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The Catholic Register.

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

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MANITOBA CASE.

The appeal of the Manitoba Catholics has been sustained by the Privy Council.

In their Lordships' opinion it is the twenty-second section of the Manitoba Act which has to be construed in the present case, though it is, of course, legitimate to consider the terms of the earlier Act, and take advantage of any assistance they afford in the construction of the enactments with

were shared by the members of the same communion in the territory which afterwards became the Province of Manitoba. They regarded it as essential that the education of their children should be in accordance with the teaching of their Church, and they considered that such an education could not be obtained in Public schools designed for all the members of the community alike, whatever their creed, and that it could be secured in schools conducted under the influence and guidance of the authorities of their Church.

At the time when the Province of Manitoba became part of the Dominion of Canada the Roman Catholic and Protestant populations in the province were about equal in number, and prior to that time there did not exist in the territory then incorporated any public system of education. The several religious denominations had established such schools as they saw fit, and maintained them by means of funds voluntarily contributed by the members of their own communion. None of them received any State aid. The terms upon which Manitoba was to become a province of the Dominion were a matter of negotiation between the representatives of the inhabitants of

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which they so closely correspond, and which have been substituted for them. Before entering into a critical examination of this important section of the Manitoba Act it will be convenient to state the circumstances under which the Act was passed, and also its exact scope. It is the decision of this board, in the case of *Barrett v. The City of Winnipeg*, which seems to have given rise to some misapprehension. In 1867 the union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick took place. Among the obstacles which had to be overcome in order to bring about that union, none, perhaps, presented a greater difficulty than the differences of opinion which existed with regard to the question of education. It had been the subject of much controversy in Upper and Lower Canada. In Upper Canada a general system of undenominational education had been established; but with a provision for separate schools to supply the wants of the Catholic inhabitants of that province. The second sub-section of section 93 of the British North America Act extended all the powers, privileges and duties which were then by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of that province to the dissentient schools of the Protestant and Roman Catholic inhabitants of Quebec. There can be no doubt that the views of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Quebec and Ontario, with regard to education,

Manitoba and the Dominion Government. The terms agreed upon, so far as education is concerned, must be taken to be embodied in the twenty-second section of the Act of 1870. Their Lordships do not think that anything is to be gained by an enquiry as to how far the provisions of this section placed the Province of Manitoba in a different position from the other provinces, or whether it was more or less advantageous. There can be no presumption as to the extent to which the variation was intended. This can only be determined by construing the words of the section according to their natural signification. Among the very first measures passed by the Legislature of Manitoba was an Act to establish a system of education in that province. The provisions of that Act require examination. It is sufficient for the present to say that the system established was distinctly denominational.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

This system, with some modifications of the original scheme, bore fruit in later legislation, and remained in force until it was put an end to by the Acts which have given rise to the present controversy. In *Barrett's* case the sole question raised was whether the Public Schools Act of 1890 prejudicially affected any right or privilege which Roman Catholics, by law or practice, had in the province at the time of the union. Their Lordships arrived at the conclusion that this

question must be answered in the negative. The only right or privilege which the Roman Catholics possessed, either by law or in practice, was the right or privilege of establishing and maintaining for the use of the members of their own Church such schools as they pleased. It appeared to their Lordships that this right or privilege remained untouched. Therefore it could not be said to be affected by the legislation of 1890. It was not doubted that the object of the first sub-section of section twenty-two was to afford protection to denominational schools, or that it was proper to have regard to the intent of the Legislature and surrounding circumstances in interpreting the enactment. But the question which had to be determined was the true construction of the language used. It is true that the construction put by this board upon the first sub-section reduced within very narrow limits the protection afforded by that sub-section in respect to denominational schools. It may be that those who have been acting on behalf of the Roman Catholic community of Manitoba, and those who either framed or assented to the wording of that enactment, were under the impression that its scope was wider, and that it offered protection greater than their Lordships held to be the case. But such considerations cannot properly influence the judgment of those who have to judicially interpret a statute. The question is not what may be supposed to have been intended, but what has been said. More complete effect might in some cases be given to the intentions of a Legislature if violence were done to the language in which their legislation has taken shape. But such a case would, on the whole, be quite as likely to defeat as to further the object which was in view. Whilst, however, it is necessary to resist any temptation to deviate from sound rules of construction in the hope to more completely satisfy the intention of the Legislature, it is quite legitimate, where more than one construction of a statute is possible, to select that which will best carry out what appears from the general scope of legislation and surrounding circumstances to have been its intention. Their Lordships then proceed to consider the terms of the second and third sub-sections of section twenty-two of the Act of 1870, upon the construction of which the questions submitted chiefly depend. For the reasons given their Lordships concur with the majority of the Supreme Court, thinking that the main issues are not in any way concluded either by the decision in *Barrett's* case, or by any principles involved in that decision. The second and third sub-sections, as contended by the respondent, and affirmed by some judges of the Supreme Court, were designed only to enforce the prohibition contained in the first sub-section. The arguments against this contention appear to their Lordships to be conclusive. In the first place, that sub-section needs no further provision to enforce it. It imposes a limitation on legislative powers conferred, and any enactment contravening its provisions is beyond the competency of a Provincial Legislature, and, therefore, null and void. The second sub-section ought not to be construed as giving to parties aggrieved an appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council concur-

rently with the right to resort to the courts in case the provisions of the first sub-section are contravened, unless no other construction of the sub-sections be reasonably possible. The nature of the remedy, too, which the third sub-section provides for enforcing the decision of the Governor-General strongly confirms this view—that the remedy is either provincial law or a law passed by the Parliament of Canada. What would be the utility of passing a law for the purpose of merely annulling an enactment which the ordinary tribunals would without legislation declare to be null, and to which they would refuse to give effect? Such legislation would, indeed, be futile.

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL.

The first sub-section invalidates a law affecting prejudicially the right or privilege of any class of persons. The second sub-section gives an appeal only where the right or privilege affected is that of a Protestant or a Roman Catholic minority. Any class of minority is clearly within the purview of the first sub-section. But it seems equally clear that no class of Protestant or Catholic minority would have a locus standi to appeal under the second sub-section because its rights and privileges had been affected. Moreover, to bring a case within that sub-section it would be essential to show that a right or privilege had been affected. Could this be said to be the case because a void law had been passed, which purported to do something, but was wholly ineffectual to prohibit a particular enactment and render it ultra vires? This surely prevents its affecting any rights. In their Lordships' opinion the second sub-section is a substantive enactment, and is not designed merely as a means of enforcing the provision which precedes it. The question then arises, does the sub-section extend to the rights and privileges acquired by legislation subsequent to the union? It extends in terms to any right or privilege of a minority affected by an Act passed by the Legislature, and would therefore seem to embrace all the rights and privileges existing at the time when such Act was passed. Their Lordships see no justification in putting a limitation on language thus unlimited. Their Lordships being of the opinion that the enactment which governs the present case is the twenty-second section of the Manitoba Act, it is unnecessary to refer at any length to the arguments derived from the provisions of section 93 of the British North America Act, but so far as they throw light on the matter they do not, in their Lordships' opinion, weaken, but rather strengthen, the views derived from a study of the later enactment.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

It was argued that the omission from the second sub-section of section twenty-two of the Manitoba Act of any reference to a system of separate or dissentient schools thereafter established by the Legislature of the province was unfavourable to the contention of the appellants. If the words with which the third sub-section of section 93 commences had been found in sub-section two of section twenty-two of the Manitoba Act, the omission of the following words would undoubtedly have been important. But the

reason for the difference between the sub sections was manifest. At the time the Dominion Act was passed a system of denominational schools, adapted to the demands of the minority, existed in some provinces, and in others it might thereafter be established by legislation; whilst in Manitoba in 1870 no such system was in operation, and it could only come into existence by being thereafter established. The words which preface the right of appeal in the Act creating the Dominion would therefore have been quite inappropriate in the Act whereby Manitoba became a province of the Dominion. But the terms of the critical subsection of that Act are, as has been shown, quite general, and are not made subject to any consideration or limitation. It has been learned that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was much impressed by the consideration that there is an inherent right in the Legislature to repeal its own legislative acts, and every presumption must be made in favour of the constitutional right of a legislative body to repeal laws which it has itself enacted. Their Lordships are unable to concur in the view that there is any presumption which ought to influence the mind one way or the other. It must be remembered that the Provincial Legislature is not in all respects supreme within the province. Its legislative power is strictly limited, and it can deal only with matters declared to be within its cognizance by the British North America Act as varied by the Manitoba Act. In all other cases its legislative authority rests with the Dominion Parliament. In relation to the subjects specified in section 92 of the British North America Act as not falling within those set forth in section 91, the exclusive power of the Provincial Legislature may be said to be absolute. But this is not so as regards education, which is separately dealt with, and has its own code, both in the British North America Act and in the Manitoba Act. If upon the natural construction of the language used it should appear that an appeal was permitted under circumstances involving a fetter upon the power of the Provincial Legislature to repeal its own enactments, their Lordships see no justification for a leaning against that construction. Nor do they think it makes any difference whether the fetter is imposed by express words or by necessary implication.

QUESTION OF POPULATION.

Taking it then to be established that the second sub-section of section twenty-two of the Manitoba Act extends to the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority acquired by legislation in the province after the union, the next question is that of the population. When the province became in proportion more largely Protestant, it was found increasingly difficult, especially in the sparsely populated districts, to work the system inaugurated in 1871, even with the modifications introduced in later years. But whether this be so or not is immaterial. What is to be determined is whether a right or privilege which the Roman Catholic minority had previously been affected by the legislation of 1890. Their Lordships are unable to see how this question can receive any but an affirmative answer. Contrast the position of the Roman Catholics prior to and subsequent to the Acts from which they appeal. Before these passed into law there existed denominational schools of which the control and management were in the hands of the Roman Catholics, who could select the books to be used, and determine the character of the religious teaching. These schools received their proportionate share of the money contributed for school purposes out of the general taxation of the province, the money raised for these purposes by local

assessment was, so far as it fell upon Catholics, applied towards the support of Catholic schools. What is the position of the Roman Catholic minority under the Acts of 1890? The schools of their own denomination, conducted according to their views, will receive no aid from the State. They must depend entirely for their support upon the contributions of the Roman Catholic community, while the taxes out of which the State aid is granted to the schools provided for by the statute fall alike upon Catholics and Protestants. Moreover, while the Catholic inhabitants remain liable to local assessments for school purposes, the proceeds of the assessment are no longer destined to any extent for the support of the Catholic schools, but afford the means of maintaining schools which they regard as no more suitable for the education of Catholic children than if they were of a distinctively Protestant character.

AN APPEAL LIES.

In view of this comparison it does not seem possible to say that the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority, in relation to education, which existed prior to 1890, have not been affected. Justice Taschereau says that the legislation of 1890 having been irrevocably held to *intra vires*, it cannot have illegally affected any rights or privileges of the Catholic minority. But the word "illegally" has no place in the subsection in question, and appeal is given if the rights are in fact affected. For the reasons which have been given their Lordships are of the opinion that the second sub-section of section twenty-two of the Manitoba Act is the governing enactment, and that the appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council was admissible by virtue of that enactment on the ground set forth in the memorials and petitions, inasmuch as the Acts of 1890 affected the rights or privileges of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education within the meaning of that subsection.

The further question is submitted as to whether the Governor-General-in-Council has the power to make the declaration of remedial orders asked for in the memorials and petitions, or has he any other jurisdiction in the premises. Their Lordships have decided that the Governor-General-in-Council has jurisdiction, and that the appeal is well founded, but that the particular course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to which it has been committed by the statute. It is not for the tribunal to intimate the precise steps to be taken. Their general character is sufficiently defined by the third sub-section of section twenty-two of the Manitoba Act. It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of these statutes should again be made law. The system of education embodied in the Acts of 1890 no doubt commends itself to and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province. All legitimate ground for complaint would be removed if the system was supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and if it were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to those provisions. Their Lordships will humbly advise her Majesty that the questions submitted should be answered in the manner indicated by the views which they have expressed.

FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS are positively cured by the use of Parrot's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.

GREGORY THE GREAT.

His Title to Place Among the Benefactors of Humanity

"Gregory the Great and the Barbarian World," is the title of an excellent article, by Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D.D., of the Catholic University, in the Catholic World magazine for January.

The latter part of the sixth century of our era, writes Dr. Shahan, offers to the student of human institutions a fascinating and momentous spectacle—the simultaneous transition over a great extent of space from an ancient and refined civilization to a new and uncouth barbarism of manners, speech, civil polity and culture. It was then that the great mass of the Roman Empire, which generations of soldiers, statesmen and administrators had consolidated at such frightful expense of human blood and right, was irrevocably broken by the savage hordes whom it had in turn attempted to resist or assimilate.

THE MISSION OF THE CATHOLIC EPISCOPATE.

We all know what it was in these centuries of commotion and demolition saved from utter loss so much of the intellectual inheritance of the Greco-Roman world, what power tamed and civilized the barbarian masters of the Western Empire, fixed them to the soil, codified and purified their laws, and insensibly and indirectly introduced among them no small share of that Roman civilization which they once so heartily hated, and which in their pagan days they looked on as utterly incompatible with Teutonic manhood and freedom. It was the Catholic hierarchy, which took upon itself the burden and responsibility of civil order and progress at a time when absolute anarchy prevailed, and around which centered all those elements of the old classic world that were destined, under its aegis, to traverse the ages and go on forever, moulding the thought and life of humanity as long as men shall admire the beautiful, or reverence truth, or follow after order and justice and civil security.

It was the bishops, monks and priests of the Catholic Church who in those troublous days stood like a wall for the highest good of society as well as for the rights of the soul; who resisted in person the oppression of the barbarian chief just emerged from his swamps and forests, as well as the avarice and unpatriotic greed of the Roman who preyed upon his country's ills; who roused the fainting citizens, repaired the broken walls, led men to battle, mounted guard upon the rampart and negotiated treaties. Indeed there was no one else in the ruinous and tottering State to whom men could turn for protection from one another as well as from the barbarian. It seemed for a long time as if society was returning to its original elements, such as it had once been in the hands of its Architect, and that no one could better administer on its dislocated machinery than the men who directly represented that Divine Providence and love out of which human society had arisen.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BISHOP OF ROME.

The keystone of this extraordinary episcopate was the Papacy. The Bishop of Rome shared with all other Bishops of the empire their influence over the municipal administration and finances, their quasi-control of the police, the prisons and the public works, the right to sit as judge not alone over clerics and in clerical cases, but in profane cases, and to receive the appeals of those who felt themselves wronged by the civil official. Like all other bishops of the sixth century, he was a legal and powerful check upon the rapacity, the ignorance and the collusion of the great body of officials who directed the intricate

mechanism of the Byzantine administration. But over and above this the whole world knew that he was the successor of the most illustrious of the apostles, whose legacy of authority he had never suffered to dwindle; that he was the metropolitan of Italy and the patriarch of the entire West, all of whose churches had been founded directly or indirectly by his See.

THE CAREER OF GREGORY.

It was to this office and in the midst of such critical events that Gregory, whom after ages have styled the Great, succeeded in 590 A. D. He could boast of the noblest blood of Rome, being born of one of the great Senatorial families, a member of the gens Anicia and destined from infancy to the highest political charges. His great great grandfather, Felix II. (484-492), had been Bishop of Rome, and he himself at an early age had held the office of pretor and walked the streets of Rome in silken garments embroidered with shining gems, and surrounded by a mob of clients and admirers. But he had been brought up in the strictest of Christian families, by a saintly mother, and in time the blank horror of public life the emptiness of human things in general, and the grave concern for his soul so worked upon the young noble that he threw up his promising career and, after distributing his great fortune to the poor, turned his own home on Caelian Hill into a monastery and took up his residence therein. It was with deliberation and after satisfactory experience of the world and life that he made this choice. It was a most sincere one, and though he was never to know much of the monastic silence and the calm loneliness of the soul with God, these things ever remained his idea, and his correspondence is filled with cries of anguish, with pious yearnings for solitude and retirement. On the Papal throne, dealing as an equal with emperors and exarchs, holding with firm hand the tiller of the ship of state on the angriest of seas, corresponding with Kings and building up the fabric of Papal greatness, his mighty spirit sighs for the lonely cell, the obedience of the monk, the mystic submersion of self in the placid ocean of love and contemplation. His austerities soon destroyed his health, and so he went through fourteen stormy years of government broken in body and chafing in spirit, yet ever triumphant by the force of his superb masterful will and capable of dictating from his bed of pain the most successful of Papal administrations, one which sums up at once the long centuries of organic development on classic soil and worthily opens the great drama of the middle ages.

FIRST OF THE MEDIEVAL POPES.

In fact it is as the first of the medieval Popes that Gregory claims our especial attention. His title to a place among the benefactors of humanity reposes in great part upon enduring spiritual achievements which modified largely the history of the Western Empire, upon the firm assertion of principles which obtained without contradiction for nearly a thousand years, and upon his writings, which formed the heads and hearts of the best men in Church and State during the entire middle ages, and which, like a subtle, indestructible aroma, are even yet operative in Christian society.

Gregory inaugurated a larger policy. He was the first monk to sit on the chair of Peter, and he brought to that redoubtable office a mind free from minor preoccupations and devoted to the real interests of the Roman Church. He had been pretor and nuncio, had moved much among the bishops and the aristocracy of the Catholic world, and was well aware of the inferior and painful situation that the new Rome was preparing for her elder predecessor. The careers of Silverius, Vigilius and Pelagius were yet fresh in the minds

of men, and it needed not much discernment to see that under the new regime the Byzantine court would never willingly tolerate the ancient independence and traditional boldness of the Roman Bishops.

VOCATION OF THE WANDERING NATIONS.

It was therefore high time to find a balance to the encroachments and sinister designs of those Greeks on the Bosphorus, who were drifting ever farther away from the Latin spirit and ideals; this the genius of Gregory, discovered in the young barbarian nations of the West. It would be wrong, however, to see in his conduct only the cold calculations of a statesman. It was influenced simultaneously by the deep yearnings of the apostle, by the purest zeal for the salvation and betterment of the new races which lay about him like a whitening harvest waiting for the sickle of the spiritual husbandman. While yet a simple monk he had extorted from Pelagius the permission to evangelize the Angles and the Saxons, and had proceeded some distance when the Romans discovered their loss and insisted on his return. Were it not for their selfishness he would have reached the shores of Britain and gained perhaps a place in the charmed circle of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, who were even about that time engaged in the losing conflict for independence which ended so disastrously at the Badonic Mount.

GREGORY AND THE LOMBARDS.

