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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IV.—NO. 5

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Speech by Mr. John Dillon, M.P., at Clondalkin.

The suggestion of the Archbishop of Toronto—Irishmen from abroad who attend a convention will have nothing to do with Personal Quarters. The securing of unity the only consideration.

In a magnificent speech delivered at Clondalkin, on January 11, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., made the following reference to the coming convention of the Irish race:

You will remember that a short time ago a resolution was passed at a large meeting of the Irish Party, at which 67 out of a total of 70 members were present. That resolution I shall now read, as I think it well that the country should again be reminded of its terms. The resolution was as follows: "That this Party approves of the suggestion made by the Archbishop of Toronto in favor of a National Convention representative of the Irish race throughout the world, and that with the view of carrying this decision into effect the Chairman and Committee of the Irish Party are hereby authorized to communicate with the Executive of the National Federation, and jointly with them to make arrangements for the holding of such a convention." The first thing I have to say with reference to that resolution is, that it was passed unanimously, and therefore it stands as the unanimous decision of the Nationalist Party (hear, hear). It was a resolution framed, as you will see, for the purpose of leaving questions of detail as to the time and the method of summoning that Convention to whatever committee would be charged with the duty of summoning it. Nothing was affirmed but that the Convention should be called, and that at that Convention there should be a representation of our exiled brethren in Great Britain, America, Canada and Australia. When we remember the circumstances which led up to the passing of that resolution I cannot for the life of me see how any man could have ventured to propose that our exiled brethren, our faithful allies in the United States, Canada and Australia should have a voice in this great Convention (cheers). That resolution arose out of a letter addressed to the Hon. Edward Clarke, who is undoubtedly one of the ablest representatives of our race, to the Most Rev. Dr. John Walsh.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

A prelate of great eminence and distinction in the Catholic Church—a man who through many years, has proved himself to be one of the most sterling Nationalists in the world (cheers). He made the suggestion that the Convention should be summoned on those lines; therefore I cannot understand how there could be from any quarter any objection to that principle (hear, hear). But the Irish Party never attempted to lay down any detailed regulations as to what the delegates from abroad should have a vote or should not have a vote, or should be admitted to have a consultative voice at the Convention. Nor did the Irish Party say what number of delegates from abroad should be summoned. All these matters are left to the discretion of the committee, and do not in the least affect the principle to which I have referred (hear, hear). For my own part I desire to say, as the mover of the resolution, as it has been made the subject of considerable discussion during the last few days, that it never occurred to me that you should summon men from across the Atlantic, still less from the other side of the world, any very large number of Irishmen, but it did occur to me that many influential Irishmen desire to say their views before that Convention, that it was desirable that we should not shut the doors against those Irishmen from abroad, but that

WE SHOULD WELCOME THEM

and hear their views (loud cheers). But the idea of saying that we invited Irishmen from America and Australia to attend this Convention for the purpose of voting down the others is absurd (hear, hear). But whether Irishmen from America or Australia will have votes or not their numbers will be extremely small as compared with the number of other Irishmen who will be present, and I think you will all remember that there is to-day any one Nationalist who would grudge them a voice in that Convention if they choose to come across the Atlantic (loud cheers). Now, so much for the question of delegates. I would like to say a word in reference to some carrying criticism which has been directed towards this proposal of a National Convention. There are some men in the world whom it is impossible to satisfy (hear, hear). You may make any proposal you like and they will still fault with it. I remember for the last year or year and a half the demands that were made by certain individuals for a National Convention. A National Convention has been ordered by the National Party and all they are able to do is to carry out one particular form of criticism to which I shall direct your attention here and now, because it appears to me to be utterly absurd and childish. There are in Ireland a certain number of individuals who seem to be in the habit of expressing their views on the proposed Convention would be to consider and arrive at a conclusion upon what they are pleased to describe as the controversy between Mr. Healy and Mr. Dil-

lon. I say such men are unfit for public life. The idea of summing two hundred, or it may be two thousand, delegates from all parts of Ireland, not to speak of those who may come from abroad or from England, for the specific purpose of investigating an alleged quarrel between Mr. Healy and Mr. Dillon is a most idiotic idea.

