between the hammer of Pitt's treacheries and the revolutionary anvil of Wolfe Tone's vigour. We may be neared to another such examination of the Irish Parliament between the hammer of Pitt's treacheries and the revolutionary anvil of Wolfe Tone's vigour. We may be neared to another such examination of the Irish Parliament between the hammer of Pitt's treacheries and the revolutionary anvil of Wolfe Tone's vigour. We may be neared to another such examination of the Irish Parliament between the wood wolfe Tone has not turned up yet, but Irishand is a country of surprises. I have no desire to exaggerate the danger of Parliamentary agitation losing its hold upon the Irish parliament and desperation in the country which followed the collapse to the Canant Right party of 1871 can entemptic the bare prosecular arrangement between the two countries and in our power of obtaining it by fearless and disciplined parliamentary action. But it would be living in a fool's paradies to affect net to see that th

Obituary.

Died at Port Oredit, on the 11th instant, Timothy O'Connor, aged 67 years. Deceased was born in Caherciveon, County Kerry, Irsiand, and in 1840 came to Canada, when he was quite a young man. In that year he remained without interruption till the day of his death. During Mr. O'Connor's long residence by the lake shore he made many friends, whose goodwill and respect he retained till called to his last account. He died fortified by the rites of the Church, and the Mass of Requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Father McEachern, assisted by Rev. Father McEachern, assisted by Rev. Father Coyle. The remains were interred in St. Mary's cemetery, Port Credit. May they rest in peace.

### The Domain of Woman

I sometimes think that even now God prefers the humble places of the earth. He loves the little churches the poor chapels and oratories where there is no splonder, no handsome decorations and beautiful paintings and statues.

Not that I wish to imply that God does not approve of such things, or dour making His house as beautiful as possible, for all the love and service we can give him are as lovingly accepted and rewarded—but I mean that, as He preferred the humble stable at Bethlehem, as He chose to live for thirty years of His earthly life a poor carpenter, He seems in these days to hover around the poorest places, and to give if I may so express it, a double share of His grace and presence to the tiny temples wherein poverty is supreme.

I always love poor clurches. The little modest building with its rows of pows whereon no such luxury as a a cushion has ever been seen; the plain clean walls, with no more pretentious pictures on them than the colored cleegraphs of the stations; the timy sanctuary and the little wooden altar, which, poor as it looks, is the throne of the greatest King in Heaven or on earth—how diearly do they all bring before our minds the seenes amidst which Jesus loved to dwell.

Even the very congregation in such a church seems different; there is a dovotion, a quietness and absence of looking about and criticizing, which is most noticages, down a lane, quiet out of the way of everything. The surroundings were of the poorest and meanest descripting; a crazy wooden railing separated the sanctuary from the congregation, and the communicants kneeling at the rail could have touched the vestiments of the prices at the altar. But the graces we received in that little hevel.—it was no practively and spiritual men I over know, he was quiet young, and, I need hardy and the sancest liberal, he would not have had hath.

You may imagine his poverty, when I say that he prices was no effect the congregation, and the communicants kneeling at the rail could have touched the vestiments of the prices at t

second to heaven like the incense.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \*

But unfortunately flowers are dear in this country in the winter, and very few neople can grow them successfully, so that it is often a difficult matter for a bore church to obtain a supply for the altars. I wish our richer Catholics, who have splendid conservatories at their command, would sometimes send a few flowers to the little churches. They would gladden the hearts of the good pastor and the sacristan, and beautify the humble altars whereon our Lord loves to dwell.

Prince Kropotkin.

Prince Kropotkin.

Perhaps the most adventurous and interesting eareer that any man of this generation has had is that of Prince Kropotkin, the Kresian revolutionist and refuges. Burn azid reared almost in the household of the Czar, he achieved great distinction as a sensitification. Becoming involved in the revolutionary movements in Russia, his property was confiscated, and he was imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg. After long imprisonment he escaped under most thrilling circumstances, and continued to preach revolution in Switzerland and later in France, where he was sgam imprisoned. Latterly he has resided in Eng. and, where he has written much in favor of social and political theories.

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W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, Provincial Chief Ranger; C. S. O. Beaudreault, Provincial Vice Chief Ranger; George W. Seguin, Ottawa, Frovincial Treasurer; Arthur Morel, Ottawa, Provincial Treasurer; Arthur Morel, Ottawa, Provincial Treasurer; Arthur Morel, Ottawa, Provincial Treasurer; Online, Amprior, Provincial Trustee; F. J. Quinn, Amprior, Provincial Trustee; C. V. Bachand, Toronto, V. Bachand, Toronto, Provincial Chief Revolution of the different members by the Provincial Chief and many kind words about the Order by His Grace and wishing them every success the Brothers left to take up their session again, which was continued until midnight, when the business having been completed the session adjourned. The report of the committee on good of the Order showed a large increase in membership since the last meeting in August and that a large number of new courts had been established and of the utmost harmony prevailing among all the Brothers in the Province. The following is a list of the new courts established in the Order during the month of December: No. 778, Walter, No. 776, Barkville, Mich., No. 776, Warren, R.I., No. 780, Sokane, Wash, No. 781, Osseo, Minn., No. 776, Central Falls R.I., No. 790, Montgomery, Minn., No. 781, Alley Oity, N.D., No. 784, Resaukee, Wis., No. 790, Central Falls R.I., No. 790, Montgomery, Minn., No. 791, Mapleton, Minn., Mo. 787, Chisholm, Me. During the month of December \$31,850 has been paid in death claims and throughout the year 1897 over \$827,000 was paid by this flourishing society.

\$887,000 was paid by this flourishing society.
The total strength of the Order up to the 1st of January, 1698, was 55,408.
Provincial Chief Ranger Lee paid a visit to St. Francis de Sales Court No. 495 on Friday evening last to install the officers for the current year. He was met at the train by a number of the brothers ot Smith's Falls who after showing him around the town paid a visit to the Rev. Father Stanton, chaplain of the Court. At 8 o'clock the Provincial Chief repaired to the beautiful hall of the Foresters where

he found about three hundred awaiting him. Upon his entering he was met with a song of welcome from the choir as a splendid musical programme had been provided for the occasion, and three of the brothers stepping forward presented the Chief Ranger with an address on behalf of the Court wishing him long life and prosperity in the work which he was doing in the Province of Ontario. In a neat and fitting speech the Provincial Chief kindly thanked the brothers for the large increase in membership they had for the past year and also for the eplendid entertainment which they had provided as a mark of esteem to him. He then duly proceeded to install the officars, and after the installation delivered a very stirring address to those present upon the benefits of the Catholic Order of Foresters. He made a special appeal to the mothers and young ladies present showing that it was for their benefit more so than for their fathers and brothers that they should have them join this noblo order. The applause with which the Chief Rauger was greeted upon his conclusion showed the great interest which is taken in the O.O.E. in Smith's Falls. The Chief Ranger was followed by the Rev. Father Stanton in a very stirring address and by Mr. J. A. Frost, M.P., Mayor Barnes and also by the editors of both papers. After installation the members repaired to the Arlington hotel, where a benquet had been prepared in honor of the Provincial Chief. The chair was taken by Mayor Barnes, and seaded to his right was the guest of evening, together with Mr. J. A. Frost, M.P., Dr. McConvery, Mr. H. J. Clarke and representatives from the C.M.B.A. and other societies. After the good things had been done justice to and the toast of the Gracious Majesty had been duly honored, the Mayor proposed in a very neat speech the toast of "our guest" and called upon the Provincial Chief, on rising, was met with raphures of applause, and incloquent words thanked the Mayor for the kind allusions which had been made to him, very few of which, he said he deserved and a

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more frequent in the future, and that before the next convention of the Or der in this Province, that this Court might double in membership. After the tosats to the professions, mercantile interests, and the Mayor and Council, and after the Issies had been duly honored, the National Anthem brought a most successful banquet to a close, many of those present accompanying the Ohief to the station, where he left for Ottawa to attend the meeting of the Provincial Court on Saturday morning.

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### THURSDAY, JANUARY, 27, 1898.

Calendar for the Week. 27—S. John Chrysostom.
28—S. Raymund of Pennafort.
29—S Frances de Sales.
30—4th aft. Epiph.
31—S. Peter Nolaco.
1—S. Iquatius.
2—Purification of B V. M.

### The Register in California.

[San Francisco Nation, Jan. 15.]

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER Of Toronto publishes a very handsome calendar fo 1898 which is full of information for s. There is a beautiful picture of our Lord. THE REGISTER IS & Very able paper and every department is well edited. It has a large subscription list and is one of the most successful papers

It is not without a touch of surprise that we observe the failure of the City Council to elect among the city repre-sontatives on the High School Board, Mr. William Houston, the would be hool Board amalgamation on of Sc Napoleon of School Board amalgamation. It is really too bad, after Mr. Houston had gone out of his way to inform the Council how briefly and effectively so great a man as himself could bring amalgamation about. Of course the natural conclusion is that the sot-back to "fr. Houston means a corresponding set-back to amalgamation. In regard sot-back to amalgamation. In regard to the city appointments on the High School Board we mark with pleasure that the Council has this year, for the first time in history included a Catholio in the list. Mr. L. V. McBrady will sit on the High School Board. This is certainly a sign of more liberal civic continon.

On Monday evening next the Irishmen of Quebec will tender to Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General, a complimentary banquet. This is a very gratifying aunouncement. Our Quebec triends have in the Solicitor-General a representative public man who deserves friends have in the Solicitor-General a representative public man who deserves every bonor at their hands that they can confer upon him. He has lately been honored by the Bar of his province and the highest badge of professional distinction placed upon him. This has occasioned no little pleasure to Irish-Catholics in every part of Canada, and has served to awaken among them that impulse of public spirit that delights to honor worthy public men. Therefore it is very likely that the Irishmen of Quebec will be joined by some friends wery likely that the Irishmen of Quebec will be joined by some friends from other parts of the Dominion on Monday evening. The Monday evening. The banquet will be held in the Chateau Frontenac.

There is to be a fairly good showing of Catholica among the candidates of both parties in the approaching general elections. But we earnestly hope that they may not all receive from that political opponents the treatment accorded to Mr. W. P. Killackop by The Hamilton Times (Liberal). Here is what The Times says: "When the people of Chatham read Mr. W. P. Killackow in the Windsor the Chatham that the people of Chatham read Mr. W. P. Killackow in the Windsor the Chatham that the people of Chatham read Mr. W. P. Killackow in the Windsor that the Chatham that the Hamilton Times (Liberal). Here is what The Times says: "When the people of Chatham read Mr. W. P. Killackey's autobiography in the Windose Review, and London Froo Press, they will begin to marvel how the city Easonisted a day utitout his beneficent presence. As the many deg killed by the cars takes a wonderful post-mortem value, so some follows whose bumps of self-osteem are inordinately developed come to think that to their abilities and efforts is don'the success in the past of the community which kindly gave them bread and butter. But modesty mover was a conspicuous virtue of Mr. Killackey." It is an easy matter for any man to master the language of abuse. It is possible that abusive language may quite naturally occur to the man who is clamoring for office and sees a alim chance of getting it which, we believe, is the sad condition of the editor of The Hamilton Times. All who know Mr. Killackey, especially members of the O. M. B. A., know that he is a splendid type of man indeed. More uncalled for abuse than The Times gratuitonaly become than the condition of the color octived. We know that a Catholic Liberals will recondition that Cotholic Liberals will recondition that Cotholic Liberals will recond this style of debate in one of the organs of the Liberal party.