This is not the place to relate the details of the numerous relations which Gregory established on all sides with the barbarian peoples of Europe. The nearest to him were the Lombards, the relentless hammer of the Italo-Roman State, and one of the most arrogant and intractable of all the Teutonic tribes. His policy with them is peace at any price. Now he purchases it with church-gold, sorely needed elsewhere, and again he concludes a treaty with these iron Dukes in the very teeth of the ex-arch.

It was he who restrained this rugged and contemptuous race; who started among them a counter-current against their brutal paganism and their cold, narrow, unsentimental Arianism; who left to them, in his own person and memory, the most exalted type of Christian manhood, at once fearless and gentle, aggressive and enduring, liberal and constant, loyal to a decaying, incapable empire, but shrewd and far-seeing for the interests of Western humanity, whose future renaissance he must have vaguely felt as an Augustine or a Salvian.

GREGORY AND THE FRANKS.

Beyond the Alps the descendants of Clovis had consolidated all of Gaul under Frankish rule. Though Catholics they were too often purely natural barbarians, restrained with difficulty from the greatest excesses and guilty in every reign of wanton oppression of Church and people. They sold the episcopal sees to the highest bidder and they often intruded into these places of honor and influence their soldiers or their courtiers. With great tact and prudence Gregory dealt with these semi-Christian kings. In his correspondence he argues at length and explains the evils of a simoniacal episcopate; he warns them not to exert their power to the utmost, but to temper justice with mercy and to learn the art of self control. In all the range of Papal letters there is scarcely anything more noble than the correspondence of Gregory with the Kings of Gaul, Spain and England. His language is generally brief, but noble, courteous, earnest, penetrating and admirably calculated to make an impression upon warlike and untutored men, who were delighted and flattered at such treatment from the uncrowned head of the Western civilization. Childbert and Brunebaut, Recared and Ethelbert and Bertha, became

powerful allies in his apostolic designs, and opened that long and beneficent career of early medieval Christianity when the youthful nations grow strong and coalesced under the tutelage of the Papacy, which healed their discord, knitted them together, and transmitted to them the spirit, the laws, the tongues, the arts and the culture of Greece and Rome—treasures that, in all probability, would otherwise have perished utterly.

GREGORY AND THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

No act of Gregory's eventful career has had such momentous consequences as the conversion of the Angles and the Saxons. They were, if possible, a more hopeless lot than the Lombards; revengeful, avaricious and lustful, knowing only one vice—cowardice, and practising but one virtue—courage. Though distant, the fame of their brutality had reached the ends of the earth. Moreover, they had already nearly exterminated a flourishing Christianity, that of Keltic Britain. In a word, they were not so very unlike the Iroquois when Breboeuf and Lallemant undertook their evangelization. I need not go over the recital of their conversion. All his life Gregory cherished this act as the greatest of his life. He refers to it in his correspondence with the East, and it consoled him in the midst of failures and discouragements. His great soul shines out through the pages of Bede, who has left us a detailed narrative of this event—his boundless confidence in God, his use of purely spiritual weapons, his large and timely toleration. For these rude Saxons he would enlist all the sympathy of the Franks and the co-operation of the British clergy. He directs in minutest detail the progress of the mission, and provides during life the men and means needed to carry it on. Truly he may be called the apostle of the English, for, though he never touched their soil, he burned with the desire to die among them and for them; he opened to them the gate of the heavenly kingdom and introduced them to the art and literature and culture of the great Christian body on the continent.

ROME AND THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

Henceforth the Saxon was no longer the red Indian of the classic peoples, but a member of the world-wide Church. In the long history of Christian Rome she never knew a more romantic and deep-set attachment on the part of any people than that of the Angles and the Saxons, who for centuries cast at her feet not only their faith and their hearts, but their lives, their crowns and their very home itself. Surely there must have been something extraordinary in the character of their first apostle, a great well-spring of affection, a happy and sympathetic estimate of the national character, to pour forth such an outpouring of gratitude and such a devotion, not only to the Church of Rome, but to the civilization that she represented. To-day the English speaking peoples are in the van of all human progress and culture, and the English tongue is likely to become at no distant date the chief vehicle of human thought and hope. Both these people and their tongue are to-day great composites, whose elements it would not be easy to segregate. But away back at their fountain head, where they first issue from the twilight of history, there stands a great and noble figure who gave them their first impetus on the path of religion and refinement, and to whom must always belong a large share of the credit which they enjoy.

GREGORY AS POPE, ADMINISTRATOR, WRITER.

As Pope and administrator of the succession of Peter, Gregory ranks among the greatest of that series. His personal sanctity, his influence as a preacher, his interest in the public worship and his devotion to the poor

are only what we might expect from a zealous monastic bishop; but Gregory was eminent in all these while surpassingly great in other things. No Pope has ever exercised so much influence by his writings, on which the middle ages were largely formed as far as practical ethics and the discipline of life were concerned. He laid out the work for the medieval Pope, and in his person and career was a worthy type of the bravest and the most politic among them. Though living in very critical times, he maintained the trust confided to him and handed it over increased to his successors. There is no finer model of the Latin Christian spirit, and some will like to think that he was put there, at the confines of the old and the new, between Roman and Gothic, to withstand the flood of Byzantinism, to save the Western barbarian for Latin influences and to secure to Europe the transmission of the larger and more congenial Latin culture.

Long ages have gone by since he was gathered to his rest (604) in the portico of old St. Peter's with Julius and Damasus, Leo and Gelasius, and all the long line of men who built up the spiritual greatness of Rome. Legends have gathered about his memory like mosses and streamers on the venerable oak, and calumny has aimed some poisoned shafts at his secular fame. But history defends him from the unconscious transformation of the one and the intentional malice of the other which ever loves a shining mark. She shows to the admiring ages his portrait, high niched in the temple of fame, among the benefactors of humanity, the protector of the poor and the feeble against titled wealth and legalized oppression, the apostle of nations once shrouded in darkness, now the foremost torch-bearers of humanity—one of that very small number of men who, holding the highest authority, administer it without fault, lead unblemished lives and find time and opportunity to heal, with voice and pen and hand the ills of a suffering world, and advance its children on a path of unbroken progress, guided by the genius of pure religion, consoled, elevated and purified by all that the noblest thought and the wildest experience of the past can offer.

Liberty and License.

Translated for the Register.

Amongst the truths recently enunciated for the benefit of the students of the Catholic Institute of Paris by the eminent Rector, Mgr. D'Hulst, is the following definition of liberty:

"I wish to speak to you of Liberty. But do not fancy that I am going to decry it or denounce it! That would be poor tactics on my part, for I well know how you love liberty and how jealous you are of her rights. Nor would it be sincere on my part, for I myself love her and wish you to enjoy her blessings.

"But merely to love liberty is not enough, we must also know it well, and know precisely in what it consists; this is necessary in order that our liberty may be secure. How many young men have lost it and become slaves, because they did not see it where it is to be found! They sought for liberty and thought they could reach it by pursuing license, but what they found was servitude!

"The great mistake with most men is to think that liberty is something outside of themselves, in the exterior circumstances surrounding their lives. If you start from this false principle, your college is a prison, for there your outer life is set in the framework of a narrow rule; and when the student is relieved from the yoke he becomes free, because he can make whatever use he pleases of his time; not that the rule has ceased to exist, but that the sanction or penalty has almost

vanished, or rather it has become less immediate and less visible. Mental sloth, habits of self-indulgence, a disorderly life—all these entail a sure and heavy penalty, it is true; but there is a long term of credit, and the delay of punishment easily merges into impunity.

"The one important thing above all others is to grasp the philosophical truth, which is, moreover, and above all, a dogma of our faith—that liberty has its seat within. From thence, no doubt, it sheds its rays abroad; but vainly would you seek for it in its outward manifestations if its interior source were dried up or exhausted. The absence of material impediments promotes the expansion of liberty, but it is not itself liberty. See St. Paul bound to the pillar which some of you may have venerated at Rome, in the crypt of Santa Maria in Via Lata. He cannot, it is true, go where he pleases, but his will is free, and he can love, serve and announce Jesus Christ, and gain soul for him. The irons binding his hands and his feet do not arrest his speech: 'THE WORD OF GOD IS NOT TO BE FETTERED.'

"Look, now, at his persecutors. They come and go as they please in the great city. But whither do they go? They go where passion hurries them, where avarice or luxury or intemperance has set them their task, or where-soever the force of opinion, or fashion, or the fear of offending Cæsar compels them to go. Are they free? No, they are slaves! For what they do they themselves condemn. They seem to move and act of themselves; but, in very truth they are but moved and dragged hither and thither.

"You see, then, that true liberty is to be found in a will capable of grappling with the powers of this lower world, because it has itself yielded submission to the law and yoke of reason and to the sovereignty of God."

F. B. H.

What France Escaped.

It was a dark horse, after all that won the Presidential stakes, writes Eugene Davis in commenting on the recent crisis. Several days before the election day only two candidates for the Presidency of the French Republic, M. Waldeck Rousseau and Henri Brisson were on the field. The latter, who is the President of the Chambre des Deputes, it was anticipated, would be the next President of the French Republic. His defeat was a boon to the cause of the Catholicity in France. Henri Brisson is and has been for years occupying the important position of Chief of the Freemasons of Paris. This saturnine and bilious bigot hates Christianity with all the spleen and rage of Voltaire. The era of the persecution of the French Catholic Church would be revived if the generalissimo of the Parisian Freemasons were chief magistrate of France. No Catholic chaplain would reside in the Elysee Palace; no mass would be celebrated on Sundays or holidays in its chapel. The first President of the French Republic, Adolph Thiers, was an infidel. Jules Grevy, the third President, was an indifferentist as to his religious views; but Mme. Grevy and her daughter were devout Catholics, and they compelled the President to obtain the services of a Catholic chaplain, who would be their spiritual adviser, and who would celebrate mass on Sunday and holidays in the chapel of the Elysee. Marshal Mac Mahon, Carnot and Casimir Perier had their chaplains.

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

Agents Wanted

To canvass for THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. A liberal commission allowed. Write for particulars.

THE NEW PASTORS.

The Archbishop at St. Mary's.

On Sunday his Grace the Archbishop introduced Father McCann to his new duties as pastor of St. Mary's Church. Father McCann at an early Mass took occasion to express the pleasure he felt at being sent to the parish. He had served as altar boy in the first church, been ordained in the second,



VERY REV. J. J. MCCANN, V. G.

served part of his ministry in the third, and was now sent as pastor of this last great monument of the zeal of a truly Catholic people.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S SERMON

His Grace said: It is not news to you, dear brethren, to be told that I have appointed Father McCann as pastor of this important parish. The new pastor does not need an introduction to you, for he is well and favorably known to you all. He went to school here. He stood himself at this altar—in the old church. He was ordained a priest among you, and after many years of honorable service in the holy ministry elsewhere, he comes back to you. I sincerely hope and trust that this appointment will redound to the glory of God, will redound to the honor and progress of religion and the salvation of your souls. In this connection, I believe it to be a duty to say that Father Cruise and the young priests associated with him during the long illness of the venerable Monsignor Rooney performed their duties with fidelity and efficiency. They did their duty in a manner creditable to themselves, profitable to you and satisfactory to me. I hope that the virtues and the will which they displayed will continue to develop as years pass by until they shall be crowned with honor and dignity in their old age. But after all dear brethren, the office of the priest is to labor for the benefit of the people in the service of Christ. The Christian priesthood in itself is the greatest proof of the infinite goodness and love of God for men. The Christian priesthood is the true priesthood of Christ. Still, what can the priest do for the sanctification and salvation of souls? Christ is the great High Priest. He is the shepherd of the souls of men. He was ordained in the high heavens as a priest of the Order of Melchisedec. He offered the sacrifice which was required, and fulfilled the office of his priesthood by the shedding of his blood on the tree of the Cross; and that blood wiped away the handwriting of death against us. The sacrifice of the order of Melchisedec was a sacrifice of bread and wine. Our Saviour must, therefore, have instituted a sacrifice which would coincide with the sacrifice of Melchisedec in appearance; but it is infinitely more valuable. He took bread and wine in His blessed hands, and said, "Take ye and eat; this is my body." And

taking the chalice in his hand, he said, "Drink you, all, of this; for this is my blood, which is shed for man." These words, my brethren, simply, but powerfully, created a sacrifice of the new law—the oblation of His body and blood under the appearance of bread and wine and in this manner He became a priest of the Order of Melchisedec. Our Saviour was not always to remain on earth in a visible form. He was to go to Heaven; and therefore He appointed His apostles to be priests. He said, "Do this that I have done. I authorize and commission you to do this until the end of time"—in other words—"Turn bread and wine into my body and blood." The Catholic priest takes bread and wine into his hands at the altar; he is one with Jesus Christ in priesthood. When he stands at the altar and takes bread and wine into his consecrated hands he pronounces the words of blessing; and the Son of God leaves His throne in Heaven and becomes flesh and blood in that bread and wine. He is there to discharge the mission from Heaven—to consecrate the body and blood of Jesus Christ. How pure must those hands be that can touch the virginal flesh of the Son of God. How precious and venerable to the people should be the place of the Christian pastor—the man of

God amongst them—who does the work of Jesus Christ, who announces the message of heaven, the gracious word of God, the word that Jesus Christ spread down from heaven to earth. That word is the living Word. It is like lightning. It lights up the world as in ancient times the Roman Empire civilized temporal kingdoms, established new principles of government, created a new civilization. So the Catholic priest has shed a lustre on the world, and is authorized by God to do it. "Go teach all nations," said the Saviour, "teach them to observe all things whatsoever I command you."

PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.

In the days of suffering and sorrows, in the darkness of night, the priest comes to his people, he lives with them, shares their sorrows and their joys, and is held in the hearts of the people in undying love and affection. Here then I would commend those good priests among you to your loyalty and affection. They will be true to you in every spirit. They will share your sorrows and your joys; they will prepare you by the holy word of God's inspiration, by the sacrament, and bring words of hope into your heart and soul; and their prayers will ascend to the judgment seat to plead for mercy to the men and women they have worked for. Let peace and concord dwell among you. Let Catholic love prevail. Let the peace of God which passeth all understanding bind together in harmony all people, so that you may sanctify yourselves and walk together in holiness all the days of your life.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL.

High Mass was sung by Rev. Dr. J. P. Treacy. Rev. Father Ryan after making the announcements referred to the petition concerning Separate Schools in Manitoba. Since the petition had been decided upon, it was as well to have it as numerously signed as possible. Father Ryan deplored the absence of His Grace the Archbishop who had gone to attend the installation of Father McCann at St. Mary's. He was well sure that Father McCann would receive a hearty welcome from the people of his new parish. He would certainly be regretted by those of St. Michael's. Father Ryan supposed that both Father Rohleder and himself could assume that the kindly remarks of His Grace on last Sunday

might suffice as an introduction to their new office of Chancellor of the Archdiocese and Rector of the Cathedral respectively; otherwise he took the opportunity of expressing their thanks to the Archbishop for his marks of confidence and for his words of kindness. Under his careful and paternal direction they hoped to satisfactorily discharge the works entrusted to their charge. He had had already some experience of the piety, generosity and devotion of the people of this parish, and while he could recall very many and varied experiences of a like character and in many places, he was able to say that of none had he thought more highly than of the present. He liked the parish and was not without hope that he would prove acceptable.

Father Ryan's sermon was based upon the two important facts of the day's gospel, the Purification and the Presentation. The facts of this feast are to be considered as among the most monumental and instructive. St. Augustine prayed that he might know himself and that he might know God. From the lesson of the Purification we derive the knowledge of ourselves; from that of the Presentation we attain somewhat of the knowledge of God. The rite of Purification was that in the observance of which Mary the Mother of Jesus went up to the temple with gifts that she might be purified according to the law—which thus acknowledged the taint of sin. She who was without sin went with her lowly offering and stood among the poorest of those that were there. We have here the contemplation of the Holy Mother, she who has the first place in the universe, performing an act of self-effacement and humility. It has been remarked that the greatest saints have constantly charged themselves with sinfulness. Their words had been looked upon as exaggerations. Not so Saints know what sin is; they come also to know somewhat of the attributes of Divine sanctity, of the greatness of God and the unrighteousness of men. They know too that everything that is from God, and how much man is dependent upon Him. None surely knew these things so much as she, the sinless one. She complied with her duty and she effaced herself before heaven and earth. That was her glory. We naturally look for the first place. Self-assertion is what we are accustomed to. Yet all faults seem to arise from pride, and of this humility is the opposite and therefore the foundation and mainstay of all our virtues. Should it be the will of God that we be cast down, let us accept the humiliation; even we should go further and efface ourselves.

The Presentation reminds us of the greatness of God. From our own nothingness we recognize His great glory. He has said, "I am who am. I am the Lord God and beside Me and outside Me there is none other." It was ordained that the first born should be presented as a symbol of the dependence of the family upon God. But to the end that there might be full and adequate representation of the whole human race it was necessary that the Son of the Most High should be presented. This is Jesus Christ the offering of Whom to His Eternal Father is this day celebrated. "All things are yours, and you are Christ's, and Christ is God's."

His Grace the Archbishop left on a visit to Archbishop Cleary of Kingston on Tuesday.

Ven. Archdeacon Kelly of Kingston preached at Our Lady of Lourdes on Sunday.

Few consumptives believe they are in danger till medicine is of little avail. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral taken in the early stages, has prevented further progress of the disease, and saved many a life. At any stage of phthisis, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords great relief.

A. O. H.

At the second last regular meeting of Div. No. 1 held in Temperance Hall, after the installation of officers took place, a highly and well deserved address was presented by Brother F. McKeague, P.P., of which the following is a copy:

To Bro. F. McKeague, Past President of N. 1 Div., A. O. H.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We, the members of Div. No. 1, particularly your supporters in the election of President, wish to present you with this address to show you the manner in which we have appreciated your services in the past as presiding officer.

The contest over this election was a close one—just enough majority to decide one or the other—the choice of the Division, but as your opponent was an ex-President you certainly had a rival to deal with; but as society elections fluctuate at the annual election of their officers, we have no cause for surprise, hoping that your worthy successor in office will follow some of the outlines of your exemplary character. He is like yourself, Irish, and proud of it, and combining your honored and noble title, Hibernian, first, last and always.

We see, sir, motives of tranquillity, coolness of debate, energy in your enterprise, integrity in your principle, and sound judgment in your ruling at all times, which leaves no room for suspicion but wholesome impressions in the minds of the members. You have, sir, been County Secretary, Secretary for Division No. 1 and President to this division in the past, and now Financial Treasurer, which is an honored and a very important office, for which you were well chosen. In the past offices which you have held, you have always been a punctual attendant, and on committees you have executed the work incumbent upon you we are sure with many inconveniences to yourself, but your efforts and ability so ably handled the work of your mission that success was accomplished to crown your labor.