THE BILLEN OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION will be, in my opinion, not to investigate personal quarrels, or to go into personal matters, but to consider on what lines for the future the National Party can be kept together, to lay down principles by the observation of which unity may be preserved in the National ranks, and to consider great broad issues of policy. I say, in my judgment, that the first man who stands up when that Convention assembles, as probably it will before very long—though I am in no violent hurry so long as there is in the air of a strong union amongst Irish Nationalists—if the National Convention resulted in such a union, then I say it would be marked in the history of this country as the most glorious Convention that ever was held, for the sake of the broad principles which that Nationalist Convention assembles the first man who begins to talk of the disputes between Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy, or Mr. A. or Mr. B., will be, in my judgment, laughed down or run out of the room. The question will be the consideration of rules, regulations and principles which will be considered necessary by the Convention for the maintenance of union and the securing of unity of action amongst Nationalists. And then the question will be the consideration of the broad lines of a policy of public policy on which the future conduct of the National movement is to be carried on (applause). Having laid down these principles, I hold that the business of the National Convention will then be to take measures to provide the necessary means to carry on the National movement, and to give it that impetus which it now sadly lacks. These would be the only lines on which any body of serious men assembled in Nationalist Convention could in my judgment be induced to apply their minds. That is my view of the purport and object of a National Convention.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

He says There is an Intense Desire for Unity in Australian Colonies.

A representative of the Freeman's Journal waited upon Mr. Davitt, M.P., at his home at Ballybrack on January 12, and we make the following extract from the interview:—

Reporter:—What is the feeling in the Colonies on the divisions in the Parliamentary ranks? Mr. Davitt:—Two words will fully answer your question—discouragement and disgust. Let me relate two incidents which occurred in my tour, to illustrate the depth of angry feeling on the matter among our friends. I was visiting Mackay in Queensland, one day with the object of studying the Kanaka labour question. Driving along with some friends we observed an old man hailing us from a cane field. We halted until he came alongside a bright kine and spoke to him in the Hawaiian language for forty years. In the name of God, sir, said the old fellow, addressing me right off, "I have you no thought for the Irish abroad in your mind at home! If you cannot step your shameful wrongs and dissonances on the Pacific grounds, I would like to see you on the Pacific grounds, where it all affects upon the majority of the Irish race in the world outside of Ireland." The other incident happened while I was staying a brief time at Honolulu, in the main street of that lovely city I was stopped by a man who I thought he knew me. He had attended a meeting which I addressed in Drogheda in 1881, which Clifford Lloyd had attended to support. He spoke to me once about the split at home and repeated, in other words, the prayer of the old Queensland, adding, "Surely, sir, all common sense has not left Ireland yet, and if there is any sense remaining in the mind of those who appear to have lost all true National feeling, there must be union soon, with Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain in power." These incidents fully reflect all that is said and thought by our friends throughout the seven Australian Colonies, and on my way home through America. And, I can add this comment upon that state of feeling: I am convinced that unless there is union now, when every thing seems to work by way of increasing the number of our political enemies and our political enemies are being raised before the bar of universal public opinion; no future Constitutional movement in Ireland will obtain sanction or support from the Irish race abroad.

Reporter:—This is a very strong statement, Mr. Davitt, and I feel sure that it will have much weight with all the friends of Home Rule at this juncture. Was Cardinal Moran's message to Ireland not framed in a similar spirit? Mr. Davitt:—I will say this much about that touching and so beautifully worded appeal, which was so eloquently spoken at my last meeting in Sydney. Had the most rabid partisan of any section of Irish Nationalists, with a remnant of patriotic feeling in his heart, heard this great dignitary of the Church and State, utter that message of peace and good will, he would never again lend voice or act on the side of disunion. The Parallels of Sydney are a small body, but they are sterling Nationalists, and they were as eager

for union after Cardinal Moran's speech as any among those who think that the majority were right at the origin of all the trouble. There are no parties or sections now among the Irish in Australia. Their position is this—We are all ready to give the movement at home instant help and constant support when there is union in Ireland and an end put to suicidal disunion. But until that work is accomplished there will be no assistance lent to faction fighting from this part of the world."

MR. REDMOND.

He Repudiates Reconciliation With the Nationalists.

Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., speaking at a meeting in Elphin on the 18th in the course of his speech said: You have been hearing a good deal lately upon the question of restoring unity amongst the Nationalists of Ireland. Well, I have only to repeat to-day what I have said all along upon the subject. Ireland, in my opinion, can never again achieve anything really valuable or herself until she has restored unity in the ranks of Irish Nationalists (cheers). But I say further that in my opinion the only way in which that unity can be restored is the way that Rosecombon at the last election restored unity amongst her Parliamentary representatives (cheers). Let there be no mistake in the mind of any man. We believe that there never can be union in Ireland around men who have proved themselves incapable of loyalty to a friend, a colleague, a leader, or a principle. There never, furthermore, can be union in Ireland around a policy of subversion to an English Party, and I say on this question of unity let Ireland follow the example of Rosecombon (cheers). Let Ireland rally round the men who have proved themselves loyal alike to their friends and their principles; let Ireland rally round the men who have proved themselves loyal to the principle of an independent Ireland and an independent Irish representation (cheers). I regret extremely that my friend and your honoured representative Mr. O'Kelly (cheers) is not here with us to-day, but I will give you a sufficient reason—he is the representative in London at this moment of the "Irish Daily Independent" (cheers for that Independent), and we felt that at a moment such as this when such enormous questions are looming upon the political horizon all around the world, it would not be safe for us to take away from his place even for one day our representative at the headquarters of the British Empire. Fellow-countrymen, on this question of unity I have one word more to say. Yesterday evening, travelling down to Rosecombon, I read in the train a letter, written to an Irish friend, whose name is not given by Mr. Gladstone (groans) with reference to Irish union, and Mr. Gladstone in that letter stated that in his opinion Ireland could not hope to get much from England until what he called the deplorable disensions amongst her Parliamentary representatives were brought to an end (hear, hear). Now, just think for one moment. Disunion—what created disunion in Ireland? Gladstone did. Who destroyed Parnell's power and influence (a voice—Gladstone). Why, in Committee Room 16 I was one of a deputation of four who went on the part of the Irish Party to Mr. Gladstone to ask him to give us certain assurances with regard to the Home Rule bill that he was going to introduce because Mr. Parnell had declared that if Mr. Gladstone gave those assurances then for a short period at any rate he would step aside, and enable the crisis to be averted. We went to Gladstone and begged him with tears in our eyes to avert the horrible danger that threatened Ireland, and we said—"If you mean honestly by Ireland, in God's name give us these assurances and the crisis will be averted." He refused to do so, he refused to say the word which would have eased the political situation; he broke the unity of the Irish race throughout the world; he divided the people at home in hostile camps; he destroyed the greatest leader that Ireland has had this century, and then when his Home Rule Bill had been rejected he deserted the cause of Home Rule. He retired from his office instead of fulfilling his duty, which, in my opinion, was to have died in harness on behalf of the cause in whose name he was able to divide Ireland and destroy our leader. And that is the man who from his retirement to-day has the audacity to taunt the Irish people with the disunion that he created himself. Our answer to this cry of his is a perfectly plain one. We say we believe in unity. We say we are working for unity. We say we promise that there will be unity soon, but it will be the unity of men who have wakened from the hideous dream

of the past four or five years. It will be the unity of men who have been opened to the truth, it will be the unity of men who resent the action of Mr. Gladstone towards our country, and who are determined to put the English Liberal Party in their proper place (cheers).

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN'S LECTURE.

Before the Athenaeum Society of Acadia College.—"A Night with Pharaoh."

Wolfville, N.S., January 18.—The lecture of Archbishop O'Brien before the Athenaeum Society was highly appreciated by the citizens of Wolfville. His Grace's subject, "A Night with Pharaoh," was treated in a comprehensive and scholarly style. He started with the early history of Egypt, setting first the chronology of the dynasties. The first really authentic date of Egyptian history he put at 1850 B.C. From this time back to the time of Moses, the first king of whom there is record, the pyramids affirm the existence of 75 kings. Putting the average length of reign at 22 years, we have a period of 1650 years, adding 200 years for the reign of usurpers, this would place the reign of the first Egyptian king at 3200 B.C. This Moses his Grace would claim to be identical with the grandson of Noah, who is mentioned in the Bible as reigning in the country. These early kings were but the chiefs of tribes who had evidently come from the east and ascended the Nile, as observations of the monuments show. The country at an early date was divided into small districts for the purpose of government. Education was fostered, and the child of low degree, by industry and ability, could rise to a position of prominence. A kind of feudal system existed. Many kinds of industry were engaged in, and civilization generally well advanced. The court of a Pharaoh was almost as fully equipped as that of any modern monarch. The science of medicine and anatomy received considerable attention; mining was early engaged in, and as the pyramids affirm the art of quarrying stone had reached a high degree of perfection. They were a warlike people, having many conflicts with the very tribes who engaged in hostilities with the English a few years ago. The religion of their recorded periods seems to have been vastly idolatrous, but traces remain of an earlier faith essentially Christian. They believed in the immortality of the soul. And in Oasis, their eternal God, they have the fulfilment of a prophecy handed down from Adam concerning the incarnation of Christ. This fact his Grace considered a heavy argument in favor of the orthodox belief in creation and an early revelation to man.