### Cabinet Representation.

A political club has been formed in Ottawa by a number of well known Irishimen of that city, who are Liberal in politics, and who feel that the matter of race discrimination against Irish Catholics must be faced without delay. We are, of course, in fullest sympathy with the protest which the formation of this club converts in a small measure from words into action. We could wish, however, that its lines were more boldly drawn and that it was not confined to Liberals alone. Catholics who are Conservative in polities, and who have no offices to look for from the present Governm look for from the present Government, are, we believe, heartily agreed with Catholic Liberals that the only way for all our people to go about abolishing discrimination, and seouring recognition, is to put forward a strong protest which will fix the attention of the government of the day, no matter that government of the day, no matter what that government way, he called. what that government may be called.— Conservative Liberal or Liberal-Con One illustration of ou view of the case may suffice for all Irish Catholics without respect to party. We trust that The Redister is entitled to speak for the Irish Catholics of Canada. To do so '7 at all events its mission. Readers of this paper know how persistently we have kept hammering at the discrimination that denies our people Cabinet repre-sentation. Some of our very sensitive friends have fallen out with it, and have hinted more the that we were not representing the case quite fairly. They have told us privately that The London Record did privately that The London Record did not share our opinion upon the im-portant question at stake. But we now know that they were mistaken. The Record and The Recister are of We subscribe with satis faction to all the declarations contained in a lengthy and able editorial in the last issue of our contemporary in which it is pointed out: (1) That the Catholies of Ontario are virtually with out representation, (2) That a change must be effected, (8) That when a change does come, "we will advocate the selection of some one who have such influence amongst the To every word of this we subscribe.
But we wish to point out that the discrimination complained of is even morgintolerable than The Record nuts it. Let us come down to men and ation to include the Irish Catholics of the Daminion. It is an open secret that the present Mr. Justice Curran had, long before he retired from poli-tics to the bench, been promised a seas in the bench, been promised a seast in the Cabinet. But somehow it never came to anything. It will be remembered that only a few years ago Sir John Thompson had to sat-isfy the clamoring of the Orange wing of the Conservative party by appointing two "Comptrollers," to wing of the Conservative party by appointing two "Comptrollers," to salaried positions. But since the change of Government what have we seen? That the two Liberal "Con-ptrollers" have broken their way into proles have boxen their way into the Cabinet; but that the successor of Mr. Justice Curran is still out of it. Not only that, but he, an Irish-Cath-olic, is the only member of the Gov ernment, who is denied entrance to the Cabinet. All the rest are Cabinet Ministers. And the petty "Com-ptrollers" are Cabinet Ministers be-cause they rammed their claims however peaty, down Sir Wilfrid Laurier's throat. The sole excep-tion to Cabinet honors is Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, unquestionably the ablest man in the Government next to Sir Richard Cartwight. He finds the door of the Cabinet shut in his face and "tiled" on the inside. He is the only one for whom such treatment is reserved. Nor need we name the "tilers." This is an instance of the discrimination that rankles in the mind of every Irish Catholic in Canada, be he Liberal or Conservative, and that moves him to action for breaking down every barrier of party in order that the standing insult to one of the strongest, mos intelligent, and influential sections of the people of this Dominion may be the people of this Dominion wiped from the record of the Government. Taking t ment of our country. Taking this view of the case, as we always have, we regret that the club formed in Ottawa is not more broadly based. But we are confident that the feeling arising among Irabl/Oshiolies through-out the Dominion will before lout out the Dominion will before long to command the respect of any political party or ministry,

### Catholics and the Ontario Government.

In THE REGISTER of November 18th we with regard to appointments in the gift of the Ontario Government. It has been said in some quarters that Catholics were unduly favored in many of the dopartments. We were in a position not only to denythis but to show, on the contrary, that really only a small share of the important provincial appoint ments are held by Catholics. We have since been saked by many readers to go to the records of the various departments of government and show about how much, in fact, of the annual expenditure, in the shape of salaries, goes to Catholics. The task has not been made evsler by the scrupulous pains taken that the statement should be auschitely fair. To begin with complete figures are not possible. Take, for instance, the Toronto Central Prison. All the are not possible. Take, for instance, the Toronto Contral Prison. All the minor offices, such as "guards," watchmen, etc., are bulked together on the record under the head of wages, and the only thing to be done was to omit all such "sundries" from both sides of the account, although we know that the only Catholios employed in the institution are four guards. We have omitted likewise such items as indemnity to members, fees gail to lawyers and everything that could not properly come under the head of "salary." Messengers and the small fry in the departments are included, the actual facts in their case offering no difficulties. So that the table below is both a blending of big and little offices. At the same time it excludes very many offices of all grades either not listed in the Public Accounts or gles appearing these among large totals of "wages." The single object of including those and excluding these has been to preserve farmess.

Department	TOTAL NO. OF OPFICIALS	No. of Protestant	No. оғ Сатиошся	TOTAL SALANIES RECEIVED BY PROTESTANTS	TOTAL SALARIES RECEIVED BY CATHOLICS
Government House and Lieut. Governor's					
ОМсо	.6	5	1	\$ 2,680	\$ 1,200
Executive Council and Atty. General's	10 19	10 18	none 1	17,975 16,817	1,600
Education	58	46	7	40,490	6,300
Bureau of Mines	8	8	none	4,850	nii
Forestry	i	i	none	1,500	nil
Public Works	15	12	8	14,800	6,100
Treasury	12	12	none	18,576	nil
Provincial Auditor's	.4	4	none	6,825	nil
License and Adm. of Justice	17 6	13	4	18,850 5,250	2,750
Provincial Board of Health Provincial Secretary's	15	10	none	13,826	2,666
Public Institutions	11	10	. 1	15,575	1,000
Agriculture	12	iŏ	2	15,100	1,500
Immigration	1	ĭ	none	1,500	nil
Queen's Printer Inspector of Registry Offices	8	8	none	2,650	nil
Inspector of Registry Offices	2	1	1	1,750	1,800
Legislation	17	12	5	12,150	4,850
Clerks, Writers, Messengers	106	83	28	11,442	2,216
Supremo Court of Judicature	10	10	none	18,450	lia
Court of Appeal	2	2	none	1,600	nil
High Court	2	1	1	1,200	1.400
Central, Rogistiar and Surrogate, etc	27 24	28 24	4	22,875	4,000
Surrogate Judges, Local Masters	8	24	none 1	20,700 2,400	1,500
Division Courts Inspection Deputy Clerks, Crown and Pleas	42	89	8	16,570	950
Local Registrars, Land Titles Office and	42			10,010	
Local Masters in Districts	48	40	8	18,480	475
Officials in the Districts	54	47	7	20,890	4,400
Inspection of Offices under Judicature Act	2	2	none	8,400	nil
Criminal Investigatio 1 and Prov. Police.	17	18	4	8,080	4,125
Model Schools and Teachers' Institutes	2	2	none	8,700	nil
Departmental Examinations	8	8	none	2,900	nil
Normal and Model Schools	51 2	44	7	88,770	8,700
High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	6	6	none	5,000 5,100	ril nil
Ontario Normal College Departmental Library and Museum	4	4	none	8,150	níl
Provincial Asylums.		110	16	147,263	17,200
Central Prison	12	12	none	10,480	nıl
Reformatories, Institutes for Deaf, Dumb			1	1,	
and Blind	85	75	10	55,000	8,900
Immigration Agencies	4	2	2	5,172	1,600
Registrar of Live Stock	1	1	none	1,500	nil
Dairy Schools, etc	OT.	58	8	30,820	8,100
Various Offices, Parliament Buildings	19	18	6	1,700	4,400
Crown Timber Agencies	15	8 14	1	8,200 7,200	1,000
Neglected Children's Act	2	14	none	2,100	nil
Porks and Roads	12	. 8	4	5,950	1,872
Parks and Roads Provincial and Municipal Auditor	î	ĭ	none	1,333	nil
	040		-		<del>`</del>
Totals	949	818	181	674,589	90,504

Taking this table, in addition with the facts stated in our issue of Nov. 18 Taking this table, in addition with the facts stated in our issue of Nov. 18, we are able to judge of the correctness or otherwise of the charge that Oatholies are favored in the matter of provincial appointments. In the former article, covering almost all the appointments not included in the above table, it was shown that, whereas Catholies are 17 per cent. of the population of Ontario, they receive not more than 7 per cent. of the important appointments. This table takes in all other important and unimportant offices that can be traced through the Public Accounts; and wherease the record bulks ments. This table takes in all other important and unimportant offices that can be traced through the Public Accounts; and wherever the record bulks considerable sums of wages, care has been taken to keep inaccuracy out of the estimate on such ascount. The result anyone can see at a glance. The Catholic 17 per cent. of the population of Ontario receives 7 per cent. of the important provincial appointments and 183 per cent. when big and little offices are taken one with another. This 183 per cent of the sponiments, however, only accounts for 113 per cent. of the total amount of allaries. It is to be hoped that those facts will for ever set at rest the fiction that Catholics are ents. The record tells quite a favored in the matter of provincial appointm

### Canada and the British Navy.

Sir Richard Cartwright made Sir Richard Cartwright made as statesmanlike speech at the Toronto Young aMen's. Liberal Olub annual banquet on the 19th. He struck a note of warning that cannot fail to result the speech recently delivered at the National Club by Hon. Edward Blake. In both cases the declaration of Canadiau responsibility to the Dominion and to the British Empire was impressive and plainly spoken. It is impressive and plainly spoken. It is well for us to remember that Mr Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright are the two most experienced advisers available to Canadians on the Liberal side of politics. Their words should side of pointies. Their works should not be lightly passed over. In the course of his speech Sir Richard Cart-wright said that back in 1874 he had closed a long interview with Lord Carnaryon, then Colonial Secretary, Carnarvon, then Colonial Secretary, by saying to him: "If I were the Colonial Secretary of Creat Britain I would inscribe in front of my chair, where the worde would always catch my eye, this pregnant sentence, In 1900 the English speaking people of North America will muster eighty millions strong." A quarter of a century ago these words were a conjusture. Loday we know that they liecture: to-day we know that they

state a fact. Sir Richard, using nearly the identical words of Mr. Blake, took measing to remind his hearers occasion to remind his hearers of the nature of the responsibility Canada has assumed on this continent. In view of this responsibility he again and again said that the greatest service Canada can render to the Empire is to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. Those who heard him had little difficulty in realising that the words of warning were called that the words of warning were called that the words of warning were called forth by the miserable playing at re-taliation between this Province and the adjoining portions of the United States, the anti-alien labor laws adopted on both sides of the line and the mutual jingo-lingo that always accompanies that sort of thing. It will be remembered that Mr. Blake went so far as to tell his Canadian fellow-countrymen that the time is upon us when we must be prepared to pay a contribution, as the price of colonial existence, towards the support of the British navy. Had Sir Richard Cartwright been free to speak without committing himself as a member of the government he might have gone the same length. In the issue of The Globe containing his speech, by a coincidence, there also appeared a cabled report of a speech delivered in fellow-countrymen that the time is

Bristol by Sir Michael Hicks Boach Cl. neellor of the British Exchequer m which this was put in the plainess possible light. The Chancellor said The government was fully alive to keeping up the standard of the army seeping up the standard of the simple and navy, though he declared it was not creditable to Canada or fair to English tax payers that such a colony should practically contribute nothing to the naval defences of the Empire. He hoped Canada would soon turn her attention to this matter, adding that he was convinced if she did not that the day would come when she woul have a rude awakening which would be entirely her own fault." Plain talk indeed, and something for our jingoes and retalictors to cogitate agon. tail means that our Colonial exis-tence is not for ever. This much also it means. That there is some danger of our Colonial existence terminating sooner than we may possibly antici pate, unless we are willing to pay to the Imperial Government an an sum in the nature of an insurance premium. And as long as we decline to hand over such a premium we should have the good taste and com-mon sense to cough down our jingoes.