By your exemplary character during your term as President our division increased largely in numbers and as you are still among the officers of this division we feel by your tireless devotion, intelligent zeal and consummate ability you will continue with that fidelity of conscience and loyalty to the country we live in. Every Hibernian is a true patriot and cherishes the hope of expecting to see the land of his forefathers free from slavery at some future time. You can rest assured Div. No. 1, with our new President and your sterling support always keeping before us our glorious motto, Friendship, Unity and True Christian Charity, our membership will grow rapidly and remain the banner Div. of the County.

Your Fraternally,

In behalf of Div. 1,

M. J. CANNON,

Div. Ins. Sec'y.

The P.P. then responded in a few well-chosen words thanking the members for the confidence and esteemed manner in which he is held by them and hoping the future it will be the same. He then resumed his seat with loud applause.

Division No. 1, held a very successful meeting on Sunday afternoon February 3rd. The meeting was ably presided over by President Brother Joseph Rutledge. Many important matters were taken up and thoroughly discussed to the satisfaction of the Division. An invitation from the officers and members of Division No. 3, was kindly accepted to attend a Church parade to St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning March 17th. A special committee reported on behalf of the Union Concert to be held on Monday evening March 18th that they have procured some of the best talent of the City and intend to spare no time or means to make it the grandest event of the season. A smoking concert will be held under the auspices of the Division in Occident Hall cor. Queen and Bathurst sts. on Friday evening February 22nd, and will be without doubt a pleasant evening for the members of No. 1, and their friends.

The membership of No. 1, still keeps greatly increasing; there were three more applications present at last meeting which were handed to a committee for investigation. There was many visiting Brothers present from other Divisions of the city. Among those who addressed the meeting were Brother H. McCaffrey Provincial President, Brother J. L. Lee, President Division No. 2, Brother Wm. Moore, President Division No. 3, who all delivered elegant addresses touching on different parts of the Order. The meeting then closed in usual form.

WM. RYAN,
Secretary.

The Catholic Almanac for Ontario is now to be had from the Office of the Catholic Register, mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

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

A PROMINENT SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Sketch of Mr. James Ryan.

The subject of this sketch was born in the County of Wexford, Ireland some forty years ago. Leaving his native country when a mere lad he came to this country with his parents and located in Toronto, where he has since resided. At the age of 14 years he left school and was apprenticed to Mr. Robt. Jaffray, wholesale and retail



JAMES RYAN.

grocer, with whom he remained 22 years. During this period his promotion was rapid, his energy and ability being soon recognized by Mr. Jaffray, who made him his manager and confidential clerk.

In 1878 a deputation waited on Mr. Ryan and asked him to allow himself to be nominated for the position of Separate School Trustee for the Ward of St. John, to which he consented and was elected in due course. For 18 consecutive years he represented this ward; but a change having been made in the wards of the city four years ago whereby the number was reduced to six, and as St. John's Ward forms a portion of No. 8 Ward the ratepayers decided that he should continue to represent them and accordingly he was re-elected Trustee for No. 8 Ward. Mr. Ryan is one of the most zealous and energetic workers on the Board, and takes great pride in referring to the fact that during the whole term of his office, viz.: 17 years, he has only been absent from one regular meeting and that was during the Parliamentary elections last June in which he took a very active part. Mr. Ryan has occupied nearly every position in the gift of the Board and at one time declined the chairmanship thereof. At present he is Chairman of the Sites and Buildings Committee, and as such devotes a great deal of his time and attention looking after the interests of the schools. He is a keen debater, quick at repartee and considered by the members of the Board as an authority on Parliamentary procedure. In politics Mr. Ryan is a staunch Reformer. He is a regular attendant of St. Basil's Church.

Testimonial List.

LA SALLE INSTITUTE.

Form I. Excellent—F. Thornton, H. Sylvan, C. Gillooly, T. Simons, J. Carolan, J. Christie, A. McCandlish, P. Trudelle, Good—A. Aymon, A. Gaudron, J. McKenna, W. Gavin, F. Pascal, C. Malone, B. Mitchell, R. Berns, M. Whelan, K. Nealon.
Form II. Excellent—A. Flynn, J. Hayes, F. Donovan, J. McCloskey, J. O'Connor, O. Orr. Good—J. Bradley, T. Sheehan, L. Dea, J. Matthews, J. Collaton, B. McKee, R. Fulton.
Form III. Excellent—J. Muldoon, W. O'Connor, J. Colgan, P. Stafford, J. Kennedy. Good—G. Boland, D. Simons, J. Thomson, J. Shea, A. Travers, L. Langley, T. O'Neil, J. Lynght, F. McDonald, W. Christie, F. Wallace, C. Meenan.

St. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL.

Form II. Excellent—J. Hickey, F. Curry, W. Meulden, W. Gilmore, W. Meenan, T.

Lynch, J. Foley, P. Malone. Good—H. Baker, G. Bidway, F. Johnson, J. Murphy, W. Swallow, J. Furlong, W. Smith, J. Burry.

Form III. Excellent—T. Cowan, G. O'Leary, J. McDonald, Good F. De La Plante, J. Archer, J. Brazill, J. Christie, Form IV. Excellent—E. Foy, J. Wickett, G. Kerahan, F. Gary. Good—G. Moran, J. Swallow, W. Townsend, W. Wheeler, P. Murphy.

St. FRANCIS' SCHOOL.

Form IV. Excellence H. Duern, Jos. Murphy, C. E. Dorian, H. Oster, J. A. Callaghan. Good—D. Kennedy, J. Murphy, D. Gavin, A. Bourke, R. Rocamora, H. Haines, W. O'Brien, J. Hanlon.

Form III. Excellence—F. Walsh, L. Cummins, L. Duern, L. O'Connor. Good—T. Dempsey, J. Fewer, W. Oster, J. O'Connor, G. Fogarty, T. Glynn, P. McDonald, J. Glynn, S. O'Connor, D. Plumbtree, C. McIlade, J. McMillan, W. Long.

Form IV. Special Mention A. Duern, Jos. Murphy, C. E. Dorian.

Form III. F. Walsh, L. Cummins.

St. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

Form IV. Excellent—J. Koester, L. Meyer, C. Cummins, W. Schreiner, G. Hughes. Good—P. Flannagan, F. Healy, J. McGrath, F. Murray, J. Higgins, S. O'Toole, Daniel O'Donoghue.

Form III. Excellent—C. Lavery, J. McCandlish, J. Costello, M. McDonough, P. Bradley, F. Finn, J. Burns. Good—J. Kerr, J. Boyd, C. Burns, J. Hurst, B. Aramose, F. Elliott, J. McGowan.

Form II. Excellent—G. O'Donoghue, H. Fletcher, J. Adamson, W. Tobin, D. Coll. Good—J. Butler, B. Roche, L. Higgins, J. Kerr, J. Tobin.

Knights of St. John.

St. Paul's Commandery, No. 122, R.C.U. Knights of St. John, have elected for the year 1895 the following officers, viz:

Spiritual Director, Rev. Father Reddan. President, P. J. Mulloona; 1st Vice Pres., John W. Moogan; 2nd Vice Pres., John Lyons; Rec. and Cor. Sec'y, T. K. Haffey; Fin. Sec'y, Ed. Smith; Treas., Frank Halman; Director of Ceremonies, Thos. Hannan; Serg't-at-Arms, John Kerr; Trustees, Robt. Scollard, W. H. Cahill, James Casey, Rich. F. Moore, Jos. Sullivan; Hospitaliers, Francis Radigan, Wm. Lennon, Robt. Scollard, James B. Green, Frank Halman.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Captain, Thos. Hannan; 1st Lieutenant, John B. Green; 2nd Lieutenant, Wm. S. Kew; Serg'ts, M. K. McGulian, M. J. Ryan, Jos. Belmont, Geo. Boyan and Wm. Keough.

In addition to carrying out the beneficial and military provisions of the constitution, the Commandery propose taking up debating and literary work generally.

C. M. B. A.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 85, Toronto, the following resolution of condolence was passed.

Whereas, we have heard with deep regret of the death of our esteemed brother, Patrick Finnegan, a member of this branch.

Resolved that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his widow and children in their affliction, and pray that the Almighty God may sustain, and comfort them in the hour of their severe trial, and heavy loss.

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to his widow, and published in the official organ, and spread on the minutes of the branch.

Also, that the charter of the branch be draped out of respect to his memory, and may God have mercy on his soul.

D. F. McCLOSKEY,
Recording Secretary.

Branches 15 and 85, Toronto held a combined smoking concert in St. Vincent Hall on Wednesday Jan. 20th. A very large number of city members and of invited guests were present and spent the time agreeably until a late hour. Speeches were made by Rev. Fathers Hayden and Ryan, and W. T. Kernahan and J. C. Walsh. A choice programme of vocal and instrumental music was rendered during the evening. The piano was kindly furnished by Heintzman & Co.

BRANCH No. 11, DUNDAS.

Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. J. Heenan; President, William Tunn; 1 Vice President, Maurice Robertson; 2 Vice President, John O'Neil; Rec. Secy, James P. Grant; Assistant, James P. Berghit; Financial, John Kerwin; Treasurer, Andrew S. Cain; Marshal, Thomas Mahoney; Guard, Timothy Cosgriff.

ALLISTON.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 91, C.M.B.A., the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call unto Himself the beloved son of Brother Joseph Keogh.

Resolved that we the members of Branch 91, C.M.B.A., tender to Bro. Joseph Keogh his wife and family our sincere sympathy and pray that God may enable him to bear his loss with Christian fortitude. Be it further

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes a copy forward to Bro Joseph Keogh and published in the CATHOLIC REGISTER and Catholic Record.

P. F. CANNON,
Recording Secretary.

E. H. A.

The various Branches and Circles having elected and installed their officers for 1895, there is good reason to believe that renewed energy will be thrown into the work of the Association. The balance sheets presented by the Secretaries and Treasurers at the close of 1894 show their financial standing to be good, more especially when the prevailing dull times are taken into consideration.



P. J. HANRATTY, Ottawa,
Organizer, E.H.A.

tion, it being very difficult for many to keep themselves in good standing. But according to the rules no member is allowed to be suspended from benefits if unable to pay his or her dues, from causes over which they have no control, the payment under such circumstances being advanced from the management fund, until such times that they are in a position to pay.

Many of the Branches have elected their delegates for the Convention that will be held this year in the City of Toronto, and it is expected a full representation will be present.

SARFIELD BRANCH No. 28, OTTAWA.

The regular meeting was held on Tuesday evening and was one of the most pleasant in the history of the Branch. After the routine of regular business was gone through, a very pleasant time was spent under the order of "Recreation" when amongst others Bro.



A. MCGINN, E.B.A.

J. Bennett gave a reading entitled "The Old Plaid Shawl" which was received with applause by all present, and it is the earnest desire of the members to have this order taken up at future meetings. The new officers performed their functions in a most creditable manner. The attendance was not so large as usual owing, no doubt, to the carnival, fun being in full swing.

W. LANE, S. T. and O.

Pratt's Astral Oil

May now be procured by the householders of Toronto and Ontario from reliable dealers.

Inasmuch, as what is really Canadian Oil is being sold by some dealers as genuine American, and many householders complain that American Oil is not so good as formerly, we have therefore made arrangements to import the genuine American Pratt's Astral Oil.

This Oil is not merely a fancy brand, gotten up by a local dealer to boom his goods, but is a special Oil made by the Standard Oil Co. of New York, and sold by them throughout the world under this brand.

For more than 30 years it has been acknowledged as the best burning Oil in the world.

It gives a brilliant, soft, steady light, with no smell, no smoke and no explosion.

If your dealer does not keep this Oil, telephone 302, or send a card to us at 30 Front Street East, Toronto, and we will inform you where you can get it, or will send a dealer to supply you.

Hamilton.

Last Sunday being the Feast of the Purification and Candlemas Day, special services were held in the churches.

His Lordship Bishop Dowling was present in the morning at the Cathedral and blessed the candles to be used during the year.

It was also the Feast of St. Basil. His Lordship blessed the candles used especially for this ceremony and Rev. Mgr. M'Evay and Rev. Fr. Lehman applied the candles to the throats of those who knelt at the rails.

After this His Lordship gave benediction. At the other churches the same ceremonies were performed.

During High Mass at the Cathedral Sunday, Rev. Fr. Lehman preached a sermon on the Purification, and explained the use of candles in the Catholic Churches.

Last Sunday night Vespers in the Cathedral was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Brady, pastor of St. Lawrence Church. The sermon was preached by Mgr. M'Evay. It was the third in a series on Rome and the Holy Land.

He remarked that as has often been said, "all roads lead to Rome," so now even in these days all hearts are attracted, some by curiosity but most by devotion, to the Eternal City, the city that has seen empires rise and fall. He also described the principal attraction in Rome, St. Peter's, that vast structure which occupied so much time and labor in its construction and rests on the tomb of St. Peter and Paul.

He told of a cartoon he once saw, illustrating the bigotry and hatred of Bismarck, who directed his brutal though futile force against Rome. It represented the great dome of St. Peter's with a rope around it and Bismarck hanging on to the other end pulling and tugging with all his might, when the devil came along and asked old Bismarck what he was doing. "I am trying to pull down the Church of Rome," said Bismarck. "Well, now, Bismarck," said the devil, "you don't need to try. I've been trying that game for over 1,800 years and I haven't succeeded yet. If you succeed you are better suited for my position than I am." But Bismarck's power is gone and the Church remains yet.

The Rev. Father Craven has secured the services of the Amphion Club, Hamilton; Mrs. Maria Murphy; Mr. Harold Jarvis, Tenor, of Detroit; Mr. F. H. Warrington, Bass, of Toronto, for the Orphans Festival to be held on Feb. 1.

J. C. R. A.

The fourth annual at home of O'Connell Branch No. 8, Port Hope was held in the new Town Hall on January 25th, and was a grand success. Numerous friends were present from Cobourg, Baltimore and other surrounding towns. The hall was decorated with Union Jacks, Esquians, Schooners colors, Yacht flags, Bunting Stars and Stripes, green flags, Mottoes etc. The music was of the finest order and was rendered by Mr. H. Moore of Oakville on the piano and W. Hickey and J. Carson of Port Hope on the violin and cornet.

The Entertainment Committee was composed of Messrs. D. Curran, J. Horgan, C. Nolan, G. Beauchamp and M. Fallon and to their efforts was very largely due the success of the entertainment.

Yours Truly,
M. O'NEILL, Sec.

"The North American."

Among the earlier yearly reports of Life Assurance Companies comes that of the "North American" which appears in this issue of the REGISTER, and to which we invite the attention of our readers. This Company has for many years held a front place in the ranks of its contemporaries; and to-day, it is safe to say, is regarded by life-policy holders as the most reliable as well as the most profitable in that line of business.

It is a general remark that times have latterly been anything but lively, and that trade on the whole was—and is—as flat as could be; but not much gloom or stringency seems to have found lodgment in the offices of the "North American," either at headquarters or any of the Company's Branches. With assets amounting to \$2,000,000, the "North American" has an income of \$500,000, and a net surplus of \$398,000.

Such of the prosperity of a Company like the North American depends upon the volume of its business and the character of its risks; but such also depends on careful and skilful management. In the latter regard it is but fair to say that the Board and Officers of the "North American" have conducted its affairs with excellent judgment; and that credit must be given especially to the Managing Director, Mr. McCabe, and his able assistant, Secretary Goldman.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N.Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most to be dreaded disease Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Farnes's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they have cured me. I would not be without them for any money."

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY.

Letter to Hon. Edward Blake, M. P.

THE PALACE, Kingston, 29th January, 1895.

To the Honorable Edward Blake

DEAR MR. BLAKE—I have pleasure in sending you a draft on London for £115 10 0, balance of the collection taken up in my Diocese in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Party:

The total amount of the collection was \$2,083 30 By your draft for £300 accepted on credit with interest thereon at 3 1/2 per cent \$1,513 70 By enclosed draft for bal. 569 60 \$2,083.30

In view of the extremely depressed condition of agricultural, commercial and industrial affairs in this country, as well as in the neighboring Republic, during the past few years, you will, I expect, give my Diocese credit for marked generosity in contributing so largely to the maintenance of the Irish Parliamentary Party. On looking over the detailed list of parochial offerings, you will see how creditably my priests, most of whom never saw the Green Isle, have behaved in encouraging their parishioners by their own example to show practical sympathy with the Home Rule cause in this hour of gravest necessity and brightest hope. It is true that we did better heretofore, and were enabled to send more than £600 to the Irish Party through Archbishop Croke at Christmas, 1886. But my Diocese has since then been divided, and times were then much better than now. As an evidence, however, that the patriotic spirit of my clergy and people has nowise abated, I may mention the fact, that this year's collection in the diminished territory of Kingston Diocese exceeds that of August, 1892, by \$120 (one hundred and twenty dollars), despite the abnormal dearth of money at the present time.

The enemies of Ireland are doing their level best, as you are aware, to dissuade the people of Canada and the United States from aiding her financially by their persistent publication of exaggerated accounts of fratricidal discord and sectional warfare within her Parliamentary Party. They picture in lively rhetorical form the alienation and disgust of sober-minded Englishmen as the natural result of those unhappy feuds, and the consequent impossibility of securing the votes of England, without which it is hardly to be expected that the Home Rule Bill will receive the sanction of the Crown. Beyond all doubt, the articles on this subject copied from the hostile Tory and Liberal-Unionist papers of England, and the "special" waspish correspondence of Smalley and Co. appearing from day to day in the Ous-Atlantic journals, have done grievous harm to the Irish cause financially and otherwise. We hear it in both ears; we see it with painful distinctness. But history is witness that every national struggle for popular liberties has had to contend against similar obstruction, and that final victory has been attained solely by patient endurance of manifold wrong and wrongful misrepresentation, and by perseverance in the disciplined and united action of the popular leaders.

Thanks to God and to the sound common sense of my people, those bitter criticisms have wrought no evil influence amongst us in Eastern Ontario. Nevertheless those unseemly and apparently causeless discussions among Irishmen, the elected representatives of the nation and trustees of her hopes—men of ability, all of them, and of undoubted integrity, most of them—are certainly to be deplored by Irishmen at home and abroad and by all good men. They look too like personal jealousies overruling the supreme considerations of patriotism in a most

trying crisis through impatience of party discipline and too ready resentment of slighted pride. They supply a pretext for reviving and emphasizing the obsolete theory of radical defectiveness in the character of our race, unfitting us for self-government. In this sense they are used with great force of argument against us, and wring our hearts with grief, whilst they bring joy to the sworn foes of freedom. We in Canada can only remonstrate in tender language, and entreat the discordant leaders to hush up their petty quarrels, and reserve their differences of opinion for the enclosure of the committee room. Meanwhile we earnestly hope and pray to God to interpose according to the ways of His benign providence, and put an end somehow to all strife within the party before the hour for decisive battle comes, so that Ireland's representatives may be marshalled in solid phalanx to meet the enemy face to face in the hall of Westminster.