He then followed the history of the Israelites as illumined by the pictures and inscriptions of the pyramids. There is still in existence a picture of an Egyptian king before whom are standing a band of people strongly Semitic in features. From comparison of records it has been concluded that this is a picture of Abraham at the time of his descent into Egypt, thus confirming the Bible account of this event. Other pictures and inscriptions were described which could only be interpreted as in harmony with the Bible account of Joseph and the oppression of the Israelites, although their name does not appear in these ancient inscriptions. His Grace rather startled his audience by announcing that the children of Israel did not cross the Red Sea, and more: that the Bible did not affirm such a thing. This is but a misconception of our early teachers which is being cleared away by modern research. He then, by means of a map, followed the course of Israel along a very much more northern route than that generally accepted, bringing them near the Mediterranean sea, which is the sea spoken of in the Bible. Here they found the low lying land overflowed, but by the power of the Lord the waters rolled away, affording the Israelites a passage, but cruelly returning to overwhelm the following Egyptians. He then pointed out their course through the desert toward the south to Sinis, where first they got their view of the Red Sea.

This interesting and instructive lecture lasted for over an hour, and although His Grace adhered most closely to his paper it was listened to throughout with eager attention.

Very Rev. Dr. O'Gorman.

Press cablegrams from Rome announce the appointment of Very Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, D. D., of the Catholic University, to the bishopric of Sioux Falls.

ARMENIAN HORRORS.

Official Report of the Sassoun Outrages.

One Chapter of Diabolical History—This is What England Has Permitted—Another Letter From Mr. Gladstone—God Alone Can Help the Armenians.

London, Jan. 25.—The Chronicle will to-morrow say that two blue books on the Armenian massacres have been issued by the Government. The first contains the despatches between the Consuls and diplomats, while the second gives the process verbal of the Armenian commission. The blue books deal only with the Sassoun outrages and do not mention the later reports. The Consuls confirm the newspaper stories so far as the nature of the outrages goes, telling of brutal tortures, burning alive, the violation of women, the tossing of children on bayonets, etc., by Kurds and soldiers. Long extracts are given from the report of the Consular delegates on the commission to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey. This report states that the fact that the Kurds accompanied the troops and that no steps were taken to compel them to withdraw may be regarded as proved. It must also be regarded as having been established that the Kurds and soldiers were the joint authors of the burning of entire villages. Moreover, it was not proved that the Armenians were in revolt. The victims at Ghelguzan are estimated to have been about 40. The report does not support the newspaper stories which stated that the victims numbered thousands, but it protests against the difficulty thrown in the way of the enquiry and the duplicity of the Turkish commissioners and officials. The second blue book contains an important memorandum by Consul Shipley upon the report of the delegates. This declares that the Consul is compelled to regard the stories told by newspapers and similar sources told elsewhere as being enormously exaggerated and in certain instances absolutely invented for the purposes of adding to the horrors. Nevertheless Consul Shipley says it is impossible to doubt that in certain ravines of the Antok mountains fugitives were attacked by soldiers and Kurds and massacred with savage brutality regardless of age or sex. Consul Shipley remarks that an agitation subsisting of Government authority has proceeded for years among the Armenians in the Moosh and Talori regions. This agitation was instigated by the Armenian Committee abroad. It was the failure to successfully cope with the agitation that finally exasperated the Turkish officials. On the other hand, the Government entirely failed to protect the Armenians from the constant extortions of the Kurds and rapacity of the officials. The Armenians were obliged to pay tribute to the Kurds to prevent their houses from being burned and their cattle stolen, the Government never attempting to prevent such outrages. It was impossible to expect the Armenians to be contented under such conditions. Mr. Shipley concludes that it was not so much the suppression of a pseudo revolt that was desired by the Turkish officials as the extermination of the Armenians in the Ghelguzan and Talori districts. He estimated at 900 the number of victims in Sassoun.

Mr. Gladstone has written another letter on the Armenian question, in which, after referring to the murderous wickedness of the Sultan, his absolute victory over the powers and their unparalleled disgrace and defeat, he says:—I cannot wholly abandon the hope that out of this darkness light will arise, but the matter rests with the Almighty, to whom surely all should address fervent prayers in behalf of His suffering creatures."

WAR ON THE CHURCH.

The French Government undertakes its Plan of Campaign against the Church.

New York, January 25.—A World special cable from Paris, says: The report that the present Radical Government has decided to recall M. De Béhaine, the French Ambassador to the Vatican, because of his too great friendliness towards the Pope, may be true, or may not. But it seems certain, in any event, that Premier Bourgeois means to make good his declaration, soon after taking office, that he contemplates drastic measures against the Catholic Church in France. M. Bourgeois' first official statement in the Chamber of Deputies contained a promise "of a bill to regulate association, a prelude to the separation of Church and State." This bill will be introduced shortly.

A DENIAL FROM ROME.

Pope Leo did not offer to Arbitrate the Venezuelan Dispute.