### Anglican Orders Again The question of Anglican Orders

has been thrown back upon public attention by a letter addressed by the Cardinal-Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Westminster, to the Anglican Archbishops of Canterbury and York, stating the plain issue and calling upon them once and for all to declare what is the teaching of the Anglican Church concerning the Real Presence. The document is of con-siderable length and our English ex-changes only contain abridgments. The Catholic Bishops in the first place establish in the most conclusive way the Pope's authority to determin The reasons why And lican Orders were rejected under Mary are gone into exhaustively. The Gor-don case in 1701 is further quoted as furnishing not merely the broad fact that a frosh investigation then took place and led to an unhesitating decision, but also the grounds upon which that particular decision turned, which prove to have been, not; as was repre sented, mere fables and false assumptions, but reasons solid enough to stand the test of recent research Next come the intrinsic reasons which Leo XIII indicates as having compelled him to reject Anglicar Orders—the defects of form and inten tion which he finds in them. The Anglican Bishops are reminded that if Anglicans come to the Catholic Church then it is by Catholic doctrined and requirements that the question must be determined. Here the letter of the Catholic Bishops declares that, or the Cathonic observes that, on account of much misconception prevailing on the subject, a brief doctrinal statement is called for on their part as to the intimate connection between the four doctrines of the Real Fresence, Sacrifice the Priesthood and rigite character of the ordinal The explanations of the Catholic doc-trine of the Real Presence, the sacrifice of the Mass, the Priesthood and Transubstantiation which follow constitut the heart of the Ostholic letter of vindi action, if it may be so described. For a valid ordination a valid rite and a proper intention are required. Both the Catholic doctrine on the essentials of an ordinal and the Catholic doc trine on the intrution of the minister are set forthin the plainest and simplest terms, in addition to which the defects in Anglican ordinations are stated. In short, the Anglican ordinal is shown to be radically incompatible with the Catholic idea of the sacer-dotium. The Anglican form of 1552 is considered as well as Granmer's strine on the Real Pre modern Anglican beliefs concerning the sacrifice and the priesthood cannot afford a rule for the interpretation of an ordinal drawn up centuries ago, the Catholic bishops take up the very text of the Anglican Bushops' reply to the Bull of Pope Leo. In section XL, of their reply the Anglican Bishops said.

their reply the Anglean Bishops said.

We stuly teach the doctrine of the Eucharistic sacrifice, and do not believe it to be a "unde commemoration of the Sacrifice of the Cross." an opinion which seems to be attributed to un by the quotation from the Council (the Continuous time from the Littury which we use in celebrating the Holy Eucharist, while lifting or consecrating the Lord, and when one of the continuous time from the c

mory of the precious death of Christ Who is our Advocate with the Father and the propitiation for our sins, according to flis precept, until His comiss, again. For first we offer the sacrifice of prases and thanksgiving; then next we plead and represent before the Father he Sacrifice of the Cross and by it we confidently entroat remission of sins and all other conclists of the Lord's Passion for all the whole Church, and lastly, we offer the sacrifice of ourselves to the Creator of all things which we have already significantly by the oblation. In the work of the creater of the conclision in which the people has necessarily to take part with the priest, we are access tomed oc call the Eucharnstie sacrifice.

In connection with this passage a

In connection with this passage a plain question is put to the Anghean Bishops. These are the words of the letter of the Catholic Bishops.

Bisings. These are the would of the letter of the Cathelio Bishops.

It is notorious that many members of your cummumous have understood you in this passa, to be affirming the derine of a Real Objective Pressure and of the Sacrileo founded on that, and it it is dispute about your meaning which moves us to ask you a question of the sacrileo founded on that, and it stime the doctrine of your Church of your citter was to make plain for ai time the doctrine of your Church on the subject of Holy Orders, and this point about the Real Presence and the true Sacrilleo lies at the very roots of that controversy, we are outified to ask you to remove the doubt which has arisen in the way described, and tell us in unnistable torms what your real meaning is. If, then, we have mistaken your meaning in the passage referred to, will you frankly say so? But if we have understood you rightly, we must claim your reply as atumamount to an acknowledgment that the Bull has not misjudged the character of your Ordinal.

Until the Amplican Church deaides

Until the Anglican Church decides to reply to this question in terms as plain as it is proposed, the character of Anglican orders must remain a cause of deepest anxiety to a large number of the clergy and laymen of that church, from which they shall seek in vain any other means of escape than refuge in the true Church itself. We think also that the concluding words of the letter of the Catholic Bishops will be read with a feeling akin to gratitude by all earnest men. We quote them here:

feeling skin to gratitude by all earnest men. We quote them here:

In concluding this letter it is a real pleasure to us to find in your own concluding paragraph so much to which we can subscribe. You "wish it to be known to all mon how zealous you are in your devotion to peace and unity," and your governor to the your devotion to peace and unity," and your pay that "oven from this controver the control of the truth, greeve fuller knowledge of the truth, greeve fuller knowledge has broader desire for teace of the would." Nor can we forget, as we read those words, that the Saviour of the would." Nor can we forget, as we read those words, that on a still more recent and most impressive occasion you have disclained. "It he Divine purpose of visible unity amongst Christians to be a fact of revelation," and a fact which in these days we should "take every opportunity to emphasize." Here at least is common ground on which we can meet. We are beyond you, indeed, in holding firmly that visible unity is of the essence, not of the well-being only of the Catholic Church, but we are in accord with you as to the importance of declining to be led by mere national or personal taste and to the importance of declining to be led by mere national or personal taste and to the importance of cellining to be led by mere national or personal taste and to the importance of cellining to be led by mere national or personal taste and the to the indeed the ministry of History. And oh! that the happy day might come established the ministry of History. And oh! that the happy day might come established the ministry of History. And oh! that the happy day might come when you could be in accord with us also in perceiving that the secret of visible unity is to be sought, not in the system which during its comparatively short-lived existence has been the fertile mother of division, but rather in that system which has stood firm through the ages, holding the nations together.

### The Triangle in the Peniten

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary has just witnessed the restoration of the Triangle an instrument of torture the Triangle an instrument of torture against which humanity revolted years ago for the sake of black slaves and British soldiers. The whipping of couviets in Montreal is a sequel of the political and moral reformation by which it is now sought to bandsh Tories and those from the moral residence. Pories and tobacco from our Os institutions. The St. Vincent de Paul institutions. The St. vincent de Paul convicts have long been in revolt, and the prison has become a veritable pandemonium. It would seem that rightful disturbances are inseparable from all great reformations:

In the sossion of 1896 Parliament voted \$3,000 to cover the expense of a purely parlisan commission to the and of reforming the pentientiaries. In all conscionce this was mirer than enough for the equivalent to be rendered. At the end of the fiscal year June 30th, 1897) the expenditure had resched more than \$1,300. Up to date it will fall little short of \$25,000. Had Sir Oliver Mowat anticipated that the reformation would turn out such an expensive and diaguating entertainment he would have hestisted before putting it on the boards, or, having ones so, in allowing it to have so long a term. Now, what it there to show as an offset to this frightful waste of public money and the restoration of a sickeningly brutal method of punishment? Nothing, most assuredly, for the public benefit. It may be truthfully and confidently said that, be incuthfully and confidently said that, since the opponing of Kingston penileer tiary, in 1894, up to the present time, the may have dishonest transactions which may have In the session of 1896 Parliament voted \$3,000 to cover the expense of a

courred in that and the other four penticultaries of Canada would not reach it the cost of this reformation of politics and tobacco. The commission it thingston, in 1817, on which the late George Brown and deorge Bristol sat, and that at St. Vincent de Paul, in 1870, conducted by the late Dr. Tache and Mr. Miell, are in marked contrast to the sensational inquiry now on hand, they produced ruitful and beneficial results in a short time, and at small exponse, when compared with the fiasco under consideration. And why was this? Because the commissioners were practical, competent and honest. They did their work according to rule and precedent, whereas the history of St. Vincent de Paul prison during the past few weeks is a disgrace to our penal system, which has so often commanded the capproval and commendation of many exports in the science of penalogy and criminal reform from Great Britain, the Continent and the Lutted States. It is but a few years succe the members of the International Prison Congress, assembled at Toronto, paid a visit to Kungston penitentiary and highly commended the administration of that institution. Mass Mary Carpenter, whose fame as a penilogist and prison reformer is world-wide—the author of two most intoresting volumes on the Crefothole principle of the Carpent of the States. It is not the Carpent of the principle of the Carpent of the same as a penilogist and prison reformer is world-wide—the author of two most interesting volumes on the Crefothole principle of the Carpent of the penilosure of the States of the International Prison as she saw it expenses the continual stabilishment of the world, paid the highest penilosure of the principle of the penilosure of the peni

dents of the Montreal suburb.

And the last scene put upon the boards is the lashing of human beings at the triangle. As one wretch was carried off bleeding, he said pitifully that he could suffer it all again for a little tobacco. The Montreal Standard was the other weetings have Star learns that other wretches have unk into brutal idiocy. Arenot the new set of officials attempting too much what is the object of making so tragical business of the tobacco reformation Is it to the best interests of the public that convicts should be cured of the habit of chewing tobacco by the exercise of crutality that is almost ercise of orutality that is almost enough to make thinking men despair of the human race? The political reforma tion we can perhaps understand albeit the lesson it tells is a deep dis-credit to our political system. In no other country under heaven are parclaim to control the administration of penal institutions. But the tobsecc reformation is past all comprehension. reformation is past all comprehension. The chewing of tobacco may be unbecoming in a well dressed man on the street; but it cannot be thought so in a convict. No matter what a certain set of female moralists may say about the matter, the use of tobacco is not a crime. It is we under by about the matter, the are of to-the construction. It is, we under-and, allowed in most of the best anaged prisons in the world.