For myself and those whom I represent permit me to assure you of our admiration and gratitude for the sacrifices you have made, and the splendid service you are rendering to the cause so dear to our hearts:

I remain, dear Mr. Blake, Yours sincerely, JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Archbishop of Kingston.

The collections in the Archdiocese of Kingston, 1894, were:

Table with columns: PARISHES, LAITY, CLERGY. Lists parishes like Kingston Cathedral, Erinville, Napanee, Westport, etc., with corresponding laity and clergy amounts.

Table with columns: CLERGY. Lists clergy members like Archbishop Cleary, Ven. Archdeacon Kelly, Rev. J. V. Naville, etc., with their respective amounts.

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LETTERS FROM BERMUDA.

LETTER XXVI.

HAMILTON, 18—

DEAR — I shall now return to Ulster—there, where

"Long wars for slight pretences made
And murder but a glorious trade."

Edmund Burke says: "Unheard of confiscations were made in the northern parts upon grounds of plots and conspiracies never proved upon the supposed authors. The war of chicanes succeeded to the war of arms and hostile statutes, and a regular system of operations was carried on in the Courts of Justice, first under pretence of tenures, and then of titles in the Crown, for the purpose of the total extirpation of the natives in their own soil. This species of subtle ravage was carried to the last excess of oppression and insolence."

"They bribe the flock, they bribe the son.
To sell the priest, to sell the sire;
Their dogs were taught alike to run
Upon the scent of wolf and friar."

At one time the same price was set upon the head of a wolf and that of a priest.

The Rev. Dr. Leland tells how James I. set up titles pretended to be derived from Henry II. to disturb possessions of over 400 years standing. In pursuance of his favorite object, the plantation of Ulster, he, James, had recourse to claims which the old natives rightly deemed unjust. The seizure of the lands of rebels caused little murmuring; but when James pretended to claim, by concessions from Henry II., the ancient property in possession of the old families for centuries, and to invalidate their titles to their ancient domains, great consternation was created amongst all classes. To facilitate matters James I. created a large number of peers, and created forty new boroughs in the poorest villages of Ireland." (Dr. Leland, vol. i., 7.)

In this manner the parliament was induced to pass a law vesting in the Crown the entire land of six counties, the properties of innocent people as well as the properties of the banished Earls. James immediately set about distributing the lands of the natives. By the laws passed persons of Irish descent were not to be permitted to reside upon the lands at all, nor were any Catholics so permitted; all who occupied the lands were obliged to take the oath of Supremacy. This was called the Plantation of Ulster." (Leland, Book iv., chap. 8.)

This historian tells also of the misery inflicted on the poor Irish in many districts, where the commissioners abused their trust and deprived the wretched natives of those little possessions which the King had reserved for them.

In the manuscripts of Bishop Stearne we find "in the small county of Longford twenty-five of one Sept were all deprived of their estates without the least compensation, or any means of subsistence assigned to them. Avarice and rapine were rampant."

Leland states that "the assiduity of the King's creatures in searching for the titles to lands not yet found to belong to the Crown was most detestable." (Book iv., chap. 8.)

In the records of the House of Commons it is stated: "That jurors who gave their verdict according to their conscience were censured in the Castle chamber in great fines; sometimes pilloried, with loss of ears and bored through the tongue; and sometimes marked on the forehead with a red hot iron, and other infamous punishments." (Commons Journals, vol. i., p. 807.)

"The dew of justice, which did seldom fall;
And when it dropped, the drops were very small."

I have in a brief manner shown you how Ulster was made Protestant, and why many people there are now opposed to Home Rule. I will conclude that subject with a short summary

taken from the Rev. Dr. Leland of what caused Irish misery: "Extortions and oppressions of the soldiers in various excursions from their quarters for levying the King's rents, or supporting civil power; a rigorous and tyrannical execution of martial law in time of peace; a dangerous and unconstitutional power assumed by the Privy Council in deciding cases determined by common law; their severe treatment of witnesses and jurors in the castle chamber (where fines of £4,000 were imposed on those whose evidence was displeasing to the Crown, and imprisonment till paid); the grievous exactions of the Established Clergy for the occasional duties of their functions; and the severity of the ecclesiastical courts." (Leland's Ireland, Book iv., chap. 8.)

"Far dearer the grave or the prison
Illumed by a patriot's name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen
On Liberty's ruins to fame."

"The favorite object of the Irish governors and the English parliament was the utter extermination of all the Catholic inhabitants of Ireland. Their estates and properties were already marked out and allotted to their conquerors; so that they and their posterity were consigned to inevitable ruin." (Leland, Book v., c 4)

Another Protestant clergyman, Dr. Warner, in his history of the Civil Wars of Ireland, p. 176, corroborates this statement concerning the efforts to extermination of all Irish and all Catholics. Lord Clarendon—chap. i., p. 215—says "the parliament had sworn extermination of the Irish."

The Rev. Dr. Leland gives the following quotation, vol. ii., page 120: "Immediately after the victory of Knocktow in Connaught, Lord Gormanstown turned to the Earl of Kildare in the insolence of success and said: 'We have slaughtered our enemies; but, to complete the good deed, we must cut the throats of those Irish of our party.'"

They probably did cut the throats of their Irish comrades.

I refer you to Sir Gavan Duffy's "Bird's-eye View of Irish History" for the confiscations, &c., in this and other parts of Ireland. "Le roi le veut" was the law of that period in most cases.

I have quoted Dr. Leland a great deal, because his interests and his prejudices both combined to render him adverse to Irish Catholics; therefore no one can assume that he is partial to them. I am not going to write a history of Ireland for you; but as I commenced this subject with Moore's banishment to Bermuda, and what I learnt from the ancient journals of that time about the "Act of Union," &c., Repeal and Home Rule, I wished to explain why Ireland is not united on that important matter. I have recommended you to read Sir G. Duffy's history, published in 1892. It has been translated into French—Histoire d'Irlande a vol d'oiseau. ("as the crow flies") traduit d'Anglais—and reproduced in the review "Le Monde Catholique." This little book can be read through in one afternoon. O'Connell's Memoirs of Ireland, dedicated to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, is also instructive reading; and I have more to tell about Bermuda; some places of interest yet remain to be described; but as I hope to make you as fervent an advocate of Home Rule as I am myself, I shall say a little more on that subject before returning to the Bermuda scenes of loveliness and peace. PLACIDIA.

Effect of the French Treaty. Wines at Half Price.

The Bordeaux Claret Company established at Montreal in view of the French Treaty are now offering the Canadian consumers beautiful wines at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 large quart bottles. These are equal to any \$8.00 and \$9.00 wines sold on their label. Every well hotel and club is now handling them, and they are recommended by the best physicians as being perfectly pure and highly adapted for invalids' use. Address for price list and particulars, Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital Street, Montreal.

SUNSHINE HAS RETURNED.

THE SHADOW OVERHANGING A NIAGARA FALLS HOME HAVE VANISHED.

Little Mabel Dorsey Cured of St. Vitus Dance After Four Physicians Had Ineffectually Treated the Case

From the Niagara Falls News

In speaking to a friend recently we were asked if we had heard that little Mabel Dorsey, the eight year old daughter of Mrs. Dorsey, Ontario Avenue had been miraculously cured of St. Vitus dance. We replied in the negative but stated that we would investigate the case and ascertain the facts. Accordingly we visited the home of Mrs. Dorsey, when she related the facts as follows:—"My little girl has had a miraculous experience. It is about two years and a half since Mabel was stricken with St. Vitus dance caused by the weakening effects of la grippe and rheumatism. Three local physicians were called in as was also one doctor of considerable reputation from Niagara Falls, N. Y., but in the face of the prescriptions of these physicians and the best of care, Mabel grew rapidly worse. She could not be left alone for an instant and was as helpless as an infant as she had no control of her limbs at all. She could neither walk without assistance nor take food or drink. At this stage one of the attending physicians said, "Mrs. Dorsey, there is no use of my coming here any more. There is nothing that I know of can be done for your little girl." Well matters went on that way for a short time with no better results till one day I was sure the poor child was dying. I remembered having seen accounts of St. Vitus dance cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I determined to try them. I was skeptical as to the effect and only tried them as a last resort, but was soon agreeably surprised at the result. It was not long before they had a good effect and I then felt certain I had found a remedy that could cure my little girl if anything could. In less than three months she was so much better that the dread disease had almost disappeared, and the pills were discontinued. In a few months however she showed that the symptoms had not been entirely eradicated from her system, so I had her again commence the use of the Pink Pills. I feel certain that all traces of the awful malady will be swept away, for she goes to school now and we have not the slightest anxiety in leaving her alone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is certainly a grand remedy and I would not be without them under any consideration, for I think they are worth their weight in gold, as in my little girl's case they have been true to all they advertise. I am only too glad to let others who may be unfortunate know of this miraculous cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

When strong tributes as these can be had to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that their sales reach such enormous proportions, and they are the favorite remedy with all classes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape,) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

The Catholic Almanac for Ontario is now to be had from the Office of the Catholic Register, mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of February, 1895, mails close and are due as follows:

	Clock.	Dux.
G. T. R. East.....	a.m. p.m. 7.30 7.45	a.m. p.m. 7.25 9.40
O. and Q. Railway.....	7.45 8.00	7.35 7.40
G. T. R. West.....	7.30 7.25	12.40pm 8.00
N. and N. W.....	7.30 4.30	10.10 8.10
T. G. and B.....	7.00 4.30	10.55 8.50
Midland.....	7.00 2.35	12.30pm 9.30
C. V. R.....	7.00 3.00	12.35pm 8.50
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. W. R.....	6.30 4.00	10.45 8.30
	9.30	
U. S. N. Y.....	6.30 12.00	8.35 1.45
	4.00 12.35	10.50
	9.30	
U.S. West'n States	6.30 12 noon	8.45
	9.30	8.30

English mails close on Mondays at 9.30 p.m., and on Thursdays at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close occasionally on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for the month of January: 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transfer their Savings Bank and money order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at each branch postoffice.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

Calendar for the Week.

Feb. 8—St. John de Maths, F.
9—St. Cyril of Alexandria, Bp. D.
10—St. Scholastica, V.
11—Sts. Seven Servites, FF.
12—The Prayer of Our Lord.
13—St. Catharine of Ricci, V.
14—St. Ildefonso, Bp. C.

Inspiration from Quebec.

The Christian Guardian in drawing attention to the petition of Rev. Father Allard asking for "the establishment of Roman Catholic Schools in Manitoba" opens out a large field for friendly discussion, while betraying what savours of dishonesty towards the end of its leading editorial. It is not correct to say that the Roman Catholics of that Province are asking for the establishment of Roman Catholic Separate Schools. Long before a separate Legislature existed in Manitoba and for fully twenty years afterwards, that is from 1870 until 1890, Catholic Separate Schools were established, and were in a flourishing condition, until Messrs. Greenway and Martin undertook to disestablish them by an iniquitous act of the Manitoba Legislature, and contrary to all compacts and in violation of their solemn promises not to interfere with those schools. The Manitoba Act ratified by Imperial authority, declared it ultra vires for the Manitoba Local Government to curtail educational privileges of religious minorities already existing either by law or in practice, *de facto or de jure*. The Petition of Father Allard therefore does not ask for the establishment but for the re-opening of Schools already, and for a long time established if not *de jure* at least *de facto*, in that Province. The Christian Guardian admits that "no one denies that parents have a natural and scriptural right to control the religious education of their children," but asks, "is this right taken away by the Manitoba School law?" We should certainly say it is; when the taxes levied on Catholics for educational purposes are all devoted to the maintenance of Public schools avowedly Protestant, and when the usual government grants for such are withdrawn from Catholic separate schools, whose supporters are thus so unevenly handicapped and burthened as to be utterly unable to exercise the right given them by God and the Natural law. In many districts of Manitoba Catholic parents are too poor to bear the heavy burthen of supporting two sets of schools. But the Christian Guardian is quite too innocent to discover the anomaly, or to see any injustice, or want of fair play where the party injured and sought to be crushed out of existence is of

the Roman Catholic Faith and conviction.

The concluding sentence of the editorial which savours of dishonesty reads thus: "The real question at issue is this: 'Shall the Legislature of Manitoba, representing the majority of the people, have the right, as in other Provinces, to control the educational laws of that Province?' The Roman Catholics of Quebec claim this right for their Province; but they would deny the same right to the Province of Manitoba." It may be safely averred, that no religious majority in this whole mundane sphere has shown such liberality and goodwill and anxiety to please a minority of different persuasion, as the Catholic Legislature of Quebec. Should the Protestant majority of Manitoba imitate the wholehearted generosity and tolerance of the Catholic majority of Quebec, there would be no heart burnings, no attempts at tyranny and enslavement, there need be no appeals to supreme courts and privy councils; but there would be a Dominion that greater nations and mightier peoples might envy. In Quebec the Protestant minority pays taxes to its own schools and to no other. In Quebec a right is granted and a privilege enjoyed, that we, the majority, dare not look for even in Ontario, viz. the right and privilege of sharing in all corporation taxes. It is understood that corporations have no souls—railway corporation bodies, chartered companies, banking and other corporate bodies, having no souls, belong to no particular mode of belief or worship. They pay taxes, however. In Quebec one-third of all such taxes, for school purposes, is handed over to the managers of the Protestant separate schools. In the tolerant and enlightened Province of Ontario not one cent of such corporation taxes is allowed the Catholic minority for their separate schools. The Protestant minority is as one to seven in Quebec; an even pro rata would allow it one-seventh, yet Catholic generosity hands over one-third of such corporate taxes to the Protestant schools. In Ontario the Catholic minority is entitled to one-sixth of such taxes, yet it does not get one red cent; and should we ask for it, a cry of Romish aggression would be raised to prevent its grant by Government. And with these known facts staring it in the face, the Christian Guardian has the effrontery to maintain that the Roman Catholics of Quebec would deny the same right to the Province of Manitoba.

Will the Christian Guardian deny that the Protestant separate schools of Quebec have a special Protestant superintendent, the Rev. Mr. Rexford, who enjoys a large salary from the Catholic government, and who regulates at will Protestant separate school provisions and legislation. Can it deny that Protestant normal schools and Protestant model schools and Protestant colleges in Quebec are aided and subventioned largely and munificently by the Catholic government of that Province? All we ask for, or could ask for, is that Manitoba and Ontario may take lessons in toleration and generosity and decency from the separate school system of the Catholic Province of Quebec.

Dissolving Views.

It would be interesting to know what the Christian Guardian means by Roman Catholics teaching their "sectarian dogmas" in the public schools. The Catholic Church makes profession and practice of teaching no dogmas but what may be found in the Deposit of Faith left by the Divine teacher of all truths, and the apostles whom he commissioned to preach to every creature all that they heard of Him. Of a surety the teachings of Christ and His Apostles are not "sectarian doctrines." By the word sectarian is understood that which is cut away or lopped off from the parent trunk. It would be a misnomer, and a contradiction of terms, for the lopped off branch to call the parent tree a sect, or to style its fruit "sectarian." If teaching the necessity of Baptism, or of doing penance, or that the power of giving absolution for sin confessed and repented resides in the Church are sectarian doctrines, then the Apostles and their Heavenly Master should also be branded as "sectarians." The idea of Methodists styling the parent church, "sectarian" is too preposterous to be dwelt on.

The Guardian continues: "But the reading of the Christian Scriptures, and the use of the Lord's prayer are not open to any such objection." There are certain chapters and passages in the Christian Scriptures that were never intended to be read and studied by little children; there are many others that require explanation which cannot be given by Protestant teachers to Catholic children, at least in a manner to satisfy Catholic parents that their children's Catholic Faith is not tampered with, and proselytism practised with a high hand. It does not seem so very strange, after all, that any one claiming to be a Christian would object to this practice. Even the Lord's prayer as read in the Public Schools can not claim to be genuine. "For thine is the Power, the Kingdom and the Glory" is not found attached to the Lord's prayer in the Christian Scriptures, but is an interpolation tacked on by the early Reformers, in order to wean the congregations from adding to the Lord's prayer the angelical salutation to which the Christian world had been accustomed from Apostolic times.

But should Rev. Mr. Rexford insist upon religion being taught in Public Schools? According to the Christian Guardian no reason exists for the introduction into them of prayers or dogmas of any kind. In its leading article it says:

"No one denies that parents have a natural and Scriptural right to control the religious education of their children. But is this right taken away by the Manitoba school law? Is the Public School the only place where religious education can be given? Do the church, the Sunday school, the home and religious literature count for nothing?"

These influences ought to be as potent for good in Quebec as in Manitoba; yet Rev. Mr. Rexford does not consider them sufficient, but insists upon religion being made the basis of education where there is a mixed religion. The Christian Guardian is no doubt in perfect agreement with Rev. Mr. Rexford. But it uses one set of

arguments for schools where Catholics are in the majority, and another set of absurd reasons for schools where Protestants, as in Manitoba, preponderate. Home influences and the Sunday school ought to suffice for the religious training of Catholics in Manitoba, but such influences and such parental authority and home worship would never suit the Protestants in Quebec. They must have the Scriptures read and public prayers offered up in a fashion to suit themselves; even when the children of Catholic parents are of necessity present, although in a minority, and under a Protestant teacher who may be a bigot or a fanatic. Public opinion is fast waking up to the conviction that such inconsistencies and such different sets of weights and measures and such intolerance must no longer be permitted to interfere with the peace and prosperity and good government of this great and Free Dominion.

Archbishop Langevin.

It is understood that Rev. Louis Philippe Adelard Langevin of the Order of Oblates of Mary Immaculate will be shortly consecrated as Archbishop of St. Boniface, in succession to the late Archbishop Tache.

The new Archbishop is the son of Francois Theophile Langevin, notary, of St. Isidore in the county of Laprairie, Quebec. He was born there on August 23rd, 1855, and is thus in his fortieth year. He made a highly creditable course of classical studies in the Montreal College, which was followed by a theological course at the Grand Seminary and his ordination to the priesthood on July 30th, 1882, at the church of the Good Shepherd at Montreal. Within a few days he joined the order of which he is a member.