Rome, Jan. 21.—The Osservatore Romano to-day says there is not a shadow of truth in the statement that the Pope, through Cardinal Stollhi, has offered President Cleveland to arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute, or that he has also instructed Cardinal Vaughan to ascertain the feeling of the British Government regarding his proposition.

Continuing, the Osservatore Romano denies that His Holiness offered his services as mediator at the beginning of the Venezuelan dispute, and that the Marquis of Salisbury refused them.

MUCH SYMPATHY.

Expressed for the Queen and Princess Beatrice in their affliction.

London, January 25.—Queen Victoria will, in May, be entering her 78th year, infirm in bodily health, unutterably sad in mind, bereft almost wholly of friends and servants, and living in gloomy reverie on the past, memorials of her dead. This thought of the aged sovereign, so pitiful in her increasing isolation, comes uppermost now in Englishmen's minds whenever royalty is mentioned, and it rises swiftly, overpoweringly everywhere, when the news of the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg was spread on Wednesday. People of all grades and conditions recalled in a flash how it would affect the Queen, and this reflection colored intuitively all their thoughts and words. In truth, the event involves a deeper personal affliction for the Queen than, perhaps, any other death in the actual family since she was widowed. Not even her own son son, Leopold, who died eleven years ago, was so close to her or so much a part of her daily domestic life as Prince Henry. He had a remarkable aptitude for the role that he was called on to play, and he waited on her, watched over her, smoothed the routine of existence for her, with untiring zeal.

GREAT CARDINAL'S DEATH.

Guillaume Rene Meignan, Archbishop of Tours, Distinguished Writer.

Paris, January 20.—Cardinal Guillaume Rene Meignan, Archbishop of Tours, was found dead in bed at his palace at Tours on January 20.

Guillaume Rene Meignan was the first prelate in France who accepted with enthusiasm Cardinal Lavigne's announcement that the Vatican was reconciled with the republican form of government in France. A Provençal, born at Denaze, in Mayenne, April 11, 1817, he studied at Angers and at Chateau Gontier, was ordained a priest in 1843 and attained celebrity in three years of professorship in the small college of Tessa, founded by Mgr. Bouvier.

He became director of studies at the Seminary of Notre-Dame-des-Champs, almoner at the Legion of Honor House of Saint Denis, vicar of the parishes of St. Joseph and St. Andrew, vicar of Sainte Clothie parish, where he remained from 1857 to 1862. He was appointed professor of holy writ at the Sorbonne and Vicar-General of Paris in 1863, Bishop of Chalons in 1864, Bishop of Arras in 1882 and Archbishop of Tours in 1882.

He was Honorary Canon of the dioceses of Algiers, Arras, Paris and Rheims, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. He wrote in 1892: "The clergy, in principle and in duty bound, makes war against no form of government. The clergy is not and cannot be an enemy of the progress that nations are so justly anxious to achieve. War against the clergy is without cause and without advantage. In his encyclical letter Leo XIII., the apostle of pacification in the nineteenth century, has given an irrefutable testimony to this statement by simply telling what Christian teachings are. Leo XIII., when everything apparently condemned him to powerlessness and to inactivity, has been faithful to the traditional mission of Sovereign Pontiff. The principal acts of his reign might be written in two chapters, the titles of which should be "The Maintenance of Peace," "The Reestablishment of Peace in the Church and in the States."

Mgr. Meignan was created a Cardinal in 1893. He published in 1868 "Les Prophetes Messianiques"; in 1878, "Les Deux Premiers Livres des Rois"; in 1889, "David, Roi, Psalmiste, Prophete"; in 1863, "M. Rensan Refute par les Rationalistes Allomands"; in 1864, "Les Evangelistes et la Critique au XIXe Siecle"; in 1869, "La Monde et l'Homme Primitif Selon Le Bible"; in 1880, "Leon XIII., Pacificateur"; in 1892, "L'Onnisme et l'Antique Testament, Quatre Siecles de Lutte Contre l'Idolatrie."

THE MOTHER LAND.

Latest Mails from Ireland, England and Scotland.

Lord Cadogan on the Government Policy - The Land Question and Educ. - Some Resolutions Concerning English School Board Education - Scottish News.

A Draconian Dispatch on the 12th said: "Many will learn with deep regret of the death of Mrs. John McKee, Knockholt, Banquahy, which took place at her residence on Saturday morning. Deceased, who was sister of His Eminence Cardinal Logue, had been in ailing health for some months past.