Following quickly after the collapse of the Farmers' Loan and Savings Co., the Toronto "nancial Corporation has closed its doors. This is becoming serious; but the only recourse that seems to be open is to goadly wind up the "failures," so that great rue connected with them may not be unceessarily worried. No one seems to care for the crushing loss suffered by small investors, for the bard-earned savings of poor men, for the "grub-stake" of the widows and the credit of the country. Be it remembered, however, that these institutions are not merely loan companies, they are also joint-stock banks of deposit. The Onlario Government stands sponsor to them. The Government undertakes to issue yearly abstracted their finances. What information touching the Toronto Financial Corporation does the last government report to sa farce if it merely publishes on good faith whatever scraps of information the company may condescend to apply. A searching government in restigation is celled for. Mr. Mulock, M.P., whose name appears in the government return as President of the M.P., whose name appears in the gov-ernment return as President of the Farmers' Loan, and Mr. J. K. Kerr, ratment Loan, and Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., President of the Toronto Financial Corporation should be exaculted on oath in the public interest. Any individual interests whatever are not more precious that the savings of the poorest man of woman and the credit of the Province. A radical change in the law is also de-manded.

ADDITIONAL TORONTO SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A Protest Against Race Discrimi-nation.

OTTAMA, Jan. 10.—A number of the Irish Catholic Liberals of Ottawe have been protesting ever since the Liberal party were put in power at the last elections that Ontario Irishmen are not seeming their just amount of recognition from either the Dominion or Ontario governmente, and last night their complaint became of a decided nature, when they formed an Irish Oatholic Liberal organization to be known as the "Edward Blake Olbu" The meeting, which was held in the Reform Club roome, Elgin street, was fairly well attended. Those present, for the most part Liberals who are endeavoring to have Mr. John L. Dowlin nominated for the Provincial Legislature, included ex-Ald Dev lin, ex-Ald. J. Gleeson, ex-Ald. T. McCuire, Dr. Freeland, P. Brankin, John Moran, R. Starre, J. E. O'Meara, D. J. Harris, William Mott, J. D. Grace, McClrea'Ny James Tighe Joseph Troy, P. O'Reilly, Thos. Swift, James Fahey, D. McA. Coughlin, John McKay, E. Whelan, James L. Shea Mr. O'Reilly, in his opening address, explained the principal object of the club, which is that Irish Catholic Liberals may receive better treatment from the present Pray Council, he said, there was practically only one Irish Catholics were in power as many as four Irish Catholics were in power as many as four Irish Catholics were cabinet ministers, and this, in spite of the fact that only ten per cent. of Irish Oatholics were cabinet ministers, and this, in spite of the fact that only ten per cent. of Irish Oatholics were cabinet ministers, and clubs similar to this be formed all ower Ontario, and when Irahmen are thus united, the Liberal ministry. In a short time he expected to see all the Irish Catholics of the city join this organization, and clubs similar to this be formed all ower Ontario, and when Irahmen are thus united, the Liberal ministry. Or Irish Catholics of the city join this organization, and when Irahmen are thus united, the Liberal ministry could not ait to give them their dues.

Ex Ald. Terrance McGuire was the next speaker. Sich a club, he said, was nece

proceeded visions: Fresident—P. O'Reilly.
First Vice-President—Ex-Ald John

Devlin. ./ Third Vice-President—John Mo

Devlin. ...

Third Vice-President—John Moran.

Secretary—D. McA. Coughlin.

Tressurer—J. E. O'Meara.

Executive Committee — Victoria Ward: D. J. Harris, Thos. Swift.
Dalhousie Ward: T. McGuire, George Mott. Wellington Ward: John Konnedy, M. H. O'Connor, Central Ward: Dr. Dowling, Thos. Troy, St. Occryce's Ward: J. D. Grace, J. Fahey. By Ward: P. Brackin, E. Whelan. O'ttawa Ward: Thos. Kinsella, Wm. O'Meara. Ridean Ward: Jas. Shea, John Lamb. O'ttawa East: J. C. Shea, John Shea, John Martin.

Committee to draw up a code of bylawa—Jos. Troy, Thos. Swift, J. D. Grace, Wu. acute, McCready, J. E. O'Meara and P. O'Reilly.

Now arose the question of appointing an honorary president. Sir Wilfid Laur.er was proposed.

President O'Reilly said that the chulw was Irish and that the conors should be confined to Irishmen. Au Irish Catholic esbinat minister should be made honorary president.

Mr. P. O'Reilly in thanking it wise to take him, they made Sir Wilfid honorary president.

Mr. P. O'Reilly in thanking it wise to take him, they made Sir Wilfid honorary president.

Mr. P. O'Reilly in thanking those present for having made him president, said that it would always be his care to advance the interests of Irish Catholics. He 'had been in touch with Irish Catholics since he was a boy, and he had never shirked his interests. This club would be weighed for what it was worth.

Mr. Mr. P. Cacmilly in the people, where every man's opinion would be weighed for what it was worth.

Mr. P. Cacmilly in the people, where every man's opinion would be weighed for what it was worth.

Mr. P. Cacmilly in the people, where every man's opinion would be weighed for what it was worth.

Mr. P. Cacmilly in the people, where every man's opinion would be min touch would be man association for the people, where every man's opinion would be min touch and the man and the

Mr. Mott was heard in the remark that "we will not go to the govern-ment for recognition, but will let the government come to us if it wants us."

C. M. B. A.

15, held a t the Hall, ard streets, The old Guard's branch-nost enjoyable meeting at orner of Yonge and Gerra large turn out of members omner of Yonge and Gerrard streets. A large turn out of members expressed themselves more than gratified with the success of the branch during the past year. The interesting ceremony of installation was proceeded with by Grand Deputy James J. O'Hearn and performed in his usual able manner. He delivered a few interesting remarks, compraisating the new president, Bro. T. J. O'Loary and members, and sprung a surprise by presenting the members with a handsome satin handpainted banner, showing the number and date of organization. A manimous vote of thanks was tendered for his generosity



George Wettlaufer.

George Wettlaufer.

In a few weeks Stratford will lose one of its most prominent citizons in the person of Mr. George Wottlaufer, whose potential is presented above Mr. Wettlaufer, whose potential is presented above Mr. Wettlaufer, whose potential is presented above Mr. Wettlaufer, who is presented above Mr. Wettlaufer, who is the frost & Wood Manufacturing Co. of Smith Falls, Ontario, In was reared on a farm at home until 20 years of ago when he first launched out as a roprosentative of the Ratz & Kauffmann Tunning Mill Co. of Borlin. His business tact and untrung efforts soon became known, and in less than three years he became connected with the A. Harris & Co. firm off Brantford. "Onward and Upward" being his motte he still further advanced, and a tempting offer from the Patterson Bros. of Brantford led him to take a position under that firm, re. asining with them but for about four years. His next selp was an engagement with the well-known firm of Massey, Harris & Co. of Toronto, with which firm he remained three years longer, and until to-day he occupies the prominent position as manager of the Hamilton district of the Frost & Wood Manufacturing firm of Hamilton, Ont. While Mr. Wettlaufer has been a resident of Stratford he has endeared himself to all, and his removal from our midst will be regretted by a large circle of friends. However, we wish deerge every success in his new field of labor.

A DINNER PILL.—Many persons suffor exercicisting agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and unstead of being a healthy untriment is becomes a possel of the system. Dr. Parmelec's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy untriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Judigestion or Dyspopsia.

### McCabe-Clarke

McClabe-Clarke.

Mr. James W. McGabe, of the Home Savinge and Loan Company, and Miss Teresa Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. John Clarke, were maried on Monday morning in St. Mary's church by Vear-Ceneral McGann. The brother of the bride was groomsman, coming from New York for the happy occasion, and Miss Evans, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid. After a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's mother, to which a large number of the relatives and 'iends of both parties were invited, Mr. and Mrs. McGabe left on a wedding trip. The happy couple are very highly esteemed in Toronto.

Mrs. Cleste Coop. Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat manufacture for the work of the

At 83 Wellington avenue, Toronto, Kathleen, the

### UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

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RYCKMAN'SKOOTENAY CURE.

He Used the Medicine Himself and

BE SHEE AND READ HIS LETTER.

BE SURE AND READ HIS LETTER,

University of Ottawa,
OTTAWA, CARDA, April 10, 1896.
Dear Mr. Ryckman,—I wrote to you
in July last stating that I derived much
benth te my health from taking two
blooms of your truly marvellous remedy
"Koolenay Cre." Since then I have
taken the more bottles, and am now
pleased the more bottles, and am now
pleased to be able to inform you that I
am treed from chronic and scute Rhou
matim blabetes and La Grippe, and
notwithistanding the incoseant and oneous duties of my position. In this
university, I have, thank God, enjoyed
conclusion health since Angust Last.
I have recommended the reinedy to
many persons, both inaids and ontside
of the university and in most cases
with ontire success. These include
persons uniforing from Rhesimatism,
Brightis placese, Boll, Salt Rheum,
Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Insommis, Somnaubulium, Skin Diseases,
Dyspersis, Nervous Debility, La Grippe,
etc., etc. In some of these cases the
patients and been under the care of
physicians for coveral months without
relief and were cured by using a bottle
or two of "Kootensy." I shall adopt is
as the Esmily Medicine for this Ibstitution.

"Ours truly and greatefully,
Climal J IM Medicable O MY ID

Yours truly and gratefully,
ad) J. M. McGuckin, O.M.I., D.D.,
Rector,

### A SOLDIER'S LIFE

ONLY VETERANS CAN REALIZE THE SUFFERINGS OF ARMY LIFE.

of One Who Twenty Years.

Everyone living in and around the village of Wheatley knows Mr. Pater Sippe, who has been a resident of the place for upwards of twonty years, and who during the whole of that period up to last year was a constant sufferer from caute rheumatism, complicated by other troubles, until he was worn almost to a shadow. At the age of twenty he joined the 21st New Volunteers, and after being a member of that organization for three years he joined the New York Cavalry and served through the war of the rebelhom. He took part in the historic battles of Bull's Run, Fredericksburg, Culpepper, etc., and at one time rode eighty miles at a strotch, carrying despatches through the onemy s lines. On another occasion he was on horseback for four days and five nights, and it is little wonder that such hardships left him, as they did themsands of thers, with a wretched constitution. While in the army, as a result of poor food and ofton worse wator, he was attacked with diarrhea, which assumed a chronic form. This of course greatly weakened him, and he fell an easy proy to the pains and terrors of rheumassism. To a correspondent of course greatly weakened him, and he fell an easy proy to the pains and terrors of rheumassism. To a correspondent of the course of the

foel well and strong and it any of the comrades see this and are afflicted I would urge them to try Dr. Williams' Fink Pills."