After his ordination Father Langevin made a trip to France and on his return was consigned to the Church of St. Peter at Montreal. Shortly afterwards he was made director of the Seminary of Ottawa. After some years he became superior of the missions of the North west, residing in Manitoba. After his arrival it was generally conceded that he would be the successor to Mgr. Tache. Coming though he does in times of great trial and difficulty, those who know Father Langevin best do not hesitate to say that his zeal and strength of character are such as to ensure to the see of St. Boniface a worthy successor to its first great Archbishop.

The Mail was the only one of the morning papers to suggest a method of applying the remedy indicated by the Privy Council. The procedure, after the Governor-General in Council hears the appeal, will be to send on a request to the Manitoba Government to give legislation. This the government may do or not do. The Mail suggests that the Greenway Government grant suitable legislation. Such a course would certainly very much relieve Federal powers; but whether a Manitoba Government will be desirous of obliging those in charge at Ottawa will depend very much on circumstances.

Notes.

Sign the petition.

Get your friends to sign it.

A policeman was overheard the other night to make the remark that "Billy Blank had started a lodge with one hundred and forty-seven charter members." There is a mild curiosity as to whether the policeman acquired this information as a part of his official duty, or whether he is a policeman because of knowing all the operations of the lodge organizers.

The recent convention of the P. P. A. had the effect of causing a spasmodic activity among its membership in the city. The one good result has been to relegate Mr. Madill to an obscurity wherein his jumble of auctioneering oratory will be unknown. By a suffering public it never will be missed.

What with the publication of the Pope's Encyclical to the United States, the judgment in the Manitoba case and the news of the election of Messrs. Hartly and Conmee, Tuesday, January 29th, was a red letter day for Catholics.

The Mail commenting on the death of De Giers, the great Russian Minister, speaks of the surviving representatives of a generation that included many great men. Bismarck, Gladstone, Crispi and the Queen are its selection. Yet Bismarck and Gladstone have retired from public labors, the Queen can scarcely be seriously considered in the same category; Crispi is seventy-six. But the Mail forgot the one who is older and greater and more vitally active than any of them. His name would have at once occurred to some hundreds of millions of people. Why should the Mail ignore the Pope? His name is the most prominent in the list—though it be absent.

A cartoonist represents the school question as a fire for the extinction of which Grit and Tory should combine. In Toronto's younger days there were two volunteer fire companies, one all Orangemen, the other all Catholics. Emulation ran so high that the rival companies would often indulge in a pitched battle on the way to the fire. The firemen have got past that stage—but have the politicians?

What is said to have been the most pertinent and at the same time the most impertinent criticism of Lord Rosebery was that made by Alderman Phillips of London who applied to him the remark of Tacitus concerning the Emperor Galba. "He would have been universally considered as qualified to rule, had he never attempted to govern."

There is this difference between the views of the Woodstock Sentinel Review and the Toronto News. The Sentinel Review is tired of the pretence of public schools and wants the question to be settled by the Manitoba Government. The News wants the Provincial Government given a free hand in the hope that the grievance will be left unsettled.

Lord Randolph Churchill's death recalls the circumstances of his desec-

tion of the Conservative ministry in 1886. That act was a dash for power made with all Lord Randolph's characteristic spirit. The first intimation Lord Salisbury had of the resignation was when he saw it published in the Times. The plot failed because as Churchill said afterwards, he had "overlooked Goschen."

An evening newspaper gives a comic turn to the Manitoba discussion by warning its readers that the last judgment of the Privy Council does not count; that their Lordships' decision in Barrett vs. Winnipeg is the all important one. Supposing all Protestants of the Dominion were to accept this view, let us see where they would stand. The decision in Barrett vs. Winnipeg holds that no right or privilege of the Catholic minority has been over ridden, inasmuch as they still have the right to support their own schools. Catholics cannot therefore be coerced into attending the Public Schools. So that for the sake of loving kindness and brotherly peace, Protestants insist upon taking from Catholics taxes for which they can get no return. How many self-respecting Protestants care to be thought of as participants in this legalized brigandage.

Some of the American Catholic newspapers have received a needed admonition from the Holy Father in his recent encyclical letter. "Their work, instead of being profitable and fruitful, becomes injurious and disastrous whenever they presume to call before their tribunal the decisions and acts of Bishops, and casting off due reverence, cavil and find fault. Let them then be mindful of their duty, and not overstep the proper limits of moderation." The conduct must indeed have been disedifying that could call forth such a reproof as this.

It was the custom in times gone to consult an oracle for advice on momentous occasions. The replies were often capable of various interpretation. At Listowel Hon. John Costigan made an oracular pronouncement that would stand fairly beside any of those of Delphos. "We are not here because it has been decided that an appeal is to be made to the people of this country to pronounce their verdict upon the past and present policy of Government of which we are members. As I stated on another occasion, I do not think that the people of Canada require any very lengthy notice in advance of the time when that appeal is to be made." One is as wise after reading this as were some blushing authors after reading Lord Beaconsfield's acknowledgment of a presentation copy. "Dizzy" would thank the donor, with the assurance that "he would lose no time in reading the book." Mr. Costigan, by the way, celebrated his sixtieth birthday on Friday last, Feb. 1st. His hosts of friends and admirers will unite in wishing him many years of happiness.

Catholics should not regard themselves as alone in the determination to have schools wherein religion is taught. Here is an extract from an affidavit made by Archbishop Macbray, of the Anglican Church:

"If I had known that the public schools law would permit and allow

schools under that act to be carried on without, or with as little, religious training as is now given in the public schools of this Province, I should have done what I could to resist it, and, if unable in our peculiar circumstances to continue those parochial schools, I should have encouraged the opening of such schools and the increasing of them as soon as it was permitted, and I have no doubt that if religious training is excluded from the Public Schools, as is threatened, this will be the policy in future of the Church of England and of myself. The re-establishment of our parish schools is merely a question of means and time."

"I beg pardon from the noble lords of the Judicial Committee in daring to quote the words of a most zealous champion of public schools, who in the midst of the synod of his church thought proper to say, 'The action of the Presbyterian body as representing the strongest religious denomination in the North-West in declaring for national schools on two previous occasions, which declaration was sent to the Privy Council, had an important effect upon the decision which was given.' Were this affirmation, made so solemnly, true, the judicial annals of Great Britain would have to record that the highest tribunal of the empire under the pressure of the declarations of the Presbyterian synods of Winnipeg, had given a decision contrary to the sacred interests of education among the Catholics of this Province." The foregoing is a comment by Archbishop Tache upon the Privy Council judgment of 1892.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES

A Trip Through Hungerford.

FROM THE "RAMBLER."

I write from the Village of Tweed in the Township of Hungerford and East Riding of the County of Hastings. How I reached this place in defiance of lofty snow-blockades is to me a mystery, but a more puzzling problem still faces me when devising ways and means of reaching some spot where snow mountains do not reach so high an altitude. Yesterday morning I took it into my head to "run" into the country with a view of renewing acquaintances formed many years ago; without ever taking stock of the ferocity of the wind, or of the treacherous character of a Hungerford snow-drift, and scarcely had I passed beyond the shadow of the village when my whole self descended into one of those pitfalls, leaving nothing visible but my head—that, I suppose, being too light to sink even in Canadian snow. My cries attracted the attention of a number of stalwart Irish and French Canadians, who promptly came to the rescue, and who, with shovels, very soon extricated me from my perilous position. Determined to do or die, I resumed my journey, but had not gone very far when my nether extremities from the arm pits down became suddenly enveloped in another mound of the beautiful. My critical situation having arrested the gaze of two ladies seated at the top window of a three-storey neighbouring house, they came skimming along and, throwing me a rope, I tugged on one end and they on the other, until finally I was brought to the surface. The rest of the journey I abandoned in despair, and retraced my steps to the village of Tweed, and I tell you here, that that was a tired, disgusted, disgruntled and crest fallen " Rambler " who sought the portals of the Albion Hotel that evening, and accepted from Pat Foy, the genial

bar-tender, such restoratives as the ripe judgment of that gentleman deemed best calculated to meet the urgency of my case.

Tweed, as I have already remarked, is situated in the East Riding of Hastings, and is a place whose growth in recent years have been eminently satisfactory. It has stores profusely filled with every variety of merchandise, churches numerous and commodious enough to afford a poor wearied sinner the opportunity for taking a good sleep on a hot Sunday schools where the "young idea" is taught to shoot snow-balls as well as philosophy. Hotels wherein a man's miseries are made to vanish in its vicinity, and his prosperity made to multiply, and lastly, a branch of that truly Church militant—the Salvation Army.

Tweed is pleasantly situated, the Moira, a stream of large proportions skirting it on the east and discharging its waters into the Bay of Quinte at Belleville, and Steco Lake, a charming sheet of water, washing its limits, rendering it attractive to both the tourist and pleasure seeker whilst its position as an important point on the line of the C. P. R., between Toronto and Montreal, besides being the northern terminus of a branch line from Kingston and Napanee, stamps its future as one of hope and of promise. I have said that the district from which I write belonged to the East riding of Hastings, and as such, of course, it has representation in the Canadian House of Commons. Of the men which that Riding has from time to time sent to Ottawa, I have only to say en passant that they were of the good, the bad and the indifferent, but they were all talkers, and as I am engaged in the work of dishing up "Reminiscences" I may as well furnish one in which one of its members, the late John White, played a conspicuous part.

John White was an Orangeman of the most orthodox type, but with a heart whose kindness often prompted him to render a service to individual Catholics, although the presence of Catholicity, as a living, active force of Christianity in this new world was a perpetual torment to his mind. So clearly were his lines defined on this question, that I am safe in saying that had he been in the House of Commons when the historic debate took place on the Jesuits Estate Act, there would, instead of the "Devil's Thirteen," be fourteen recorded against Provincial rights.

The episode to which I refer took place several years ago, in the Commons, as the house and galleries were well filled. Cameron of West Huron, had assailed the Government and its followers on the enormity of their sins, characterizing the whole "pack" as worse than social outlaws on earth, and of course totally unfit for Heaven hereafter, and as he closed Mr. John White rose to reply. "In rising to address the House, Mr. Speaker," said the member for East Hastings, as he straightened himself up to his full height, "I trust honorable members on both sides will not expect me to notice the foul abuse that has just fallen from the member for West Huron. I pro—" "Order!" shouted McMullen, "Take that back!" roared Landerkin "Order!" screamed Lister. In the midst of the "pullaloo" Mr. Speaker Kirkpatrick said "The language of the member for East Hastings is unparliamentary, and I call upon him to withdraw it." "If," said Mr. White, "this be the ruling of the chair, I am quite willing to withdraw the foul but I will let the abuse stand!"

RAMBLER

Fresh shocks of earthquakes have been felt at Reggio di Calabria, in Southern Italy, and at Salome, Sicily. The people are panic-stricken and are camping out in open places.

The Geraldine's Fate.

AN EPISODE OF IRISH HISTORY

(CONCLUDED.)

The Knight fell back in amazement. "My lady," he said slowly and painfully, "a woman hath the privilege—"

"Herd her not, my friend," cried the Earl, "she is distraught. Her very language shows it. Give us thy counsel. The English are upon us. A troop is riding from Kilmallock, and will be here at once. What can be done?"

Sir Henry went to one of the casements which looked to the north-west. In a moment he returned. "They are not yet near, my lord, if they came by the road."

"Yes, yes!" answered the Earl, "then there is time for escape."

With haste the Earl and Countess moved down the stairs, followed by Edmond and the knight, who carried some skins and blankets. There was still no trace of the English.

"What would be our safest direction?" asked the Earl hurriedly.

"Towards the hills, where also there are cabins for shelter," said Sir Henry as he handed the blankets to the servant.

Edmond moved towards Slieve Reagh, the Earl and Countess following. It was fortunate that the snow was again falling, for it blotted out their tracks.

The Knight looked after them for a few moments then bolted the door, and returned to the Hall, where he sat by the casement watching for the English.

In a short time, though it seemed shorter to him, he noticed them coming on the road from Eiton. As they approached the castle they halted, and their leader evidently proceeded to give them instructions, for they separated and ran through the fields to occupy different posts surrounding the castle.

Then Captain Zouch rode to the door, and knocked loudly. For a time there was no answer. He knocked, if possible, still more loudly. Sir Henry put forth his head through the casement.

"What is the cause of all this uproar at this peaceful season?" he demanded angrily.

"In Her Grace's name, open," shouted Zouch.

Sir Henry left the casement and moved slowly towards the winding stone stairs to open the door. In the meantime Zouch had dismounted, handed his horse to a trooper, and drawn his sword. When the door opened he attempted to rush through but the knight, light in hand, barred the way.

"Sir," he said slowly, "I allow no man to enter my house in this guise."

"Thou knave, thou rebel, thou pitiful harbinger of rebels and outlaws, stand aside! Your time will soon come."

"I allow no man to address me in this wise," said the knight, dropping the light, snatching the iron bar, and jumping backward as Zouch made a furious lunge at his heart. Zouch followed, but at sword play he was no match for his opponent. In a moment his sword fell from his grasp, and his arm fell by his side, broken.

"To me! To me!" he shouted. Three of the troop rushed through the open door, one grasping the light. "Shoot me this knave!" he yelled. "Quick, quick."

Sir Henry jumped to the winding stairs, grasping a long spear that lay in a corner, and bringing it with him. He moved as quickly up the stairs as if he had never been lamed. At the corner he turned round. One of the troopers with an arquebus was crouching behind; his companions were following, and Zouch held the light with his injured arm as far forward through the door as he could. One thrust of the spear in the throat, and the first

soldier fell. Another stepped over the body to meet with a like reception. The third hung back. By the light he looked closely to the lock of his arquebus, and then moved forward with caution. Zouch in his impatience swore horribly. Owing to the turn in the stairs the soldier could see no portion of Sir Henry's body. He moved back again saying:—

"The bodies of these wounded or dead men must be removed. Help is wanted."

Zouch moved to the door and shouted for assistance. Four men answered his call. He commanded them to go forward and remove the bodies, while the other soldier kept his arquebus pointed at the turn of the stairs. In a short time they removed the bodies. The Captain asked for a volunteer to force the stairs. One, a Devon man, named Carew, offered to go forward. He moved slowly, his weapon pointed before him. As he neared the turn, out flashed the terrible spear and pierced his chest. With a horrible groan he fell into the arms of his nearest companion. The three behind moved back. Then Zouch ordered the men to commence firing up the stairs in the hope that a shot deflected from the walls might take their opponent somewhere in the body, and disable him. But this seemed to no purpose as far as could be ascertained, and after some time they were ordered to desist.

Zouch now held a consultation with the men as to what was best to be done, and it was suggested to him that if some straw were brought from the haggard and lit at the foot of the stairs, the defender would be smoked out.

Some damp straw was brought in, placed at the foot of the stairs, and with much difficulty lighted. After some time they removed the straw and rushed one after the other up the stairs. There seemed none to oppose them. Zouch followed and commanded them to search the great hall, but Sir Henry was not to be found. It was plain he had moved up higher on the stairs—perhaps to the battlements. Additional lights were procured in the Hall and they proceeded cautiously upward, but met with no opposition. The servants who slept on the other side of the castle were long since aroused, but held to their quarters in fear and trembling. The soldiers at length arrived at the door which communicated with the battlements and they found it locked or bolted on the other side. It took some time to burst it open, and the first man that stepped through fell back on his comrades, the spear almost through his body. They could not see their antagonist, therefore their arms were quite useless. Zouch ordered some straw to be brought up; it was set on fire, and some thrown through the door.

The point of the spear was at once seen pitching it over the battlements. A soldier advanced cautiously with arquebus in hand, looking out for some portion of the knight's person. In a moment he fired and a two-ounce ball was lodged in Sir Henry's chest. He fell at once on the shingle which covered the roof, and the soldier ran forward and dispatched him with his dagger.

Edmond paced on the side of the hill and looked backward towards the castle. He noticed a powerful light blazing at the windows. After a while the light burst through the roof, and the Earl saw at once the place was on fire. He remained gazing at it for a long time; then he turned to his wife and said:—"This is a merry Christmas surely. I trust Sir Henry is safe." He did not know it was the knight's funeral pyre.

In a few months he himself lay dead in a mean hut in the mountains of Kerry, having been treated and burnt down by those who should have died in his defence, and for a short time the English had a peace of their own fashion in Desmond.

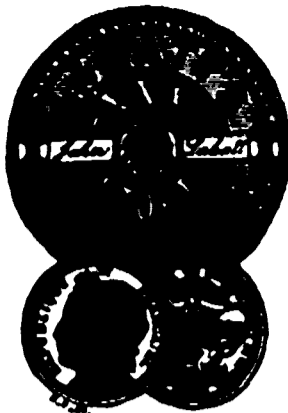


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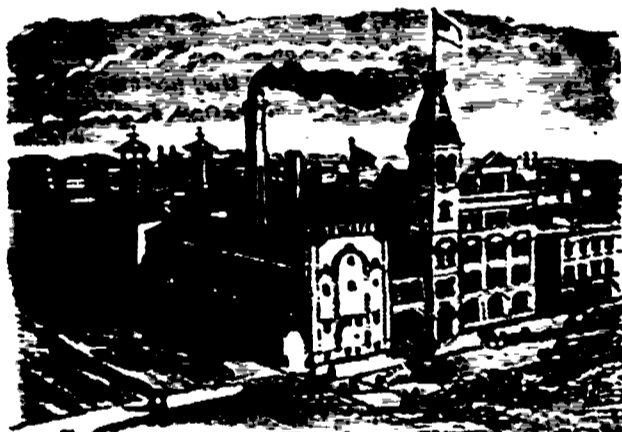
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SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

ASTRIM

The following have been declared duly elected as County and Civic Delegates on the National Council of the Irish Federation, for the Province of Ulster:—County Delegates—Armagh, referred to Council: Cavan, William Fialay; Donegal Jerome Boyce; Down, referred to Council; Fermanagh, John F. Wray; Monaghan, Rev. Jas. Meegan P. P.; Tyrone, Rev. John Rock, P. P. Civic Delegates:—Belfast, Joseph Devlin; Derry, Wm. O'Doherty, solicitor; Newry, Simon P. Haaratty, solicitor.

ARMAGH.

On January 31, an inquest was held in Armagh Workhouse, before Mr. T. G. Peel, coroner, on the body of a man named Wm. McCloskey, who had died in the house on the 31st ult. Deceased had been brought from Portadown district on the previous day. Dr. Griffiths deposed that he was there suffering from the effects of an overdose of alcohol and from exposure. Death, he believed, was due to peritonitis. Deceased had admitted to him that he had drunk two pints of whiskey on Christmas Day, and he could not remember how he got to the hay shed where he was found. The jury found that deceased died of peritonitis, brought on by an over-indulgence in alcohol and exposure.

CAVAN.