Speaking at a banquet tendered him in Belfast on the 15, the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cadogan referred to the land question and the education question in the following terms:

Everybody knows that there is a Land Bill on the stocks. It is many years ago indeed - many years have passed and it is possible that it may be many years to come before there is no Land Bill. One of the causes of peculiarities that distinguish the land question, as I believe that every measure brought forward upon the land question, or indeed upon any other question was endowed with absolute finality. Also, you state that a greater order than this, on the part of any statesman can hardly be conceived. We shall attempt to come more to deal with the land question, and in doing so we shall view the gradual abolition of dual ownership, and the encouragement of purchase as one of the most important factors in the settlement of this most vexed question. Not long ago the Chief Secretary enumerated the chief aspects in connection with the land question, which we proposed to deal with, and I will not, therefore, repeat those that are more than the question of education.

That is one on which I need hardly say I am not about to enlarge at the present moment. We have to deal with it from its aspect of education, from its aspect of University education - which I am not sure that I do not think it is the most important point of view - and from the point of view of technical education.

At about half-past 10 o'clock P. M.

on the 12th the Protestant Primate, Dr. Robert Samuel Gregg, died rather suddenly. Miss Gregg, the deceased's daughter, to whom he was devotedly attached, and the professional nurse, Miss Williams, who was present in the bedroom when his Grace expired, his Grace having previously left the Palace believing there was no cause for alarm in the state of his father's health. Lord Bishop of Cork, Gloyne, and Lord Ross. He was born in 1864, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was successively rector of Carrigrohane, incumbent of St. Finbarr's and Dean of Cork. Dr. Gregg was consecrated Primate of All Ireland in 1898.

The Committee which was appointed to accord Mr. Davitt a national reception...

Intelligence has reached Queenstown from Fort Carlisle that a sad fatality occurred in the harbour close to the fort on the 14th by the capsizing of a four oared fishing yawl, two of the four occupants of the boat being drowned. The yawl was manned by four fishermen named John Maguire, James Olden, Tom. Mahony, and P. Fitzgerald, who were engaged in fishing. Mahony and Fitzgerald succeeded in reaching the shore in a very exhausted state, but Maguire and Olden were drowned.

The quiet of Cork city was broken on the 14th by the disgraceful misbehaviour of a number of soldiers belonging to the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Passing along Bridge street a member of the ill conducted body broke a large plate glass window in the shop of Messrs Thompson, and subsequently in King street, when Head Constable Keaveny endeavored to prevent the further breaking of glass, another of the party struck him with a stone in the forehead inflicting an injury for which he had to receive treatment at the North Infirmary.

The quarter Sessions were opened on the 12th at Kilsrush, before his Honor Mr. J. O. Monahan, Q.C., acting for County Court Judge Kelly. The business embraced a large number of ejections against tenants on properties in West Clare for non-payment of rent, and in most of the cases the tenants offered no defence.

The citizens of Derry are promoting a petition to the Irish Society soliciting the hon. body to set generously by the Coppin ladies threatened by eviction. The petition is signed by the Mayor, ex-Mayor, clergy, professional and mercantile classes. The ladies concerned are daughters of the late Capt. Wm. Coppin, shipbuilder and inventor, and there is also an invalid aunt residing with them.

It was stated in the Four Courts that Mr. Justice Monro's resignation has been sent in to the Lord Chancellor.

From the annual report of the Irish Association for the Prevention of

Intemperance to hand we learn that whilst there has been a decrease in the quantity of spirits consumed in Ireland, there has been an increase in beer and porter; but in the aggregate there has been a decrease amounting to £11,979,979, being a diminution of 1.92 per cent. There has been a diminution of arrests for drunkenness both on Sundays and other days of the week. The great decrease in Sunday arrests as compared with 1877, the year before the Sunday Closing Act was passed, still continues. The total amount spent in Ireland in the past on spirits and beer or porter, excluding foreign spirits, wines, etc., is £11,221,102, being an expenditure of £2, 8s. 10d. per head of the population.

In the published list of those who lost their lives at the battle of Kringsjerp in the case of Trooper John Meyers, C. Troop, Beolunaland. The name has been recognized as that of a young Dublin man the son of a respected resident of Rathgar, Mr. Meyers, coal merchant and general trader, Rathgar road.

On the night of the 11th fire broke out in the extensive timber yard and joinery works of Mr. James P. Bilo, Great Brunswick street. Immense quantities of timber rushed from all groups in the direction of the fire, and the streets close to the scene of the occurrence soon became almost impassible. £12,000 will hardly cover the damage.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin writes to the Freeman's Journal correcting a misconception in the Daily Express regarding the original and the sustained attitude of the Irish Episcopacy towards the Queen's Colleges and the Queen's University. The Express in challenging those who are pressing for the concession of the Catholic claim to equality to table their own scheme, made the statement that the "Queen's University" was "acquired in for a time" but afterwards "repudiated by the ecclesiastics." His Grace entirely disproves this fiction by reference to the historical documents and says: "I trust we have now heard the last of that statement, or of any other statement to the effect that the scheme either of the Queen's Colleges or of the Queen's University was at first 'acquired' in, and was only afterwards 'repudiated' by the Catholic Episcopacy, or by the Catholic priesthood, of Ireland.