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the electronia to the blood, and the strong process of the process of the strong and the strong an

Rev. Eugene Sheehy's Lecture,

In spite of the blizzard that broke loose upon Toronto on Tuesday evening, the illustrated lecture in Association Hall, given by Rev. Eugene Sheehy, of Limerick, was very largely attended. The house was well filled, although on account of snow-blockaded street-curs many were rather late in arriving. The locture, which was called "A Tour Through Ireland," was given under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Rev. Frank Ryan presided, and introduced the distinguish. Trish priest in a very happy speech. Father Sheehy throw upon the carvas over two hundry views, all of them beautings in remote parts of the outery power touched by the burst. These pholographs covered the country power touched by the burst. These pholographs covered the country power touched by the burst. These pholographs of the country power touched by the burst. These pholographs of the pholographs of the pholographs of the handsome new cathodrals and churches springing up throughout the land from Armagh to Queenstown. A large number of historic pictures, principally battle pictures, from the days of Brian Boru to those of the United Irishmen were, perhaps, the most appreciated by the audience, judging by the applians which they evoked. Father Sheehy's admirable style as a lecturer was, indeed, a treat. A cultured and clear volce, a hunorous art, and an intimate knowledge of the history and seenery of the country enhanced his locture bound any power of camera or any Miss Annieds of the Darmaghan and Mr. A. T. Hernon (the papealed by Miss Minner Foloy) let all else that could be desired to the entertainment. A hearty vole of thanks was secorded the lecturer.

### Death of W. F. Clarke.

Death of W. F. Clarke.

The death of Mr. Frank Olarke, which occurred on Sunday last, is very deeply regretted by the large ci. co f friends who had long known and respected him. Deceased who was 35 years of age, was one of five brothers, only two of whom survive—Thomas and ex. Mayo? E. F. Clarke. For many years he had been employed in the railway mail service, and proved a trustworthy and popular officer. His death, to many, was a painful surprise, and a wide-spread sympathy goes out to those bereaved so sadly and unexpectedly.





salet Send for it.
Have found it of such great value in Whooping, Croup and other spasmoids coughs, that I have marked over Jamis under my direction to secure I make my direction to secure I make my direction to secure I make my make the spasmoids of the Makems. The super actus is simple and heapens. Sold by all Droggests.

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ia. To, Ont

HOW TO SEE THE POINT AND PLACE IT.

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LACONIC PUBLISHING

## Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Separate School Board of this City, at a meet ing held on the 11th day of January, 1898 passed the following By-law:

sites and buildings of the said Board, and other clouds and completion of school buildings and repair therets. WHEREAS, under Chapter 237 of the Revised Statutes of Outside, 1837, the said Training the State of Outside, 1837, the said Training the State State of Outside, 1837, the said Training and any other real or personal property vested in them, and unput the Separate School rake. An alway other real or personal property vested in them, and unput the Separate School rake. At that such mottgages and other instrument may be made in the form of Debentures, which Debentures and the said of the said

Sth. This Ry-law shall take effect on the Eleventh Day of January, in the year of Our Lord One Thous-and Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight. Very Rev. J. J. McCANN, Chairman, Rev. F. ROHLEDER, Secretary.

## St. Michael's College

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23 00

culars apply to Rev. J. R. TEEFY, President,

### MOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Sisters of our Lady of Levette in the Architocese of Toronto and the Hereby of Levette in the Architocese of Province of Colario, at the present session thereof, for an amendment to their Act of Incorporation, 20 Vic., Cap. 187, changing the name of the self Corporation to the "The Lorette Ladies' Colleges and Schools."

### Medical.

DE. SPROULE B.A. DUBLIN UNI-tricity mestry 131 Specialist Modical Elec-tricity mestry 131 Specialist Modical Elec-tricity mestry of the Moseum Diseases of the Mervos. Elood, Lungs, Heart, Stom sch, Liver and Kidneys, Castarh, Impaired Vital Energy, Rheumatism and Female Complaints. Letters of enquiry answered.

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Monkey Cape, 30 in. " \$50
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" 27 in. \$25
Raccoon Cape, 25 in. long, \$25
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### Chats with the Children

"There never was a grandma half so good!"
He whispered, while beside her chair he

stood, And laid his rosy cheek, With manner very meek, Against her doar old face in mood.

"There never was a nicer grandmaborn; a nicer grandma-now some little boys must be forlorn, Because they'ee none like you; I wonder what I'd do hout a grandma's kisses night and morn?

There never was a dearer grandr

there's the was a decided the sum of the sum

"When I'm a man, what lots to you I'll bring-

g— and carriage, and a watch and bring.
A horse and carriage, and a ring,
All grandmas are so nicol
(Just here he kissed her twice)
And grandmas give a boy most anything."

fore his dear old grandma could roply us boy looked up, and with a roguish

eyc,
Then whispered in her car,
That nobody might hear:
Say, grandma, have you any more
mince pie?"

The New Moon.

-The New Moon.

There isn't anything in life
But has two handles to it;
And it one fails to lift the weight,
The other's sure to do it.
Suppose you quarrel with your friend:
One handle is "Ho's wrong!"
But try "He is my friend!" instead,
And fathful love is strong.

One handle to our daily lives

Is "1, and what I need."

How a way hope to lift our load

With such a solfish creed?

Rut say "My brothers," lond a hand

To overy fellow-man,

And to it he strength of all is ours,

And what we ought, we can.

And what we ought, we can.

One handle to our griefs is "loss,"
We cannot bear them so;
The other is "God's plan for us,
More wide than we can know."
And when we lift, b .acath His smile.
The burden He has given,
We learn its meaning here on earth,
Its full reward in heaven.

—Christian Work.

"A new boy came into our office today," said a merchant to his wife at the supper table. "He was hired by the firm at the request of the senior member, who thought that the boy gave promise of good things. But I feel sure that the boy will be out of the office in less than a week."

"What makes you think so?" "Because the first thing he wanted to know was just exactly how much he was expected to do,"

"Perhaps you will change your mind about him."

"Perhaps I shall," replied the mer-

mind about him."
"Perhaps I shall," replied the mer-chant, "but I don't think so."
Three days later the business man said to his wife: "About that boy you

aid to his wife: "About that boy you remember I mentioned three or four days ago. Well, he is the best boy that ever entered the office."

"How did you find that out?"

"In the easiest way in the world. The first morning after the boy began to work he performed very faithfully and systematically the exact duties assigned, which he had been so careful to have explained to him. When he had finished he came to me and said 'Mr. H., I have finished all that worl. Now what can I do?"—From Child'e Paper.

to have explained to him. When he had finished he came to me and said:

'Mr. H., I have finished all that work.

Now what can I do?''—From Child's Paper.

FOLLY FUTOFF.

Her real name was Polly Putoman, but everybody called her Polly Putoff. Of course, you can guess how she came to have such a name. It was because she put off doing everything as long as she could.

"Oh! you can depend on Polly for one thing," Uncle Will would say, "You can depend on her putting off everything, but that is all you can depend on her putting off everything, but that is all you can depend on her putting off everything, but that is all you can depend on "And I am sorry to say in despair," how shall I ever break you of this dreadful habit?"

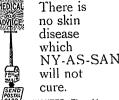
It was just three days to Polly's hirthday, and she had been wondering very much what her mother and father intended to give her. She thought A man who went about selling them had brought some to the house, and Polly had gone wild with delight over their beautiful musical tinkle.

"Polly," mother said that morning, "here is a letter that I want you to got before school."

"Yes, mother," answered Polly, putting the lotter in her pocket.

As she reached the school-house she saw the girls playing, and all estopped just a moment." Then the bell rang, so she could not post the letter them. She locked at the address. They are the greatest medition. After school she forgot all about it, After school she for

DISEASES INCURABLE



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Mention this paper when you write.

"Did you post my letter, Polly?" asked mother, when Polly was studying her lessons that evening. Polly's face grew very red, and she put her hand in her pocket. "I will post it in the morning," she said faintly.
"It is too late." spanned.

post it in the morning," she said faintly.

"It is too late," answered mother "The man to whom the letter is direct dwent away this evening, and I haven't got his address. It really only matters to yourself, for it was an order for a music-box for your birth day."

"Oh, mother!" exclaimed Polly.

"Is don't know where he is now," said mother. "If you had not put off posting the letter he would have received it before he started, and sent the music-box. It is too late now."

Wasn't that a hard lesson? It oured Polly, though, and she has nearly lost her old name.

Dante's Inspiration.

Dante's Inspiration.

Mrs. Mainall, wife of the well-known statistican, is in Rome making researches at the Vatican Library, and is, it is said, the first lady who has ever gone there for the purposes of study. The theory under examination is this: Did Dante receive his inspiration from the legend of the Irish Saint Fursoy, which the Venerable Bede had done into Latin and rendered popular throughout Europe? Bede is certainly the only Englishman mentioned in the "Divine Comedy," and Mrs. Mulhall conjectures that Dante was familiar with his works. This view would seem to receive support from Mr. Gladstone's theory that Dante visited England. The eminent British stateman, in accepting a copy of Mrs. Mulhall's essay on the subject, says: "The presumptions you raise appear to be important. Dante's being acquainted with a romet local saint, such as Bede is of itself remarkable; and if it was due to his studying in England, as I am inclined to believe he did, then England may have furnished the thread which brought into his view the root idea of his poem."

Buffalo Farmers' Journal: Feeding fattening hogs more than twice a day is injurious, as well as a waste of time. If we slaughter a hog at noon which has been full fed in the morning we will find much masticated food undigested. By evening his stomach would have been not more than empty and ready for a fresh supply.

## A LEAGUE OF LIFE

TO BE FORMED BY THE RESIDENTS OF BRUCE COUNTY.

10000000000000000000 Farm and Garden

At ameeting at Kenilworth Mr. Patton, of Oxford afills, said he thought with a first only only on the production of butter. He believed that farmers of Oanada could hold their own in the British markets, even against Denmark. Some farmers objected to milking cows all winter as well as all summer, but the adoption of this course would bring in money all the year round. Where there was not a creamery convenient adoption of this course would string in money all the year round. Where there was not a creamery convenient farmers should make their on butter. If they turned out a first-class quality they would always get a good market for their product.

for their product.

At the Kenilworth meeting Professor Day, of Guelph, spoke on the production of hogs for bacon. The American farmers could, he said, by using corn, fatten their hogs more quickly and at less cost than the Candian producers. Such hogs as the Americans produced, however, were not wanted except in the lumber woods. Hogs for bacon should not have much fat on their backs, and should be uniform in thickness from tail to neck. Packers wanted as heavy a ham as possible, but not too fat on back. For the right kind of hogs a much higher price could be secured than for those not properly prepared, and discrimination would, he said, increase rather than decrease. A farmer who was ination would, he said, increase rather than decrease. A farmer who was raising logs for the bacon market should not confine himself to any particular breed, but endeavor by crosses to evolve a good beach hee, He had used both fresh and sour whey for feed with good effect. Oorn was good feed, but it should only be used as part of other rations. Farmers should, he said, prepare more hogs for market in the summer time when there is a dearth of supplies.

for market in the summer time when there is a dearth of supplies.