Near the town of Cavan, on the night of January 9th, while a great many from the town were out skating on the Great Lake, the ice suddenly gave way and seven young men went down. Six were saved by Dr. Henry Thompson and others; but one boy named James Hughes, of Church street was drowned.

On the evening of January 9th, at about 6 o'clock, a laborer named Bernard Kelly, belonging to a place called Drumlee, a mile from Cavan, hanged himself from one of the "ooclees" in the roof of his own kitchen. An inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned.

CLARE.

The proceedings of the Carrigaholt Petty Sessions, on January 9th, possessed an extraordinary public interest from the fact of the bailiff on Major Hickman's estate, at Keshy, named Timothy Healy, being brought up in custody charged with the burning of the house of an evicted tenant on the estate named Liddane. The house, from which Liddane had been evicted some time ago, was burned on St. Stephen's Night, and Major Hickman had lodged a claim for £50. Information received by the police, coupled with the fact of Healy's decomposing from the place after the outrage, caused suspicion to rest on the bailiff at once, and he was arrested soon after. Evidence of a circumstantial character having been given, Healy was returned for trial to the Clare Spring Assizes, bail being offered, himself in £50 and two securities in £25 each.

CORK.

At Cork, on January 10th, a coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning in the case of the death of Robert Leigh, a confectioner, aged 23 years. While skating the previous day, he and five others were merged. Five were rescued, and in the belief that everybody had been rescued the search was discontinued. The deceased's body was found next day in three and a half feet of water.

DERRY.

Intelligence reached Coleraine, on January 7th, of the sudden death of Mr. Frank Goulding Watson Noyce, J.P. of Landmore House, Aghadowry, agent for the Worshipful Company of Mercers in the Coleraine district.

Colonel James Jackson Clark, of Langanagher House, and Sir Frederick Gage, Heygate, Bart., Ballymore, county Derry, have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the city and county of Derry.

DOWNS.

In Newry, on January 4th, the beautiful ceremony of reception was celebrated and witnessed by a large number of clergy and laity in the church attached to the Poor Clare's Convent, High street. At ten o'clock, High Mass was celebrated in the presence of a large congregation, by Rev. F. Maginnis, C. C., the singing being well rendered by a choir composed entirely of Nuns. A very appropriate and touching address delivered by Rev. Father Quigley, O. F. S.; and at the conclusion Miss O'Brien, of Limerick (in religion Sister Mary Dominick), was received into the Order by the Most Rev. Dr. McGovern, Bishop of Down. The ceremony was highly impressive.

DUBLIN.

A few days ago the Very Rev. Wm. Walsh, O. S. A., Assistant-General of the Augustinian Order, who, for many years, was identified with the old Friary Chapel in John street, Dublin, and owing to whose zeal the present splendid Augustinian Church in Thomas st. was built, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the dignity of the priesthood, which took the form of a Solemn High Mass of Thanksgiving in the Provisional Chapel of St. Patrick, at Home. A large number of the friends of the venerable priest and the Irish residents of the Eternal City assisted. The

secular edifices was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the music was of a special character. The Rev. J. Hennessy, O. S. A., was deacon, and the Rev. T. Cowmanist, sub deacon. After the Mass, Father Walsh was the recipient of the congratulations of all present, and what particularly enhanced the ceremonies was the fact that the distinguished priest had offered the Holy Sacrifice before a miraculous picture of Our Lady which adorned the altar at which, fifty years before, he had celebrated his first Mass. It will be placed in the magnificent cathedral of St. Patrick's in Rome.

DONAGAL.

A sad boating fatality is reported from Arranmore Island. Five fishermen set out, at two o'clock on the morning of January 9th to haul their herring nets. They failed to appear at Burtonport market as expected, and fears were entertained for their safety. In the evening their boat was found, bottom upwards, with the body of one of the men entangled in the net attached to it. It is believed that the haul of herrings was too great, and the sea being choppy, the boat capsized. The names of the men were—Daniel Gallagher, Owen Rodgers, Patrick McCauley, John McCauley, and John Ward.

GALWAY.

The following have been elected members of the Irish Federation, for the Province of Connaught—County Delegates, Galway, Thomas Byrne; Mayo, Rev. Denis O'Hare, P. P.; Leitrim, John Dolan; Roscommon, James Neary, J. P.; Sligo, John O'Dowd, Civic Delegates Galway, John N. Sleator; Sligo, John Ward.

The great storm of the night of January 11th was felt with much severity in the neighborhood of Birr and Athlone, and in the adjoining districts in Tipperary and Galway. The bog roads were swept all night by a gale of wind, accompanied with blinding sleet and snow. Much damage was done to farm buildings and saved crops, while trees and walls were blown down in every direction. The Shannon's floods that followed increased the measure of injury. The roads were rendered almost impassable, and consequently the markets that fell on next day in the district were nearly deserted. The night mail-car driver from Hallinacree to Birr had a narrow escape. He was more than half way on his journey, which is twenty miles in all, when horse, car, and all that was on it, were practically whirled into the air by the force of the wind. The horse fell and broke both knees, but the driver escaped unhurt from a most dangerous position. Towards the next afternoon the wind moderated, but the temperature remained low.

KERRY.

The distress in Kerry, consequent on the failure of last year's crops, has already become acute; and the only remedy must be found in the immediate setting on foot of reproductive works in the various districts. The idea that famine can be relieved out of the poor rates, when every pound is already taxed to nearly half its value is nonsense. The statement is made that there is no private employment in the county. All other alternatives of relief are thus exhausted, and it is essential that the only efficient expedient should be promptly put in force.

KILDARE.

Mr. George Mansfield, of Morrisstown, Lattin, Nans, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county Kildare.

KILKENNY.

Mr. P. M. Egan, Kilkenny, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Kilkenny. Some time since, he was recommended for the Commission by the almost unanimous vote of the Kilkenny Corporation. Mr. Egan has been twice Mayor of Kilkenny, and during his term succeeded in completing an extensive artisans' dwelling scheme for the "Fair City," as well as establishing some of its important fairs. As the author of several historical and educational works he is widely known.

LIMERICK.

Our Limerick readers will be interested in learning that Hugh Brophy, who was one of those outside Richmond Prison on the night of James Stephens' escape, and one of the first to greet the Central Organizer of the I. R. B. on his emerging to freedom, has been living in Melbourne, Australia, for many years. He was transported to Western Australia for his share in the Fenian movement, and he remained there when his term had expired. He is a brother of Mr. N. A. Brophy, of Limerick, and we are glad to state, is still hale and hearty.

LOUTH.

There died at the County Infirmary, Dundalk, on January 4th, a man named Owen Kintlen, who had been in the employment of Mr. W. J. O'Reilly, J. P., Knockabbey. About a month ago he fell from a car and received a fracture of the skull, and notwithstanding the careful treatment of Dr. MacDonnell, he succumbed to his injuries.

LONGFORD.

On the night of January 9th, a child, aged five years, was burned to death at the residence of its father, Mr. McNally, National School teacher, about two miles from Longford. The grandfather of the child, on hearing its screams, rushed up to the room, and in his attempt to save its life was seriously burned himself.



INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

Established 1822. Head Office, 3 College Green, Dublin. CAPITAL £1,000,000 INCOME (exceeds) 300,000 INVESTMENT FUNDS (exceeds) 500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

- SAMUEL HEWLEY (Samuel Hewley & Co.) MAJOR WILLIAM GIBTON HENRY PARRY GOODBODY JONATHAN HOGG (Wm. Hogg & Co.) Director of the Bank of Ireland BRINDLEY HONE, Director of the Royal Bank of Ireland, Comptroller of Irish Lights, Director of the Dublin, Wicklow & Wexford Railway Company WILLIAM HONE, Director Dublin & Kingstown Railway Company HARRY W. JAMESON THOMAS ALIAGA KELLY (T. W. & J. Kelly) GEORGE KINAHAN, J. P. (Kinahan & Co., Limited), Director of the Bank of Ireland LUKAS M'DONNELL, D.L., Director of the Bank of Ireland, Director of the Great Southern & Western Railway Company, Director of the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland).

Ontario Branch | J. H. EWART, General Agent, | Office 16 Wellington St East, Toronto. Correspondence is invited as to Agencies at unrepresented points in Ontario.

MAJO.

On January 15th, Mr. Edmond C. Kelly, County Coroner, held an inquest at the Union Infirmary, Swinford, on the body of Martin Tunny, who had died on the previous day from the effects of injuries received in the railway collision there on the 17th of December. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter against Pat Corrigan, the pointman in the charge of the switch on the occasion; and they condemned the railway company strongly for having the ballast engine run at high speed, and recommended the mother of poor Tunny, who is a widow, to the favorable consideration of the company. Mr. Joseph P. Mannion, solicitor, who represented the railway said they would make suitable compensation to the widowed mother of Tunny.

MEATH.

On January 6th, at Neiltown Park, Ardbraccan, Robert Coghlan was killed by a tree falling on him, while he was cutting it down. On January 2nd, at the County Courthouse Trim, Messrs. W. & G. Armstrong, auctioneers, Kells, by order of the of the Master of the Rolls, sold the farm and lands of Kiltale, near Dunsany, on the estate of N. F. Preston, lately held by John Downes, containing 30 acres 3 roods and 5 perches, statute measure, and held from year to year at the reduced year rent of £41. The farm was sold after a spirited bidding to Mr. Walter Downes. The purchaser owns the adjoining farm, which, with that sold, was formerly held by his father, so that the entire holding is once again the property of the son of the original leaseholder. Mr. Marcus Purcell, solicitor, Dublin and Kells, had carriage of the sale.

MONAGHAN.

On January 11th, at the first meeting of the newly appointed governors of the Monaghan and Cavan District Lunatic Asylum, held in the boardroom attached to the institution, in Monaghan, Mr. James McCullagh, J. P., in the chair, Mr. P. Rafferty called the attention of the board to the fact that, while Lord Rossmore wanted £92 an acre for land, which was valued by the Board of Control at £54, the adjoining land, belonging to Mr. A. N. Haire-Foster, has been offered to them at £60 an acre—£10 less than the original offer. The Chairman said £92 an acre would not be a bad price. Mr. Rafferty said that he had been speaking to Mr. Harry Rogers, Mr. Haire-Foster's agent, and had told him that he thought £50 an acre would be a fair price. Most Rev. Dr. Owen said that it was the opinion that Mr. Haire-Foster's land was of higher value than Lord Rossmore's. After some further conversation, Mr. Rafferty moved that Dr. Taylor be instructed to write over offering £54 an acre to Mr. Haire-Foster, and that gentleman's reply be forwarded to the Board of Control. Most Rev. Dr. Owen seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

ROSCOMMON.

At the Quarter Sessions in Roscommon, on January 10th, Judge O'Connor Morris took up the hearing of the case on the De Freyne estate. A great deal of interest was manifested when the cases were called, as it was known that the tenants had offered to pay a year's rent, which was refused, and again, that when two year's rent was offered three year's was demanded. Mr. Haynes, for the landlord, said that there were eight cases in which the parties were allowed in as caretakers, all of whom owed over eight year's rent. The landlord offered fair terms, and those tenants would have accepted them only they were interfered with. Michael Dairs gave up the point, and the landlord got possession of all. Twelve of the tenants went back, and made no offer. Mr. McDonnell—That is not a fact. They did make an offer. Mr. Haynes—An objection was then brought, and your Lordship thought it right to extend the same terms to those twelve as the others. Judge Morris—I think so still. Mr. McDonnell asked if the landlord would accept the offer of Judge Morris; but Mr. Haynes said he had no instructions, which was simply an evasion of

the Judge's offer. Judge Morris If the case has gone before the Commissioners the landlord would have to accept two year's rent and settle it. If I was a Commissioner I would give him only two year's rent. The Judge then intimated that he should give a decree, and that Lord De Freyne should be satisfied to get two year's rent. He would give a decree with stay of execution for a month. Mr. McDonnell asked to have the same rule made in all the cases, which was agreed to.

SLIGO.

Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, died at The Palace, Sligo, at 11 o'clock on the night of January 15th. He had been ill for a considerable time, and it was the other day that the appointment of a Coadjutor was made known. During the last days of his illness hope of his recovery had been practically abandoned. The sad tidings were received with the utmost sorrow in the town and district. Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly was the senior member of the Irish Episcopate. Before his elevation to the See of Elphin he had been a zealous and untiring priest of the Congregation of the Mission. He was elected Coadjutor Bishop on the 15th of February, 1855, was consecrated on the 7th of September in the same year, and succeeded to the See on the 1st of December, 1855.

TIPPERARY.

On the night of January 5th, a terrible paraffin lamp accident occurred at the house of a man named Healy, in Carrick-on-Suir. It appears a young woman named Margaret Dwyer, 18 years of age, who has employed as a domestic servant by Mr. Fitzgerald, cattle dealer, left her mother's house and proceeded across the street to the house of Healy whose wife was a relative. On entering the room adjoining the kitchen, she proceeded to stir up the fire, and in rising from her stooping position, her head came in contact with a lighted paraffin oil lamp that was on the mantelpiece, knocking it down. In an instant her clothing was on fire. Screaming she rushed into the kitchen, where she fell. Mr. Healy ran after her and did all he could to put out the flames. Sergeant Headway and Constable Courtney of the police got some blankets and promptly wrapped them round the poor girl and eventually put out the flames, but not before she was very badly burned. She was removed to hospital at once and died there next day at 3 o'clock.

TYRONE.

On the evening of January 9th, a farmer named Thomas O'Neill, of Lisinacran, near Coalisland, was arrested by the constabulary at Stewartstown, on the charge of drunkenness, and was detained in the police barracks till nearly ten o'clock. When liberated he proceeded to the house of a friend in the town named John Dillon, where he stayed overnight, and was found dead in bed at seven o'clock next morning.

WATERFORD.

An inquest was held, on January 7th, in the Leper Hospital, Waterford, on the body of a respectable resident, Mr. Fleming Dwyer who came by his death under melancholy circumstances. He was returning home on Christmas Eve, after leaving a friend, when passing Morley Terrace, covering on Ballybricken Hill, he fell and broke his leg. The place was full of jagged stones and small boulders, and though strong complaint has been publicly made about the dangerous condition, no attention has been paid to it. Evidence having been heard, the jury found that the deceased died from the effects of a compound dislocation of the ankle, accidentally received at Morley Terrace.

EXCELLENT REASONS exist why Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL should be used by persons troubled with affections of the throat or lungs, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pain, corns, bunions, or external injuries. The reasons are, that it is speedy, pure and unobjectionable, whether taken internally or applied outwardly.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Gratifying Results of the Year's Business

The annual meeting of this company was held at its head office, Toronto, Tuesday, January 29th, 1895. John L. Blaikie, Esq., President, was appointed Chairman, and William McCabe Secretary, when the following report was submitted:

The directors have much pleasure, at the close of such a year of financial stringency as 1894, in presenting a report showing so many proofs of continued prosperity in every important branch of the company's work.

During the year applications for new insurances and re-arrangements were received for \$3,028,900, and insurances thereon for \$2,850,460 were granted, being an increase considerably in excess of that of any former year. The premiums actually received in cash show an increase of \$63,539.63, being by far the largest of any year in the company's history.

The interest on the investments was well paid, and, coupled with the premium income, aggregated \$5,583,394.93, a strong proof of the ability of the business and investments of the company.

The assets amount to \$1,987,446.30, of which the large sum of \$244,410 represents the addition to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$1,564,420. During the year the sum of \$163,426.52 was paid to policy holders, and after making full provision, on the most conservative basis, for every liability, there remains the relatively large sum of \$338,216.75 as net surplus available for policy holders. It is pleasing to report that the results of the company's investment policies which matured during the year gave, as heretofore, entire satisfaction to the holders. The allocation of surplus to the investment policies maturing in 1895 was approved as recommended by the company's consulting actuary, whose report of the company's work for 1894 is herewith submitted. The books of the company were closed on the last day of the year, and, as heretofore, the full Government report was promptly mailed to the Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa.

The auditor made a complete audit of the company's affairs monthly, and at the close of the year verified the cash in hand and in banks, and also examined each mortgage and every other security held by the company. This report, and also that of the Auditing Committee, which made a minute audit quarterly, are herewith submitted. The services of the company's staff of officers, inspectors and agents continue to deserve special commendation.

JOHN L. BLAIKIE,
President.

Summary of the Full Financial Statement and Balance Sheet for the Financial Year Ending December 31st, 1894

Cash income	5,583,394.93
Expenses for death claims, endowments, profits, and all payments to policy holders	1,634,266.40
Assets	1,987,446.30
Reserve fund	1,564,420.00
Net surplus for policy holders	338,216.75

WILLIAM McCABE,

Managing Director.

Audited and found correct.

JAMES CARLYLE, M.D.,

Auditor.

Auditing Committee of the Board.

EDWARD GALLEY, JAMES SCOTT,
To the Directors of the North American Life Assurance Co.

Gentlemen—I have made a very careful investigation of your methods and system of business as they are indicated by your books, accounts, and various home office records. I cannot refrain from saying that this investigation has been unusually interesting to me, because it has so very clearly and conclusively proven to me the great degree of executive and administrative capacity brought to bear by the officers of your company upon even the minute details of the business.

One consideration has been very forcibly impressed upon my mind as I examined your books and records, and enquired into various details of your business, that the North American Life is being built upon a foundation that is faultless. The structure that you are rearing, year by year, could never have attained such perfect harmony of outline and proportion, and never could have been so solid and enduring as it now is, if the foundation of the company's business had been hastily or carelessly laid in the initial years of your corporate existence.

Life insurance companies are subjected to such a searching public and official scrutiny in every detail of their business, that it is of vital import that no flaw shall be permitted to impair their usefulness or weaken their claim to public confidence.

If you wish to know the secret of your success, you must look back to what you and your executive officers did in 1831. What you have done since then has been in harmony with the foundation you then

laid. You then gave the stamp of your approval and adoption to methods, plans, and systems that appealed to a conservative judgment, and which were consistent with an enduring success, and success has followed almost as a matter of course.

In view of the serious depression in business circles during the past two years, your increase in premium income is very noteworthy, and will be found to be very unusual. The increase of \$63,539.63 in premium income for 1894 evidences the adaptability of your agency staff, and proves that it consists of men of vigor and intelligence who know how to apply their energies with the best effect.

Your gain in interest receipts speaks well for the judiciousness of your investments. The comparatively high rates of interest obtainable in something for which the holders of your deferred dividend policies may be profoundly grateful.

The valuation of your assets, and the determination of your liabilities, have been conducted conservatively, and they show a clear surplus of \$338,216.75. This surplus fund shows beyond any question the absolute security you are enabled to offer to policy-holders during even the severest of monetary depression. The profits you are in a position to earn are very largely in excess of what can be earned by companies debarred from privileges of being able to invest their assets in Canadian securities.