The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Coadjutor Bishop of Clontarf, was the recipient of a cordial welcome at Portumna on his return to his diocese from Rome. In his reply his lordship said: "When I hear from time to time, sometimes of the evictions, and more times of the exactions some of you have to suffer, I don't like to refer to those things; it grieves me, because I feel so powerless to help. If I could do anything to help or enable the poor people to keep their homes I would spare no effort to serve you (applause). When I hear the poor people are compelled to leave their homes it is a great source of regret to me. Two houses under the same roof in Ballinasloe collapsed on the 14th in a four story house in Dunlo street, near the corner of the Market square by which Mrs. Sarah Flanagan lost her life.

A Tralee despatch says:

Dr. John R. Hayes, District Coroner, and a respectable jury, of which Mr. Maurice M. Daly was foreman, held an inquest on the 17th in the Courthouse on two skeletons found in the quarry field of the Tralee Gaol. The quarry in the Tralee prison, deposited he was in charge of some prisoners in the quarry, field, and while they were levelling the ground one of the men turned up a human skull. Next day they turned up another skull, and on clearing out the place found two full skeletons close to the surface. They found also what appeared to be the remains of a coffin with one skeleton, but there was no trace of a coffin with the other. They are supposed to be relics of the famine time.

The announcement is made of the death of the Rev. Charles Young, S.J., on January 16, at St. Stanislaus College, Tullabeg, King's County. Father Young had reached the great age of 98 years, having been born in Dublin on the 21st December, 1798. His father whose name he bore in full, was a wealthy merchant in Bridge street, whose devotion to the Catholic faith may be conjectured from the fact that four of his sons became priests and three of his daughters nuns, one among the Poor Clares at Harold's Cross, and two in the Ursuline Convent, Blackrock, Cork.

Miss Curtin, Postmistress of Wokham, has been appointed to the Postmistresship of Drogheda, with a salary of £280 a year. This is the second promotion Miss Curtin has secured since her appointment to the Wicklow Post Office as Postmistress shortly after the murder of her father in County Kerry by moonlighters some years ago. The salary enjoyed by Miss Curtin in Wicklow was £100 a year, and in Wokingham, £160 a year.

The Rev. Edward Griffin, P.P. of Park for twenty-nine years, died at the advanced age of 72.

The anniversary celebration of the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Gilhooly, the late Bishop of Elphin, was made the occasion on the 14th in Sligo of inaugurating a movement towards erecting a memorial to the great and saintly prelate. After the Requiem Mass a very influential meeting of the clergy and laity of the diocese, presided over by his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, was held to further the project which will take the form of a memorial church in Roscommon the late Dr. Gilhooly's native town. The need for a church in Roscommon said the bishop of Elphin in introducing the question is great. The present chapel, which was at one time a court-house, is not, as Dr. Clancy truly said, acceptable to either of its associations or on other grounds.

A laborer named Patrick Dwyer is charged with wife murder at Cashel.

The financial crisis in the Municipality of Athlone has led to a very serious state of affairs which materially affects the commercial business of the town. During the past week the gas has been turned off a few hours after darkness has set in, by reason of the gas company not being able to supply light for want of coal. The contractors, Messrs McKimmie and Wright Glasgow, having refused to supply any more fuel unless forwarded a cheque for £1,786 due them. Business was brought to a standstill.

Irish and English Catholic Education.

The Tablet writes: "There can be no gainsaying the deep significance of the great meeting at Manchester on behalf of the claims of the Catholic elementary schools of the country. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, has declared, and has reiterated his declaration, that the Government will have the full force of the Irish members in support of any legislative measure for the relief of the voluntary schools, and now that declaration has been echoed from the platform of the Manchester Free Trade Hall by the lips of another of the Irish Party, no less distinguished than Mr. McCarthy himself, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., delivered what the Manchester Courier of the following day described in a leading article as a 'trenchant appeal for justice to the overburdened schools of the poorest class of our population.' What ever may be the political divisions of the Irish Party, on this question of education, Mr. Dillon declared, they are 'all solid,' and he further ratified the pledge already given by his chief - that if the Government will but undertake the task of doing justice to the voluntary schools the Irish Party 'will vote with them to a man, and will speak for them also.'

Cardinal Manning.