W. O. Shearer, of Bright, delivered a most interesting address on dairying at a meeting held at Listowel last week. Shorthorn grades, he said, if large milkers, crossed with a Guerney or Jersey bull, gave good stock for dairy purposes. What was wanted was a special purpose cow, which would milk up to within two months of calving. During these two months the cow should be kept in the stable and be given a very limited diet of dry fodder. A standard oow should give 5,000 pounds of milk and 280 pounds of butter, or 600 pounds of cheese. Any oow not coming up to this standard should be sold to the butcher. Special care should be taken in the selection of a sire. One coming from a herd with a good milk record should always be chosen. Heifers should be fed on wholesome and nutritions bons and musele-forming food, such as well-cured clover or mixed hay and roots with enough ground cats and bran to keep them growing rapidly. They should be kindly treated and not allowed to be chased by dogs or beaten by boys.

Speaking from his own experience

Speaking from his own experience the speaker said he was at that time feeding 11 cents worth of feed to each cow daily, and the cows were giving one pound of butter each per day. The butter was worth 20 cents and the skim milk 3 cents. Each cow was, therefore, producing 23 cents worth of milk and butter at a cost of 11 cents thus leaving a profit of 18 cents per day on each cow. A large number of his cows, which calved in August, were, during September, giving one and one-laft pounds of butter per day, which at 21 cents per pound equalled 31 cents a day for butter. This, with 4 cents worth of skim milk, made 26 cents per day all told. At that time their feed consisted of two bushels each of green cut corn worth 2 cents and 7 pounds of bran worth 3 cents. The total cost, therefore, was 5 cents per day per cow, leaving a profit on each daily of 30 cents. At the present time 18 of his cows average one and one-quarter pounds of butter, or 26 cents in value. The cost of the feed is 9 cents, 6 cents being for grain and 3 cents for fodder.

At a meeting of the South Perth Farmers! Institute. in St. Marvi-

cost of the feed is 9 cents, 6 cents being for grain and 8 cents for fodder.

At a meeting of the South Perth Farmers' Institute, in St. Mary's, William White, the president, said he paid \$\$7 for a cow in April, and in six months he made \$52 on her milk. He believed in keeping cows and hogs together. He used skim milk for the latter, and for five or six years past he had fattened from 60 to 70 hogs a year. There was more money, he said in these two branches than in almost anything else.

Mr. White said that in summer he fed cows one-half gallon bran at night and kept them in the stable as soon as the cold weather commenced. For winter feed he gave two bushels of ensilage, cut clover, a little bran and twice a week about a gallon of chopped cats on top of this. To keep flier from cows in summer he used a mixture of fish oil and carbolic acid. This was applied every week or so.

W. W. Ballantyne said his stable was so fixed that the cows could get a drink whenever they wanted it. Cows, he said, should not be let cut during the winter at all. He fed them two of oats to one of peas, ground together, together with bran.

Mr. Whellhan and George Frame said that they allowed their cows out in winter provided the weather was fine.

annonnanananananananan b Domestie Reading

The blush of a maid is like the fresh

A virtuous maiden should be entire ly under the direction of her parents.

The best praise you can bestow on an author or an artist is to show that you have studied and understand his works.

A virtuous mind in a fair maid is indeed a fine picture in a good light, and therefore it is no wonder that it surrounds her with charms.

A fair and beautiful maid is the perfect workmanship of God, the true glory of angels, the rare miracle of the earth, and the sole wonder of the world.

Hunger has a most amazing faculty of sharpening the genius; and he who with a full belly can think like a hero, after a course of fasting shall rise to the sublimity of a demi-god.—Goid-

Whilst we believe that education is the greatest gift that can be conferred on a human creature, we are not sanguine enough to expost that its more general diffusion will increase the number of men of genius.

The three indispensables of genius are, understanding, feeling, and perseverance; the three things that enrich genus are, contentment of mind, the cherishing of good thoughts, and the exercise of memory.—Southey,

Geniu, can be the lot of only a few; good fortune may come to any, but it would be the part of a fool to wait for it; whereas all may work with heart-iness and might in the work to which they have given themselves.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses and inadvertences, are very preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author which are scrupulously exact, and conformable to all the rules of correct writing.

There is nothing so remote from vanity as true genius; it is almost as natural for those who are endowed with the highest powers of the human mind to produce the mirades of art, as for other men to breathe or move.

Let no man ever take into consideration whether a thing is pleasant or uppleasant. The love of pleasure begets grief, and the dread of pain causes fear; he who is free from the love of pleasure and the dread of pain knows neither grief nor fear.

knows neither grief nor fear.

There must be some bond of sympathy, some mutual interest, something in each that awakens a responsive chord in the other, in order that any two persons shall take pleasure in each other's society. And where no pleasure is taken a union brought about by artificial of compulsory means will soon dissolve by common consent. Those who differ radically in their ideas may, if generous, meet and discuss them with delight; but their divergence begins from some point of union; whereas those who have no such point, or who fail to find it if they have, cannot be expected to enter into close companionship.

enter into close companionship.

The Rev. Bernard Snell said a little while ago: "It is of no use for us, whether Sunday school teachers or preachers, to imagine that we are thoroughly equipped if only we mean very well. Years ago I read in an Americanised Æsop of an old elephant who accidentally trod on a partridge with fatal results. The tears came into her eyes at the sight of the motherless brood of fledgings close by. "Poor orphan," quoth she, 'and I am a mother myself.—I who have slain their mother. But they shall not perish. I will sit on them!" The elephant had the best of intentions, but she displayed a deplorable want of tact."

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

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

The Catholic Young Ladies Literary Association met on Tuesday evening at the home of Miss E. Goodyke, Eim St. Applications for membership were received, after which very favorable reports were read by the "At Home" committees. The study of Dante's "Inferno" was recumed seventh and eighth cantos being thoroughly reviewed. The members were also asked to write notes on cantonine for the next meeting, which will be held at the residence of Miss C'ark, 157 Crawford street, Wednesday evening, January twenty-sixth, instead of the unual Tuesday evening on account of the number of concerts and lectures to take place on that evening.

Australia and '98.

Australia and '98.

His Emin. nee Uardinal Moran approves the celebration of the patriotism and heroic secrifices of the men of '98. But his Eminence objects to the narrow lines upon which the organisation was being worked in Australia. He desires to see the celebration embrace all sections of Iriehmen in Australia. His Eminence was first reported to be



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SOLD IN Bc, and 10c. TINE

hostile to the commemoration. But, as he explained to a representative of the Sydney Freeman's Journal, three of his grand-uncles having been shot as rebots, and his father having escaped the same fate only because the lot did not fall upon him for military execution in a decimation, he could hardly object to a celebration of the memories of the '98 men. There is to be a requiem celebration in St. Mary's Cathedral Sydney, on a date to be fixed hereafter.

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TORONTO



## The Badder of Life

By P. L. BEAZLEY

### CHAPTER VII.

CHAPTER VII.

The key was turned once more in the look, and bohn! the beadlo, who stopped in with a lantern, came the head clerk himself.

"And you have stuck the poor young man into this prison!" said the fuming as he stumbled in. "How bould you have dared to do such a cruel thing against the express orders of the Chief Justice?"

"Have dared?" stammered the terrified beadle. "The master him self.—"

"Be ellent, you blockhead! said the chet clerk, sternly, and then he addressed himself politely to Albert: "Be good enough to follow me, my dear young colleague. The misunderstanding which deprived you of your freedom has been cleared up. You will learn the rest from the Ohiof Justice, to whom I am conducting you."

you."

You."

Without deigning to answer him, Albert stepped out, and was at once in the office of the Chief Justice, whose appearance was almost ridiculous through his vanu attempt to preserve an external dignity in the presence of his inferior, who knew his worthlessness.

nes mieriot, who and who are mess.

"It was all a wistake," said he to Albert. "I now see that you were innocent, and I will make amends for what you have suffered. Ask what you will and I will readily grant it."

"I have nothing to ask from you," replied Albert, indignantly, "but per mission to leave immediately and a testimonial as to my conduct whilst in your service."

mission to leave immediately and a setimonial as to my conduct whilst in your service."

"You shall have it," said the Chief Justice, "though it pains me to lose such an industrious and clever young fellow, and also the opportunity of making amends for my over-hastiness. Trepare," said he to the head clerk, "a testimonial for this excellent young man such as he deserves."

And then, whilst the clerk was writing it, he went to his drawer, counted out a number of gold florins on the table, and politely motioned the youth to take them.

The testimonial, which credited Albert not only with all the virtues and especities which he possessed, but also with some that he did not possess, was soon ready. Albert glanced through it, put it in his pocket, and contemptuously junded the gold aside in a heap.

contemptuously 'pushed the gold aside in a heap.

"I cannot take your money." said de, proudly; "it would soil my hands. I'll leave this house, as I came into it, poor. May God change you for the better, or open the eyes of the Prince so that he may see of what sort is the person to whom he has entrusted the his capital city."

He went out defiantly, and the Chief Justice remarked: "Once and for all, I am done with people of his kind, who have punctilios of honor."

### CHAPTER VIII.

Albert went out with a light heart, and was rejoicing at the prospect of seeing his father, Squire Otto, again. But grey-oach met him at the door, and asked: "Whither are you off much a hurry, my young friend?"

"I am going," replied Albert, "never to return—going back to the dear old mountain eastle, which I do

"never to return—going beat to the dear old mountain east's, which I do not intend to leave again, as I have learned how small and mean is this so-called 'great world.'"
"You know your father's hand-writing?" asked grey-coat, and he handed him a letter containing, in Squire Otto's hand, the words, "My son, obey the bearer as you would my-salf."

self."
"What is this new misfortune?"
said Albert, in a plaintive voice. "I
have hardly broken one yoke when I
must bow my neck under a fresh

must bow my neer under a lessione."

"So it is in this world," observed grey.coat playfully. "Man can never be free. Should he get rid of all masters, he still remains his own servant, and the 'Ego' is often a very imperious ruler. You should, then, bear the common lot with patience, and accept the post of secretary to the Duke's Chancellor, which I have secured for

Onancelor, which I have seeked to you."

"It will all be of no use," said Albert. "The higher the man, the greater the sinner. I know it in advance. I shall not be able to get on with the Chancellor. I cannot stoop to low tricks. It is against my nature, and I can tell beforehand that things which I would see there would set my blood be." ""

which I would see there would blood bo "ag."

"The prophet Daniel had courage in the lions' den, and you must make another trial through affection for your father," said grey-coat, laughing. Then he led the young man back into

Then he led the young man need have town.

Albert looked at him with keen curiosity, and asked: "Do tell me who you are—you who mix yourself up so strangely with my fate."

"If it is merely a name you want, mine is Ralph," replied grey-coat. "I can tell you nothing further for the present. You must trust my word and the proof of good-will I have already given you."