Policy holders are often carried away by the size or age of a life company. The crucial test is the ratio of assets to total liabilities. Next in order of importance, probably, stands the surplus and surplus-earning power of a company.

With assets held down to a rigid gold basis, you nevertheless fully cover every liability, and have a large margin for safety over and above every requirement.

Undoubtedly the North American Life Assurance Company has attained that degree of solidity which can best be understood by comparison with any of the large companies. In all essentials—especially those of acquired surplus and surplus earning power—it is not excelled to day by any other company.

Insurers are too apt to overlook these requisites and give undue importance to mere age and size, which unsupported by other valuable considerations, really count for nothing. Illustrations of this can be seen to-day in the United States, where many of the smaller companies, although forced into competition with their larger rivals, are giving much better and more satisfactory returns to their policy-holders than many of the largest companies.

Stupendous assets are off-set by correspondingly large liabilities. In the balance sheet they do not add strength, the test of which, in well established companies, is the true ratio of resources of assets to liabilities, which is absolutely independent of the question of size.

WM. T. STANDEN,
Consulting Actuary.

Mr. John L. Blaikie, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—

Gentlemen—I have a pleasant duty to discharge in moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet now submitted for your approval.

That you will heartily approve of them and adopt them I do not doubt for a moment, as in all the vital particulars that make up solid success in a life assurance company there is most gratifying progress, and results have been attained which cannot fail to afford great satisfaction to policy holders and guarantors, and at the same time cheer our agents in the prosecution of their arduous labors for the company.

This is fully borne out by the facts and figures to which I invite your attention.

Total cash income for 1894 \$ 5,583,394.93

1893 4,950,855.30

Increase (16 per cent.) 632,539.63

Total reserve and surplus funds, December 31st, 1894 \$1,987,446.30

1893 1,564,420.00

Increase (17 per cent.) 423,026.30

Total reserve and surplus funds, December 31st, 1894 \$1,987,446.30

1893 1,564,420.00

Increase (15 per cent.) 423,026.30

These large increases are all the more gratifying when we consider the hard times so many have experienced during the past year, and the keenness of the competition for business by all classes of companies.

Any thoughtful and intelligent person who studies these figures cannot fail to come to the conclusion that ample provision is made to meet every contract entered into with its policy holders, and not only so, but also that the North American Life is building up a large surplus, out of which profits for policy holders alone can come, which compares most favorably with any other company making returns to Government.

Payments to policy holders for 1894, including death claims, endowments, profits on investment policies, etc., 1894 \$ 1,634,266.40

1893 1,564,420.00

Increase (43 per cent.) 69,846.40

The mortality in 1893 was exceptionally light, and though in 1894 it has been great, it is still largely within expectation, and it has to be borne in mind that there is a much larger amount of risk in the increase of policies in force. There is real satisfaction, however, in paying promptly every fair death claim as it arises, as has been the

practice of the company from the beginning, as in so doing we are fulfilling the functions and purposes of a life assurance company, and helping to provide for widows and helpless children.

When I tell you that the interest and rents due are less than 3 1/4 per cent. of total assets, you must admit that it speaks well for the care and ability with which the Finance Committee and the executive officers of the company have discharged their duties.

A comparison of the business of the company as it was five years ago with what it was at the close of 1894 is at once interesting and encouraging:—

	December 31 1894	1889	Amount	Per cent
Assets	\$1,987,446.30	\$1,170,744.26	\$816,702.04	69.74
Surplus	338,216.75	71,365.63	266,851.12	37.4
Cash income	5,583,394.93	2,917,741.08	2,665,653.85	91
Expenses	1,634,266.40	1,564,420.00	69,846.40	4.5
Payments to policy holders	1,634,266.40	1,564,420.00	69,846.40	4.5

These figures show that the company's surplus has during the brief period of five years increased about fourfold, while the assets have increased about one and a half fold.

The more closely any person scrutinizes the figures of all the life insurance companies doing business in the Dominion of Canada, with a view to ascertain which can do the best for insurers, the more he will be convinced that the North American Life stands in the very front rank.

The independent report made by Mr. Standen, our consulting actuary, is not only of unusual interest, but is also extremely gratifying, endorsing in such an unqualified manner, as it does, all the methods by which the North American Life prosecutes its business, giving it a very high position among successful life insurance companies as respects solidity, equity, and profit-earning power for the benefit of its policy-holders.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to say the success in which we all rejoice is largely due to ability and devotion to duty of Mr. McCabe, our managing director; of Mr. Goldman, our secretary; and other officers of the company; also to the unceasing care and great professional skill of our medical director, Dr. Thorburn.

During the past fourteen years the company has disbursed for death losses, endowments profits on investment policies, etc., over three-quarters of a million of dollars, and at the present time holds as security for its policy holders assets, as per balance sheet, \$1,987,446.30, and in addition, uncalled guarantee fund of \$240,000, or in all the large sum of \$2,227,446.30, thus giving a relative security doubtless unsurpassed by any other company.

For my own satisfaction I have examined into the relative position attained by this company and four leading companies. I found this investigation very interesting and satisfactory, and I am sure you will be pleased to hear the result, as it indicates very clearly the great growth and unexcelled position attained by our company.

Comparing the business of the North American Life, at the end of its fourteenth year, with that of the companies referred to at the same period in their history, it will be found that the oldest of these companies had but one-third the business in force that the North American has, the surplus of the second was over 20 per cent. less than that of the North American; that the assets of the third were more than a million dollars less than those of the North American's, while the cash income of the fourth was less than one-half of that of this company. Now, gentlemen, I have said enough in support of the motion to adopt the report and balance sheet, and enough to make us all proud of the North American Life Assurance Company; enough, too to serve as a stimulus to our numerous agents in the field to renew their labors with redoubled energy and zeal, so that at the close of 1895 a large increase of business will be shown, and a positive benefit accrue to every person who has been induced to become a policy-holder in the company.

During the past year the company paid many death claims where, but for the policy, widows and fatherless children would have been left in dire want and distress. This fact must always be a powerful argument by our agents in canvassing for business, as many men are so circumspect as to be entirely unable to provide for their families in any other way than by insuring their lives, and hence failure to do this becomes criminal neglect. Many insurers, however, can be approached and convinced by an entirely different kind of argument.

Keen, calculating men are met with, who won't listen to any argument other than IT WILL PAY—and our agents can meet such men and satisfy them that to take out an endowment policy in the North American Life Assurance Company is a paying investment, and at the same time a much safer and sounder one than many of the investments for money now obtainable.

Gentlemen, I would like to repeat what I said on a former occasion, and to do it by way of warning, and that is, that a class of companies are pushing business in our

midst whose methods are radically un sound, who make contracts that will not mature for many years, making no adequate provision for their payment at maturity, so that the holders of such policies are doomed to cruel and bitter disappointment.

It does appear to intelligent onlookers that it is a most important thing, and in entire disregard of public interests, that any companies should be permitted to carry on such business, and at the same time not be subject to inspection by the Dominion Government in the same way as all the regular life insurance companies are.

In conclusion, I have only to say, let every gentleman here present, whether policy-holder, guarantor, director, or agent, not only resolve to push forward the interests of the North American Life Assurance Company, but watch for opportunity of doing so and thus ensure a large and steadily growing business for the year on which have now entered.

The vice president, Hon. G. W. Allan, according the resolution, said that the president had so fully covered every point in the report that it really left him nothing further to say, except that he fully endorsed every remark of the Chairman as to the progress of the Company and the solid position it had attained, and as a Canadian institution we could all look forward with perfect confidence to its increased growth and future prosperity. The motion was unanimously carried.

The Chairman expressed great regret at the absence, through illness, of Mr. James Scott, chairman of the Finance Committee, whose able and comprehensive report on the satisfactory position of the investments of the Company was read by the Hon. G. W. Allan, who said:—I should like to be permitted to add to what Mr. Scott has said a few words with regard to our mortgage investments. Perhaps I may claim to speak with the advantage of some little experience having been connected as a director and president with loan companies for over thirty years. I have taken a good deal of interest in the subject as a member of the Board of Directors of this Company, and I can say without hesitation to our policy-holders and others, that I doubt very much if there is any other company in the country whose securities are of so high a character as those held by the North American Life. They have been selected with great judgment, and we have the advantage of a man of very large experience in Mr. Galley, who exercises great care in reporting on all properties offered to us for loans.

James Thorburn, M.D., presented his fell and interesting annual report on the mortality experience of the Company, after which Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., moved a vote of thanks to the Medical Director for the able manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the medical department. This was seconded by Sir Frank Smith, who expressed confidence in the future of the Company, and his satisfaction at the excellent financial result of the past year's work.

Heartly votes of thanks were tendered the Board, officers, and agents of the Company, and at a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Board Mr. John L. Blaikie was unanimously re-elected President and Hon. G. W. Allan and J. K. Kerr, Q.C., Vice-Presidents.

St. John, N. B.

Messrs. T. O'Brien & Co., the well-known Catholic booksellers, stationers, etc., at St. John, N. B., are our agents in that city for THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. They are authorized to receive subscriptions and renewals from present subscribers. Single copies can always be had at their store, 82 Germaine street.

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League of the Cross.

At the last regular meeting of St. Paul's Sodality of the League of the Cross, Toronto, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and divine providence to afflict our well beloved Director and Spiritual adviser—the Rev. Father Hand—by the death of his beloved mother, be it therefore

Resolved that we the members of St. Paul's Sodality of the League of the Cross, in meeting assembled, do hereby extend our deep and sincere sympathy and condolence to our Reverend Director, in his sad bereavement. And be it further

Resolved that this resolution be entered on the minutes of this sodality and a copy sent to the Catholic Register and the Catholic Record for publication.

The usual monthly open meeting of the sodality will be held on Sunday 10th February, in their Hall Power St. An excellent programme has been prepared; among those who will be present are Messrs Jas. Day, and J. J. Nightingale, who will address the members. The officers and members extend a most cordial invitation to their friends. Frank C. Richard, Rec. Sec.

Whitby.

St. John's church was the scene of a very nice wedding on Tuesday morning when Miss Mary Griffin was united in the holy bonds to Mr. D. H. McKay, of New York. Quite a large crowd of Miss Griffin's friends gathered for the happy occasion. Rev. Father Jeffcott performed the ceremony and celebrated nuptial mass. Miss Griffin wore a most becoming suit of pearl gray with steel trimmings. Miss Annie Bandel was bridesmaid, dressed in blue gray and lace trimmings, and Mr. Frank Jones, of Lindsay, was best man. After the ceremony in the church the bridal party drove to the residence of the bride's father, Mr. M. Griffin, where a sumptuous dejeuner was partaken of. Miss Griffin was the recipient of many costly presents, among them being an expensive set of silver ware presented by the congregation, of which she has been the efficient organist. We congratulate Mr. McKay on getting such an estimable young lady as partner-in-life. She leaves for her new home with the best wishes of her hosts and friends of her native town.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.
Laboratory of Dr. R. Bryce-Gemmel, Consulting and Analytical Chemist, 228 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the sample of K. D. C. submitted by the K. D. C. Ltd., Feb. 10, 1893, and have been unable to detect any objectionable or injurious ingredients therein. It is a compound prepared from pure drugs, and it is my opinion that, if properly administered it will give ready relief to sufferers from the different forms of the disease for which it is intended. It is a perfectly safe remedy.

Respectfully,
R. BRYCE GEMMEL,
"Late Analyst-Surgeon's hall," Edinburgh, Scotland.

The obsequies of the late Rev. Nicholas Roche, of New Ross, were held in the parish church, on January 4th, at 11 o'clock, when the solemn High Mass and Office for the repose of the soul of the dead place. The church was crowded. The Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ferns, presided at the office and a large of clerymen were present.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Wm. Mooney, Esq., Leixlip Castle, county Kildare, and Fleet street, Dublin, Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Westmeath. Mr. Mooney has for several years held the important office of Clerk of the Crown for Westmeath, and has now succeeded to the amalgamated office, consequent upon the death of the late Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, who was Clerk of the Peace.

The Messrs. Kynoch of Birmingham, the celebrated manufacturers of explosives, had been for some time past in negotiation for the acquirement of the sand hills or warrens on the north side of the Arklow river, with a view to erecting a cordite factory thereon. As a falling difficulty with the War Office having been overcome, everything progressed so that the site for the proposed factory had been marked out and material and plant for the buildings had been sent on to Arklow. At the last moment, however, some difficulty seems to have arisen, and the men who were employed in carrying out some preliminary work on the ground discharged by telegram on January 7th, and orders given for the stoppage of the works.



W. H. Ward.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY SPECTORAL

"I have taken Ayer's Cherry Spectoral for several months, and I feel compelled to state that it has cured me of a long-standing case of Dyspepsia. I feel better than I have for many years, and I am able to do my work as usual. I have lost weight, and I feel that I have gained a new lease of life. I have tried many other remedies, but they have all failed to do me any good. I feel that I have found a true and reliable remedy in Ayer's Cherry Spectoral. I have recommended it to my friends, and they have all benefited from its use. I feel that I have found a true and reliable remedy in Ayer's Cherry Spectoral. I have recommended it to my friends, and they have all benefited from its use."

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Expel Awea, and W. H. Ward's Fair.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT Hamshrey, Loy, Hime and James Pearson, Trustees under the Marriage Settlement of Jane Frittle and Robert Wood Frittle, all at the next ensuing Session of the Legislature of Ontario, make application to the said Legislature for an Act authorizing and empowering the said Trustees to borrow by way of mortgage on the trust estate, of any part thereof for the purpose of building upon and repairing and improving the buildings now on said estate or some one or more of them, and for such other purpose as the Trustees for the time being may deem in the interest of the said trust estate.
J. H. BENTON, solicitor for said Trustees.
Dated at Toronto, January 2nd, 1893.

NOTICE.

MONDAY the FOURTH day of March next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

MONDAY the ELEVENTH day of March next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills.

MONDAY the TWENTY-FIFTH day of March next, will be the last day for receiving Reports of Committees on Private Bills.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk of the Legislative Assesm.
Toronto, Feb. 2nd, 1893.

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Yours faithfully,
MORRELL MCKENZIE M.D.

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO, February 6, 1893.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 63	\$0 64
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 61	0 62
Wheat, goose, per bush.....	0 60	0 61
Oats, per bush.....	0 34	0 35
Peas, per bush.....	0 61	0 60
Barley, per bush.....	0 45	0 48
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 10	0 11
Dressed hogs, per cwt.....	5 25	5 50
Chickens, per pair.....	0 45	0 60
Geese, per lb.....	0 07	0 00
Ducks, per pair.....	0 60	0 75
Butter, in pound rolls.....	0 18	0 20
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 24	0 25
Cabbages, new, per doz.....	0 25	0 35
Radishes, per doz.....	0 10	0 15
Lettuce, per dozen.....	0 20	0 30
Onions, per bag.....	0 65	0 75
Celery, per doz.....	0 35	0 50
Rhubarb, per doz.....	0 15	0 00
Turnips, per bag.....	0 25	0 30
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 35	0 60
Beans, per peck.....	0 30	0 60
Peas, per bag.....	0 55	0 60
Carrots, per bag.....	0 30	0 35
Parsnips, per bag.....	0 50	0 00
Apples, per bbl.....	1 75	3 00
Hay, clover.....	8 00	8 00
Hay, timothy.....	10 00	11 00
Straw, sheaf.....	7 00	8 00

AT THE CATTLE YARDS.

The following were the prices at the Western cattle yards to day:

Butchers' choice, picked, per cwt.....	3 00	3 25
Butchers' choice, per cwt.....	2 75	3 00
Butchers' medium, ".....	2 25	2 75
Butts and mixed, ".....	2 25	3 00
Milk cows, per head.....	20 00	35 00

CALVES.

Per head, good to choice.....	3 00	6 50
common.....	1 00	2 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Butchers' sheep, per head.....	nominal.	
Lambs, choice, per head.....	2 00	3 50
Lambs, inferior, per head.....	1 50	2 00

HOGS.

Long lean, per cwt (off cars).....	4 00	4 12 1/2
Thick fat.....	3 80	4 10
Stags, per cwt.....	3 75	4 00
Stags.....	2 00	2 50

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THE RESURRECTION

— OF A —

FRUSTRATE GHOST.

"If your doughnuts are done sizzlin' just wedge in half a dozen. There's plenty of room in that lunch-basket yet. Men folks can't keep the kettles bilin' all night 'thout sumthin' nourishin', though I guess they wouldn't get it if you were left to yourself. You always was kind of small in your ways. Min'y Ostrander."

"I ain't a grudgin' the men all they can eat," was Miss Ostrander's reply. She spoke in a humble, injured tone. "There's bread and meat and pickles and pie—"

"Oh, yes! You ken always find food in my pantry," interrupted Mrs. Chessey, loftily. "Tisn't that food's scarce, but that you've got such a nippin' way of nandin' it round. I s'pose it's on account of your havin' no men folks of your own."

Mrs. Chessey was a large, autocratic-looking person, whose presence pervaded her comfortable kitchen. She concluded her reflections upon her companion with a cough expressive of the experience of a woman who has had two husbands and several sons.

Araminta Ostrander kept silence. She knew when Mrs. Chessey spoke captiously it was because she was tired of her company. Araminta was a welcome guest through hog killing and hay time. When Ezra was down with the typhoid Mrs. Chessey spoke softly enough to the handy little old maid who helped nurse him. But now that the carpet-rags were all sewed up and the big boys' clothes made over for the smaller boys, and nothing to do but cook and wash and mend for the men who were watching the sap and boiling down the syrup in the maple woods, Mrs. Chessey regarded it as a slight extravagance of hospitality to entertain Minty Ostrander any longer.

Miss Ostrander's thin hands grew hot as she wedged the doughnuts into gaps left between the slices of bread and meat which filled the basket. She was a long waisted, thin-shouldered little body, with kind, bright eyes, though her chin was sharp and her nose looked some way as if it had been prolonged by pinches given to check a tendency to snuffle. She was firmly corseted, and her gingham gown cracked with starch and shone from the polish of the flat-iron. It struck one that nothing was left of Minty Ostrander but utility. When the cover of the basket was fastened, and while Mrs. Chessey was pouring the scalded milk into the can of hot coffee, Miss Ostrander stepped to the looking-glass and tied a red hood on her head and pinned a warm shawl around her straight, long-waisted little figure. Then she went to the landing of the staircase and called up:

"Come, Clairy, I'm ready!"

There was a choking homesick sob in her throat. She always had it when she left one place and went to another. For twenty years she has fitted into the empty places in the various homes of the neighborhood. Mrs. Kilso, whose children were down with the measles, would be glad to have her now. But it gave Minty a sore, suffocating feeling to think that Mrs. Chessey had got through with her. She liked the Chessey's about the best of any of the places she fitted into, even though Mrs. Chessey was apt to be captious.

Clara Chessey came slowly down the stairs when she was called. The road to the maple-woods was lonesome, and neither of the women dare go alone to the sugar-camp after dark. Clara was a slim, white-skinned girl. Her pale-blond hair was freshly crimped, and she wore a blue "fascinator" with silver beads in the fringe. Her eyes had a strained look, as if she had been staring into the darkness; they blinked in the bright light of the well-trimmed

lamp set before a tin reflector that hung on the wall.

"I should think you'd be stiff cold stayin' up in your room so long," said Mrs. Chessey, who was Clara's step-mother. Then she added, sarcastically: "What you pinkin' for to-night? Ned Slosson's give up comin'. You ain't expectin' any one else, be you?"

"I suppose I can comb up my hair! I'm a mind to," muttered the young girl. A sympathetic observer would have seen that she was in trouble of some sort.

"Don't be too pert, missy. When a girl's fellow's given her the slip, she wants to be a bit humble-mouthed about it!"

Mrs. Chessey was fitting the cover into the can. She did not see the piteous little tremble about Clara's lips. She went on: "I s'pose Ned thought 't was more convenient to sit up with some of the girls around the Corners than to tramp up here to the farm. It's about two months since he's been, ain't it?"

"I don't know whose business it is when he's been," the girl muttered. Her cheeks were red with anger now.

Mrs. Chessey rested her hands on her hips and laughed.

"I b'lieve you're fixin' to be an old maid, Clairy," she said. "I do b'lieve you be;" and she laughed again as Minty and Clara went out the door.

The sky was dappled with white, vapory clouds, and the lonely road was white with a light March snow. Around the moon was a large pale ring. Araminta led the way with her usual brisk step. At the gate Clara Chessey stopped and looked wistfully down the road toward the Corners for a minute.

"I don't see what makes you in such a hurry," she said fretfully to Araminta, overtaking her.

Miss Ostrander looked at the girl with sudden interest, as she stepped along in her trim, gingerly way, balancing the heavy basket of night-lunch she was carrying to the men in the sugar camp. Judging from appearances she was about the last person in the village to sympathize with a love-sick girl. Her life was given to helping her neighbors through with all sorts of straits excepting those of their love affairs. Few or none of these neighbors remembered that Araminta had ever been other than the brisk, handy, quick-witted little woman, good for every emergency and pushed aside when the emergency was over. Few or none ever realized that she was the mere frustrate ghost of the real self who had died and been buried twenty odd years before, on the night when her helpless, irritable old father had flung his cane at young Nicholas Slosson and bade him "Be gone!" adding that no such roving blade need be hangin' round his girl so long as he was above ground.

"Am I walkin' too fast, Clairy?" said Minty Ostrander, gently. Then, not giving the girl time to reply, she added: "What's the matter with you, Clairy?"

"Nothing," was the sullen answer; but there was a note in the voice which belied the denial.

"Did you expect Ned this evenin'?" Araminta persisted.

"I don't know why I should expect him. You know as well as I do he never comes any more."

"Clairy, why doesn't he come?"

The anger and misery and disappointment in the girl's heart welled up in a thick cry. Her blue eyes were blinded with tears.

"Be—cause I was a f—fool and quarrelled w—with him about nothin'," she muttered in a suffocating voice.

"You was watchin' for him when I called you down stairs," stated Miss Ostrander, uncertain just how to proceed.

"Yes—I—was. He—was in the store this morning when I went after the spice for your doughnuts. He was standin' right 'longside me at the counter, and says he: 'Was what you said

at New Year's time for good and all, Clara Chessey?"

"And what did you give him for an answer?" inquired Miss Ostrander.

"I—I couldn't say nothin' much, 'cause Snell was coming back with the spice, but I says, 'If you're a mind to come up to the farm to-night, Ned, I'll tell you.' I couldn't say no more'n that, right there in the store."

"No," said Minty Ostrander, "I don't think you could. A girl can't cheapen herself too much with a young man—"

Clara cried out with passion: "I—I—don't care. I—I—if I thought he'd wanted to make up—I—"

Miss Ostrander walked more slowly. She said: "If I'd known, I wouldn't have hurried off so. If Ned should come up now, and find you gone out, he'd think you meant to fool him. Now wouldn't he, Clairy?"

"Ye—es. That's just—it," sobbed the girl, her teeth chattering.

The two walked on a moment in silence. Then Miss Ostrander shifted the basket on her arm, turned and held out her hand.

"Give me the can, Clairy; I can carry both. You've got to go home. You've got to go back. Ned'll come. I bet he'll come. And unless you straighten it up between you to-night, it'll go crooked forever."

Clara drew back: "You can't go into the woods alone. You'll be scared; and besides, I wouldn't go back and have 'em make fun of me about it. I wouldn't—for anything!" Minty laid her mittened hand firmly on the can.

"I know all about seein' the fellow you care about turn round and go to courtin' some other girl, Clairy. You wouldn't think I knew, maybe; but I do. I ain't a going to be the means of partin' you and Ned. I don't want to see no other girl a-goin' through life's lonesome as I be. You've got to go back. You han't no cause for going into the house, nor lettin' on you're there. You can jes' wait round the front door. If Ned Slosson comes, you'll be there to see him. If he doesn't come, nobody need know you waited for him." She took the can half forcibly from the girl's hand. "Won't you be scared, in the woods alone, Minty?"

"Nobody'll touch me."

"There's lots of—strangers—in some of the camps."

"If you waste any more time, Clairy, you'll lose your chance of seeing Ned Slosson. He's had time to come and go as it is."

Clara Chessey accepted Minty's advice. The elder woman started on ward with her double load; and Clara, her tears dispelled, her cheeks glowing and hoarse panting with sudden hope, set off with quick steps on her return.

Minty Ostrander stepped on briskly alone. The dappled clouds rode fast across the face of the moon. She had reached the wood-road now, narrower and darker than the highway. That she was afraid would be idle to deny. She panted more from fear than from the weight of her load. But she said to herself: "Tisn't much for me to do for her. 'Tisn't much when you think how long life is, and how lonesome it is when all people care about you is for the help you can give 'em in a strait." She kept straight on, trying not to start away from the sudden shadows that the swaying boughs flung before her; trying not to remember that more or less tramps always found their way to the neighborhood of the sugar-camp, hurrying as fast as she could.

"Pshaw! nobody'd tetch me," she said to herself from time to time. But her heart was in a whirl and thoughts went flying through her head. She thought over all the past—how Nicholas Slosson had said bitterly:

"Take me now or never, Minty Ostrander!"

And now she had cried just as Clara was crying a few minutes ago, and

answered: "Nick, it can't be now. On account of father, it can't be now. You know it can't be now." And how Nick had gone off mad, and made up to Ellen Good; and how they were married, and how Ellen faded away and died, knowing her husband had just taken her out of spite; and how after her death Nicholas Slosson had quit the neighborhood, leaving his baby boy to be brought up by his grandparents.

This was the boy (Ned) Slosson whom Clara Chessey had gone back to meet. No one conjectured it, but Ned Slosson was dear to Araminta Ostrander. She had often thought she should leave him the savings she had in the bank. She had sent Clara Chessey back to him more on the boy's account than on that of the girl.

"He's fond of Clairy; I've seen it these two year," Minty said to herself. "An' he's like his father; it'll break him up 'f he loses the girl he wants."

Araminta stopped suddenly. It was time: she was near enough to the sugar camp to see the fires. She started around her. Surely she knew her way through Ezra Chessey's maple-woods. Yet somehow she must have missed it. She tried to collect herself, to fix some landmark. The dappled clouds were darker than when she had entered the wood-road. The bare boughs sighed mournfully in the rising wind. Had she come faster than she thought and farther? It seemed so. Minty Ostrander was used to dilemmas, accustomed to collecting her wits and controlling her feelings. And she did both in the situation in which she found herself. She began to retrace her steps. But the more she scanned the paths the less familiar they grew. From time to time she stopped and listened to the silence, or gazed into the dark aisles in hopes of catching the distant glimmer of a camp-fire. The moon, with its great pale ring, had gone out of sight behind the darkening clouds. The basket on her arm grew heavier with every step. Sometimes it seemed as if she caught the sound of a footstep, as if something or some one was near her. "I'm lost, and I'm clean beat out, besides," said Miss Ostrander to herself at last. She set down her load.

"It seems as if I heard sounds. I reckon I'm getting nervous," she said. "It'll all come out about Ned and Clairy, too, now." She stood still to find in what direction the wind was blowing, and then, drawing a deep breath, she placed her hands each side her mouth, gave a long, shrill cry, and listened breathless for the response. It came in an unlooked-for way. A man stepped out from behind a great tree on one side of where Miss Ostrander was standing—a solitary man, indistinctly disreputable in outline; a lurking stranger, who could have no lawful business in these dark woods.

"Have you lost your way?" the man inquired.

Minty's tongue clove thickly to the roof of her mouth. Her lips felt like lips of leather.

"I'm near Ezra Chessey's sugar-camp," she said. "I've got a heavy basket, and I want one of the boys to come and help me carry it the rest of the way."

"I reckon you're wrong there. You're two miles from Ezra Chessey's camp."

"How do you know that?" She could see that the man was tall and not young. His voice was not rough either. There was even something familiar about it. "And what are you going here?" She asked the question more to show him she was not too scared to speak than for any other reason.

"I thought some of Chessey's folks would be bringin' down a lunch. I was hanging around for that, and when I saw you with your basket I followed on. I'd have stopped you before, if I had n't been afraid of frightening you

Minty. I have n't lost sight of you since you took the wrong path."

She screamed when she spoke her name. She did not hear the last sentence, which ended in a coughing-spell. The man staided him' if against the bole of a ' 20.

"Nick—Slosson!"—stammered the woman, "what are you doin' here?"

"I guess I 've come home to die, Minty. I'm chilly like, and my cough's bad."

"For goodness sake, however can I doctor you here!"

"You can't, Minty; and it does n't matter much. I—haven't amounted to shucks no way—" He shook in a spasn of coughing. "I guess it's the pneumony this time."

With shaking hands Minty Ostrander poured some coffee into the cover of the can, which served as a cup.

"Drink it!" she said preemptorily.

The man's hands shook with the chill that was upon him. "I guess it's too late," he muttered. "Seems kinder like old times, Minty, to have you a doin' for me; but I guess it's too late."

"It's no such thing, Nick!" spoke up the woman. There was a big wild hope in her heart—the hope that somebody needed her for his own. "It isn't too late for me to cure you."

"I reckon if anybody could cure me 't would be you, Minty. You was the only one—that had any knack—with me—" His voice was growing weaker, and just then Minty saw in the distance the flare of a torch between the trees. Again she lifted her hands and gave a long, shrill cry; and again and again, not waiting for the responses which came thick and fast from the search party which had set out to find her when Clara Chesny and Ned Slosson arrived at the sugar-camp and found that Minty had not reached her destination.

Nicholas Slosson came back to life by slow degrees under Ezra Chesny's roof. The April sunshine had warmth in it; and there were dandelions in the grass, which Nicholas saw as he sat, clean shaven, with slippers on his lean feet and a quilted gown buttoned over his weak chest.

"Spring has come, Minty," he said.

"Yes, Nick. Doesn't it look cheerful?"

"You look cheerful. You look like a girl still. How good it seems to have you around! If—if things had been different I needn't have been—what I am."

"Tian't too late to pick up, Nick. Ezra Chesny'll give you work as soon as you get strong. You ain't fifty year old yet."

He shook his head. "I hain't nobody to care for me. Ned and Clara are all took up with each other. I hain't no claim on them nor on nobody. What's the use livin' just to work on alone."

"You might have a little home, Nick, and a few comforts."

"T wouldn't be worth while, Minty." He looked at her suddenly, so bright and cheery, with her trim foot and her long, thin waist and the shining light of a resurrection that had come into her eyes, "unless I could have you, too."

She was moving about the room, setting the medicine glasses in order, shaking the pillows. She looked into his face shyly—his poor, gaunt face, with the thin streaked hair falling about it. "We might fix up the Perrin cottage, Nick. It'd be convenient while you was workin' for Ezra Chesny. You needn't worry about furniture. I've got a plenty of linen and china and carpets. And I was lookin' at my savings bank book the other day. I've always been a puttin' in and never a drawin' out—"

"Minty—I don't deserve you—" She had been circling round to the vicinity of the calico-covered rocker in which he sat. Suddenly she placed

her little hands on his shoulders and pressed her lips to his pale forehead, and a rosy flush spread all over her peaked little face, and a light shone from her eyes. "That's all right, Nick," she said cheerily.

A Joke on Edison.

"I had been four days and nights on the road," said Mr. Edison, "and, having had very little sleep, did not present a very fresh appearance, especially as compared to the operators of the East, who were far more dresny than their brethren of the West. The manager asked me when I was ready to go to work. 'Now,' I replied. I was then told to return at 5.50 p.m., and punctually at the hour I entered the main operating rooms, and was introduced to the night manager. My peculiar appearance caused much mirth, and, as I afterward learned, the night operators consulted together how they might 'put a job on the jay from the woolly West.' I was given a pen and assigned the New York No. 1 wire. After waiting upward of one hour I was told to come over to a special table, and take a special report for *The Boston Herald*, the conspirators having arranged to have one of the fastest senders in New York to send the despatch and 'Salt' the new man, I sat down unobtrusively at the table and the New York man started slowly. I had perfected myself in a simple and rapid style of handwriting, devoid of flourishes, and susceptible of being increased from forty-five to fifty-four words a minute by gradually reducing the size of the lettering. This was several words faster than any operator in the United States. Soon the New York operator increased his speed, to which I easily adapted my pace. This put my rival on his mettle and he put on his best powers, which, however, were soon reached. At this point I happened to look up, and saw the operators all looking over my shoulder, with their faces shining with fun and excitement. I know then that they were trying to put a job me, but kept my own counsel and went on placidly with my work, even sharpening a pencil at intervals, by way of extra aggravation. The New York man then commenced to slur over his words, running them together, and sticking the signals, but I had been used to this kind of telegraphy in asking reports and was not in the least discomfited. Finally when I thought the fun had gone far enough, and having completed the special, I quietly opened the key and remarked, 'Say, young man, change off, and send with your other foot.' This broke the New York man all up, and he turned the job over to another man to finish."

This dazzling feat was the means of permanently securing the respect of Edison's associates, and 'the jay from the woolly West' took his place at once and forever as a prominent and esteemed member of the community."

Honesty of Purpose.

There is less misery in being cheated than in that kind of wisdom which perceives, or thinks it perceives, that all mankind are cheats. There are honest people in the world and they are not hard to find. Use a little judgment and you can never be cheated. If every Canadian knew that our own was genuine we would be doing ten times the business that we are. Some think it is too good to be true. If you have catarrh and desire to be cured without risk of losing your money, we will send you a Germicide Inhaler and medicine without a cent of pay in advance. After you have given it a fair trial at your own home and you find it a genuine remedy, you can send us \$3 to pay for same. Should it not prove satisfactory in every way you can return the Inhaler at our expense and need not pay one cent. Could anything be more fair? You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. If the remedy is not all we claim, we are the losers, not you. Just think of being cured of catarrh for \$3. For remedy on the above liberal terms address:—Medical Inhalation Co., Toronto, Ont.

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The Archbishop of Paris.

Like so many French priests who have become eminent by their intellectual powers, their strength of character, and their virtues, Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, whose jubilee has just been celebrated at Notre Dame, is a Breton. He was born in 1819 at Nantes, where his father practiced as a physician with great success and obtained a wide provincial celebrity. He was scarcely seventeen years old when he was left without a father to guide him. The sense of responsibility weighed upon him heavily, and the more because he was heir to a considerable fortune. The longing for a religious life then took so firm a hold on him that he wished to become a Trappist, but, doubtful as to his vocation, he resolved to consult the Bishop of Nantes on the subject. The prelate dissuaded him from this course, probably because as the chief of his family he had duties to perform in the world, but it was hinted to him that he might render great service to the Church in the ranks of the secular clergy. The youth reflected and after a while he resolved to enter the Seminary of Nantes. Thence he went to St. Sulpice and afterwards to Rome where he studied three years. He was ordained priest in 1844, and four years afterwards he was appointed Vicar-General of Mgr. Jacquemet, the newly-consecrated Bishop of Nantes. The tragic death of Mgr. Affre, who was shot in in the back while endeavoring to stop the fighting in the Faubourg-St. Antoine was the cause of the Abbe Jacquemet, then Vicar-General of Paris, being sent to Nantes. Many years afterwards, namely in 1871, when he was consecrated Bishop of Belley, Mgr. Richard wrote: "The pious Bishop of Nantes (Mgr. Jacquemet), with whose ministry I was associated for twenty years, received as a heritage from the martyred Pontiff the cross stained with his blood. I have often kissed the cross with respect and love." It is now in his possession. Mgr. Richard only remained a few years at Belley, for in 1875 he became the Coadjutor of the late Mgr. Guibert, Archbishop of Paris. He was raised to the Cardinalate in 1889. The discourses on the occasion of the jubilee was delivered by Mgr. Perraud, and Cardinal Richard, to show his gratitude to this eminent prelate, has presented to him a magnificent reliquary, an exact copy of the one containing the relics of the True Cross of Notre Dame. His Eminence has himself received a large number of presents on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination. Chief among these is the gift of the archdiocese of Paris—a high altar intended to take the place of the temporary one in the Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre.

Sugar Made From Illuminating Gas.

According to a German "Review of Science for the Year 1894," there is a process now under trial in that country and also in France for making sugar "synthetically" by means of common illuminating gas. The gas first enters a box provided with a porous partition upon which platinum has been deposited by some secret process known only to the inventor. The platinum particles act upon the atoms of gas and those of the vapor of water which is introduced at the proper time. In close contact in this manner, condensation and precipitation occur, the residue being commercial sugar of great purity and of highest grade. The cost is said to be much less than that of producing beet sugar, and the owners of the gas sugar-making secret claim that they will eventually drive all other sugar producers out of the business.



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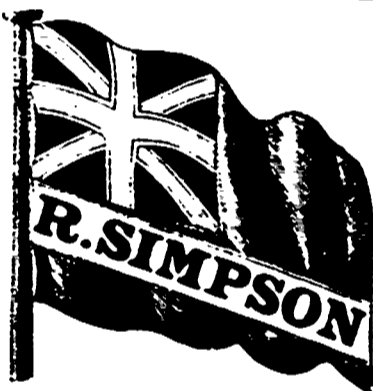
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