"It is extraordinary," muttered Al.

bert to himself, and in a minute they were standing before the Chancellor's marble palace.

"We must go in here," said Ralph, opening the door of the doorkeeper's little room "Pardon me, my worthy friend," said he to the broad shouldered doorkeeper, with a profound how. "I recommend this young man to your kind protection, and let me know if I recommend this young man to your kind protection, and let me know if I an soon have the honor of paying my respects to the lady who washes the silver."

"I will tell her about it," said the doorkeeper, with the gracious pride of a patron. "The lad will, I think, please her as he pleases me, and if he suits us you may be suro we shall quickly get him promotion."

He went off and came back soon with a little old woman, who received in a gracious manner the respectful greeting of Albert's patron and gazed at the youth with manifest pleasure.

"A good looking young man," sho remarked, beginning to pour forth a stream of talk. "He seems to belong to a good family and to deserve that something should be done for his fortune. I hope he will be greeful and will to faithful to his friends. I have put everything right with the body-servant, and if you please we shall go up together at once. This is just the best time for an audience."

And without waiting for an answer she seized Albert's hand and led him away. When they came to the great staircase he was about tog oup, but his patroness pulled him back.

"No, we don't go up here," said she. "You might wait there for hours in the antechamber and at last staircase he was about tog oup, but his patroness pulled him back.

"No, we don't go up here," said she. "You might wait there for hours in the antechamber and at last staircase he was about tog oup, but his patroness pulled him back.

"No, we don't go up here," said she having reached the top, she knocked gently at a door, and a stately personage, whom Albert dook for the Chancellor himself, opened it.

"I have brought you the new sore-tary," whispered she, confidentially, to the bo

plication by what you have done."

Albert glanced uneasily at the pile, and with a shake of the head carried off a bundle of the petitions.

"Remember," said the Chancellor, "that there must be great condensation. You servants of the sacred Themis are accustemed to be rather long-winded, and in order to make yourselves the better understood become tedious. I, however, am a great lover of brevity, for my time is my most precious treasure."

He intimasted to the aunlicant that

most precious treasure."

He intimated to the applicant that he could now withdraw. Albert cheyed, and as the door closed behind him he could hear the Chancellor merrily jesting and laughing with the fair Bella

fair Bella
"That's the way in which he spends
his precious time," said he to himself;
but I must allow that the lady is
cond looking."

"but I must allow that the lady is good-looking."

"There is a beauty that is danger out also," said a warning voice—that of Ralph, who just met him and had heard his soliloquy. You must be on your guard against it. You deserve, I think, to find purity of thought and intention in the lady of your choice, and it would be a pity if you were to exchange genuine gold for false coin."

Albert looked at his monitor with

some displeasure, put his hand to his breast, and was about to declare that none of his thoughts had been given to the lady.

"I know what you're going to say," remarked Ralph; "but acts speak better than words. Go into your room now and perform the task that has been assigned to you. Meanwhile, I shall make your excuses to the silver-weaker, with whom you must keep on good terms."

### OHAPTER IX.

Albert came back to give his report to the Chancellor, who was now in hunting dress and kept rocking to and fro impatiently in his chair. Amongst the petitione were a number of claims on the Duke's treasury which were of

the petitions were a number of claims on the Dake's treasury which were of long standing.

"Make haste and get through," oried the Chancellor. "My decision on all those matters as that the people must wait until there is money in the treasury. You have got a facility of expressing yourself and of bringing out these torments."

"But," replied Albert, "there are people amongst them who need their money very badly—poor people who are pressed by their own creditors, and widows and orphans."

"We cannot coin money out of leather for them," said the Ohancellor, warmly. "We have no money, and cannot pay now. That's the end of the matter. Now continue."

Albert then laid silently before him a proposal by the architect for the construction of a marble bath in the Duke's gardens.

"A lot of money," said the Chancellor, considering the amount: "but he will get up a splendid building for us. We must provide the sum necessary out of the ronts."

"Instead of that," remarked Albert, "wouldn't it be better to pay the poor people who are on the verge of deepsir and beggary?"

The Chancellor looked at the young man in astoniebment.

"You are already beginning to

people who are on the verge of teepens and beggary?" The Chancellor looked at the young man in astonishment.

"You are already beginning to make proposals," said he. "Now leave this affair and go on to the next, so that we may come to the end."

"Here," said Albert, in a voice which showed that he felt troubled, "Moses, the Court money changer, offers a plan for the new poll sax, and offers to farm it hinself."

"Let me see, said the Chancellor, and he glanced at the figures. "The amount is really bigger than I expected. We have a treasure in this Mosss; the plan is good. I "aw up an outline of the scheme at once, so that I may lay it before the Duke to day."

"This tax appears to me to be very

an outline of the scheme at once, so that I may lay it before the Duke to-day,"

"This tax appears to me to be very oppressive," observed Albert; "and, moreover, it is most wretchedly arranged. Should it not be first examined by unprejudised experts?" "Draw up the outline," said the Chancellor with emphasis. "What next?"

"Seven complaints of the injustice and oppression of the Chief Justice," replied Albert impressively.

"The Chief Justice is going too far," muttered the Chancellor. "He'll take the pitcher so often to the well that it will be broken at last. Make out a report of the complaints for him and warn him in a confidential note to close the mouths of the complainants to that I shall not have to take measures against him."

"The informations which accounts."

to close the mouths of the complainants so that I shall not have to take measures against him."

"The informations which accountance of the informations which accountance in the information of information of the information of the information of informati

men entered and announced task an the preparations had been made for the chase.

"We must not abandon the pleasures of the chare," said the Chancellor, springing up and seiting his cap.

"This evening we shall do some work. If I come back too late we shall do it in the morning. Are you fond of the hunt?"

m are morning. Are you tond of the hunt?"

"It has often been a means of pleasant recreation for me after labor," replied Albert, unaffectedly.

"You must accompany me some time," said the Chancellor. "I am ourlous to see how you ride,"

And with a mierry halloo he hurried out, surrounded by his bounding dogs and followed by the huntsmen.

GHAPMED "

### CHAPTER X.

When Albert next morning entered the ante-chamber of the Chancellor's apartment he found there three petitioners very different in obsracter. One was a pale man with a stoop, the holder of a judge's post. He was dressed in black, and on his countenance there was an expression of deep melancholy. The second was a daudy with gleaming buckles on his shoes

and a fur-trimmed overcoat. The third was a stout, red-faced gentleman, whose clothes shone with gold-lace. All of them insisted on a personal interview. The Chancellor, being informed of their presence by Albert, came out to meet them.

"What do you want?" said he to the judge, in an unfriendly tone.

"I have sorved the Duke for the past thirty years," replied the judge with modest soft-consciousness. "The salary of my office is small and is not sufflictnt to meet the wants of my annily. The district judgeship here is vacant, and I have become a candidate for it. But the Count of the district is unfavorable to me, and on his recommendation my request has been refused. I now apply for the post in person. If you will he good enough to glance at the papers I have brought with me they will convince you that I deserve this advancement as much as I need it.

"I have long known that you ere a

to glance at the papers I have brought with me they will convince you that I deever the nadvancement as much as I need it.

"I have long known that you are a useful official," said the Ohancellor, somewhat embarrassed. "But the post you are applying for is really euperfluous and can for the present remain unfilled."

"So says the Count," remarked the judge with warmth. "It is reported that his opposition is due to the foar of an investigation."

"I must believe the high State Officials rather than you," said the Chancellor, impatiently. "And if the post were to be filled the man for it has already been found. I regret that I can do nothing for you this time. But we shall remember you when the next vecancy occurred." I am fifty years of ago," said the judge. "I have sacrificed the best of my life and strength in the service of the Duke. I am not to be blamed if i wish to reach my goal whilst I have yet strength to be of use to my yountry. And I think that a man who has done his duty so well in his own little sphere has shown his fitness for "You harp upon your zeal and fielity," said the Chancellor absentle.

little sphere has shown his fitness for promotion."

"You harp upon your zeal and fidelity," said the Chancellor sbruptly, "and you become wearisome. What you did was your duty, and you must wait for your reward and not try to get it by obstinate pressure. The judge looked up to Heaven appealingly, bowed, and withdrew.

The Chancellor looked after him, w ped his forchead as if he wished to wipe away an unpleasant thought, and turned to the dandy, who made an artistic how and lisped: "I have soome again to pay my compliments to your lordship."

"I much regret, sir, that I can do

oome again to pay my compilements of your lordship."

"I much regret, sir, that I can do nothing for you," replied the Chancellor, graciously. "Put the idea of the district judgeship out of your head. Knowledge and long experience are necessary, and you know how deficient you are in both."

"My mother will be inconsolable," stammered the young man, sadly, "if this path to honor is closed to me."

"I am very sorry," said the Chancellor, decisively, "I should like to lift you up, but I cannot do it in this you,"

iff you up, but I cannot do it in this way."

"Perhaps the pledge contained in this will plead for mo," said the dandy, and with manifest confidence he handed the Chancellor a letter bearing a coat of arms.

"From Count Ubaldo!" cried the Chancellor with surprise, and he broke the seal and read the contents of the letter. "Why," asked he, "have you importuned the gentleman and me through him? It is really stupid of you to try and thrust yourself into a post for which you are utterly unsuited."

"If it is given to me," observed the dandy, "I shall keep a clever clerk."

"If it is given to me," observed the dandy, "I shall keep a clever clerk."

"Go, then, and tell the Count you are appointed," said the Chancellor in a tone of annoyance. "I chall see him later on to-day. But mind; play no stupid tricks, or you will have to reckon with me."

"I kiss your hands," said the dandy, and gleefully went out.
"Thie Count will be the death of me with his applications," remarked the Chancellor; and then, with dignified bearing, he went up to the stout, red-fased gentleman.
"My contract for farming the revenue will come to an end next month," said the man humbly, "and I have come to beg that it should be renewed." "Of courtes," replied the Chancellor, "for you have found it very profitable. The terms you get were too easy."
"The times are bad," said the stout man, with a wee-begone countenance." I can assure you I have been hard pressed for the past five years. But there will, perhaps, be an improvement in the corn, and I may be able to make good my losses."
"We cannot come to an arrangement on the old terms," declared the Chancellor.
"I trust your worship will be more considerate. I shall appeal to you again to-morrow," said the con"zector. "At present I have a duty to discharge. I was fortunate enough to have you for a debtor. But yesterday you sent me the thousand florins with the interest, and I have brought you there well."
"How!" cried the Chancellor. "I have sent you.—""

"That's all right. Thank you, thank you."
"It is scarcely necessary to say," whispered the contractor, "that I shall show myself particularly grateful for the interest you have taken in moduring my embarrassment."
"Well." observed the Chancellor, "we shall see what can be done. I am to have an intervisw with the Duke to-day, and if you come to see me to morrow we'll speak of the matter again."

"God preserve your Worship to the country," cried the contractor, and country," cried the country, withdrew in triumph.
The Chancellor turned to Albert

and said:
"I need not tell you that it is the duty of one in your position not to hear or heed conversations of this kind."

kind."
Then he retired to his private room.
Albert was filled with indignation,
and romarked to himself: " By what
wretches is the Duke surrounded!"

CHAPTER XI.

Albert by his chigance gained the Chancellor's confidence, and was soon we ing hard among the acts and reports in the scoret archives of the cisce. One day whilst he was the control of the cisce. One day whilst he was the control of the cisce. One day whilst he was the control of the cisce. One day whilst he was the control of the cisce. One day whilst he was the control of the cisce of the c

Albert, "and I am heartily sorry for you. But what can I do?"

"Procure me an interview with the Chancellor," replied the undappy wife, "and I shall fall at his feet with my four children."

"Owing to the importance of the case," said Albert, "the Chancellor will not decide it himself. You had better go straight to the Duke."

"I have tried to do se several times," said she, "but the people around the Court would not let me get near him, and the Head Chamberlain is a sworn enemy of my buyband."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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PERESIDE PHA.

Bobby: "Pa what is an heir at w?" Pa: "Usually the lawyer,

Why is a telephonist lile a blind man? Because he listens to the voice of those he cannot see.

Why is a man proposing like a hen hatching? One is in carnest, and the other is in her uest, too.

"Are you taking sins with your professional work, Chumpley?" "No. Never had an ache in my life."

Never had an solie in my life."

What is the difference between a married man and a widower?" One slesses his missis, and the other misses life kisses.

What is the different between a high-spirited horse and a piece of lead? One is mettlesome, and the other is some metal.

The Absent-minded Professor. "Do you know, my d.art, I was so busy remembering what you asked me to buy you that I forget to stop and ge it."

Why may a professor without stud-

you that I forget to stop and ge it."

Why may a professor without studients be said to be the most attentive of all teachers? Because he has only two pupils, and they are always in his eyes.

"Hungry Higgins?" said the kind lady. "Of course that is not your real name?" "Nome," answered Mr. Higgins; "it's wot might be called a empty title."

"Before a man is thirty he falls in "Before a man is thirty he falls in

Higgins; "16 s m is thirty he falls in "Before a man is thirty he falls in lor-fwith every pretty girl he looks at." "Yes?" "And after he is thirty he with every pretty girl who

falls in love with every pretty gir who looks at him." who looks at him."

"Well, the widow sued the editor for libel. Get anything?" "One thousand pounds. But she didn't have it long." "Why?" "The editor married her."

editor married her."

"Terrible tragedy at the museum to-day. Hear about it?" "No. What happened?" "Countryman came in with his twin boys, and the cannibals got loose and ate philopena with them."

Jinks: "Got a case in court, eh? "Winks: "Yes, and I'll win, too." "Both law and justice on your side, I suppose?" "Um! I don't know as to that, but I've got the highest-priced lawyers."

Grigson: "It was great fun sitting there and passing remarks upon the people as they came in." Sarton: "Ah, but, talking of fun, you should have heard the remarks of some of the people after you went out."

Dashaway: "I just got a notice from my bank that I can't draw out any money for 60 days." Gleverton: "What are you going to do?" Dashaway: "Well, old man, that's what I wanted to see you about."

Papa: "So Emily now stands at the head of her class in French?" Mamma: "Yes. She and another girl were exactly even in the written exercises, but it was decided that Emily shrugged her shoulders the more correctly."

Mr. Uptown: "Suppose we go skating this afternon? There ought to be good skating. I se two inobes thick will support a man." Mr. Westside: "I suppose so. In midsummer ice no thicker than that supports the iceman and his entire family."

"So you were bound and gagged by bandits while in Italy, were you? saked the garrulous person; "regular comic opera bandits, ch?" "No, sit," said the traveller; "there was nothing of the comic-opera style about them. The gage they used were all new."

A certain farmer, who is by no means noted for his resemblance to Apollo, has a son of soven who possesse more wit than pedigree. One day a stranger came to the farm and, scing the lad, said: "Sonny, where's your father?" "In the pig-pen? Thanks." And as the man moved in the direction industed, the boy shouted: "I say! You'll know him, 'cause he's got a hat on!"

"William." said the editor of the Big Creek (Ripenorter" to his foreman, "I shall be away from the office for the next two weeks. In a day or two I shall pass through Ohioago, and if th

### Sealing Dispute.

London, January 16.—Great Britain has again declined to re-open the sealing question. It seems that her previous rotusal gave as its reason that while negotiations were pending between the United States and Canada, Great Britain could not re-open the matter. To this the United States replied that no negotiations were pending and renewed the request, but the Foreign Office sends its regrets that the Government does not see its way to re-open the question.

- Coussamption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hards by an East India missionary the formula of a simple regelable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Josemphon, Bronch and Catarrh, Asthud and and Lot are to Nerrous Debility and all Nerrous Complaints, after having tested its - nederful curitive powers in thousands of another. why is a pitcher full of water like a man throwing his wife in the river? Because one is water in the pitcher and the other is pitcher in the water.

Hon. Edward Blake

OR Ircland'S

Financial Wrongs

Financial Wrongs

Financial Wrongs

The first spread editored by Hon. Edward Blass for his sarvial in Irohand was a Droglocho, and Jan. 13, when he addressed a was an distinguistic or Northelbe, are the most before the country. The Mayor of Drog look, and Jan. 13, when he addressed a was and influenced the most of the country. The Mayor of Drog look proteined, and Mr. Die venture of the country of the country of the great has been repeated by the most of the country of the country of the proteined and the proteined was received. Mayor, Lord Mayor, L

of any country never was drawn, and that is true. But I want to know whether he denied the truth of the facts which made that painful picture? I could not find any such clais in his rely. What he said was this, that he could draw another picture, but he did not go on to do it, the lineaments of that other picture being derived from there things—increased bank deposite, better wages, largor exports of manufactores, and high prices for tenant right. All these things are subjects of discussion. The exact bearing of them on the prosperity of the empire are to be considered. They may be things which may lighten the gloom and may make bright some shades, but the man and decisive gloomy lineaments of that picture remained, not merely undninged, but unattempted to be changed, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (applause). Though there was a natempt made to say that I reland had absolutily improved, there was a practical admission that her rate of progress had been in no sense qual to the rate of progress of Butain, and therefore, her capacity for taxation relatively to Britain not only remained inferior but had become more inferior than it was dapplause). The conditions at the time of the union have changed only for the worse, and yet is proposed to discregard them. It is no seriously deputed that the maximum taxable capacity of Ireland A. a country, is as al to 21, nor is it seriously disputed that the maximum is altogether excessive, end Sir Edward to pay is not merely paid, but almost douby paid out of the poverty of Ireland. I say that the maximum is altogether excessive, end Sir Edward Darke (by Palasse), whose boid and sympathetic conduct is beyond praise, admitted in the proportion of the question—what the capacity is the proportion of the capacity is not merely paid. But support may pay, he must be proportion than the is a part of the paid. If you take it all you give the people in change of the form of the taxes. However, a larger proportion than this is abserted in imperial and local taxation. With the same l a further Commission because we said first of all that there was not a matter of inquiry at all, that they had got all the figures, and that it was a question for settlement in public, in the face of day, by discussion and debate, and not a question for experts to be bothered about any longer (applause) However, the Government insisted upon their view, declared that they were going to appoint a Commission, and announced the terms of reference,

and announced that they were to have three judges to interpret the clause of the Act of Union. Let me recommend you when you are dealir g with a great constitutional instrument which expresses in a very few words the common-sense understanding of those who frame it, not to agree to hand it over to the interpretation of judges, but to say—The two great countries entered into this compact, what is the real force and meaning of its sit commends itself to the plain men and to the sense of honour and equity and justice of the whole population? (loud applause). We told the Government that we what they regarded as local. The expenditure for the Queen's mansion and so forth in Britain are treated, and approperly treated, as Imperial expenditure, but they want to treat the expenditure on he Lord Lacutenant's establishment in Ireland as local irish expenditure. All parties now acknowledge that the British fleet and the penditure on he Lord Lacutenant's establishment in Ireland as local Irish expenditure. All parties now acknowledge that the British fract and the British array and the British war debt are due to the question of what is necessary for the promotion and security of British trade. I say that we in Ireland would have the right, if this inquity were proposed to point out that Ireland should only contribute to this great expenditure in the proportion in which she is effected by the results of this great expenditure. I sak you to night to deede that the demand which we make is a just demand—I do not say upon the precise figures, because they are see enormous that there is ample room for arrangement between men who desire to satile the question. I sak you to decide that there is no room for forther inquiry, for, indeed, it would be an insult to suggest that the Government, which said last year it would have a commission and allowed twelve months to pass without appointing it should appoint a commission next session (applause). I ask you to say that the British Parliament must decide upon broad principles of equity and justice what are the relations between the (applause). I ask you to say have bettien Parliament must decide upon broad principles of equity and justice what are the relations between the two countries; and what Ireland ought to pay. I rejoice in the happy concert and unanimity which seem to distinguish this meeting, as the former meetings, and I hope it will continue until Ireland united will stand and prevail. I reland divided will un doubtedly fail (prolonged applause).

### LATEST MARKETS

Tonoxro, Jan. 26.
On the curb in Chicago at the opening to-day May wheat was quoted at 234c; at the close May wheat supported at 232c bid; puts on May corn, 29c; calls 29to.

bid; puts on May orn, 2900; calls 2200; bid puts on May orn, 2900; calls 2200; bid puts on May orn, 2900; calls 2200; Manker.

The receipts of grain on the street market here to-day were fair; prices were steady. Whest—Steady 1,600 banels selling at 770 to 83 for white; 83% for red, and 770 78% of grose. Barley—Firmer; 2,000 bushels selling at 810 to 35%.

Ryo—Steady; 2000 bushels selling at 46%. Once—Rather cauler; 1,500 bushels selling at 550 to 56%.

Hay and Straw—The, receipts were not large; there was a good demand, and the market was steady; 30 loads of hay selling at 37 to 89, and 6 loads of straw at 30 to 87.

Dressed Hogs.—The receipts were large there was a good demand, and the market was steady; 30 loads of hay selling at 37 to 89, and 6 loads of straw at 30 to 87.

Dressed Hogs.—The receipts were tairly liberal; there was a good demand and the market was rather easier with sales at \$0 to \$600.

do red 0 88	0 883
do goose 0 77	0 78
arlev 0 31	0 35
ta 0 28	0 201
ASS 0 55	0 563
nckwheat	0 00
wa	0 463
AV 7 00	9 00
traw 6 00	7 00
resend hogs 6 UU	6 60
gge U 20	0 00
ntter. Ib rolls U 10	0 16
do tube, dairy 0 14	0 15
hickens 0 25	0 50
urkava 0 075	0 08.
incks 0 40	0 60
laces 0 05±	0 6
Poratoes (1 65	0 70
bring Lamb 0 Uf	0 08
Intron	0.00
seef, fore 4 00	5 50
do hind 5 50	8 00

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