His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan assisted at the Requiem Mass at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the death of Cardinal Manning. The approaches to the church, as also portions of the interior, were draped with black, and over the main entrance was shown a life-like portrait of the late Cardinal. At the head of the nave stood a lofty catafalque, covered with a splendid pall of black and gold surmounted by a cushion, upon which rested a scarlet biretta, a mitre, and a chalice, indicative of the ranks of cardinal, bishop, and priest.

Catholic Journalists.

At the next monthly meeting of the Catholic Journalists' Guild, to be held at the Adelphi Hotel on January 31st, at eight p. m., Mr. John Augustus O'Shea will read a paper on "Reminiscences of Fleet Street." Mr. W. P. Ryan will read a paper at the February meeting, and Mr. Lionel Johnson at the March meeting. Members may bring friends.

Clerical Changes.

Father Kavanagh, Chaplain to the Forces at Woolwich, has left England as Chaplain to the troops which are going to India by the steamship Britannia. Father Keatings, who has been for the last five years attached to St. Joseph's Wigan, has gone to Preston to undertake the duties of Chaplain to the garrison there. He is succeeded in Wigan by Father J. Dillon, who comes from Ireland, where he was recently ordained. Father Brain, second priest at St. Patrick's Walsall, has in consequence of failing health, been removed to Brailles. Rev. Jas. H. Taylor, of St. John's Cathedral, Salford, has been appointed by Dr. Bilborough a member of the Salford Catholic Protection and Rescue Society. Rev. Father Karlslake, S.J., of St. George's, Worcester has been removed to Preston. He is succeeded by Rev. Father Chandler, S.J. Father Greenagh, who for the past 33 years has been labouring amongst Catholic population of the island of Trinidad, has succeeded Father Bech, O.P., at Langenton, in the Newcastle diocese. Rev. A. Jearensand, of Seaford, in the Liverpool diocese, has been appointed to the Catholic Institute, Life Street. Rev. J. Lowry has replaced him at Seaford. Revs. John Hayes and John Halley have been ordained priests by the Bishop of Portsmouth.

A New Sisterhood.

A Sisterhood, under the regulations of Francis, Sisters of the Home Mission, has been formed at Hamp-

stead. The service, which took place in St. Mary's Church, Illy place, and was performed by Cardinal Vaughan, was of a specially solemn character. In the course of his address his Eminence said the Sisterhood had been in course of organization for some years. In future, one of the members would have anything of her own, but each would share from the common store. Their duties would be to work for others, to care for orphan and destitute children, to visit the houses of the sick and destitute and sinful, and generally to engage in all good works which the clergy might find them to do. Eleven Sisters under the Mother Superior renewed their vows, and three novices took similar pledges for the first time.

Catholic Leaders.

There is another direction in which the Catholics of Great Britain are uniting for mutual help. The Catholic Employment Association, whose president is the Hon. E. Fielding, has been formed to assist members of the faith to obtain situations of every kind other than domestic. Its progress, though on the whole satisfactory, has not been very great in some places, and the counsel of the Liverpool branch at their last meeting had to complain of not receiving sufficient encouragement from wealthy and influential members of the Church. That such an organization deserves all the assistance possible, will be denied by few Catholic employes in England, for most of them at some time or another when applying for work have experienced rebuffs on account of their religion.

Facts for the School Board People.

Unexpected allies of the Catholics in their fight for justice to their schools are appearing on all sides. The Recorder at Rochester in his charge to the Grand Jury at their Quarter Sessions drew the attention of the public, and that of the very heavy censure before them and the great proportion of offences committed by boys. During the past six months sixty-two boys under the age of sixteen had been charged before the magistrates of this district. Twenty-four of these cases were for fifteen for wilful damage and one for drunken and disorderly conduct. An even more direct indictment against Godless education is furnished in the report of a coroner's inquest at Southampton. A boy named Thos. Farnstone, aged 10 years, whose father had died some what suddenly was brought up for examination, when the following conversation took place: Coroner: Now my lad, do you know that you ought to speak the truth? Yes. And that you will be punished if you don't? No answer. Have you been told there is a God? No. What school do you go to? The Eastern District Board School. Can you say the Lord's Prayer? No. The coroner, then addressing the jury, said: "This gentleman, is a sample of what you are paying for in the rates. It will be a serious thing for this country if her children are brought up as heathens. I cannot administer an oath to a child like this. If this is Board School experience I do not know what we are coming to."

Scotland.

Father Considine goes to Faidhouse.

Rev. Hugh Considine, who was recently removed from the Cathedral, Edinburgh, to be pastor of Faidhouse, has been presented with a handsome collection of books.

Doing More than the Average - Doing more than the average man does is the duty of every man who is ready to do his duty at all. The average man never does his duty. He can always be relied on for not doing it; hence the doing of what is necessary to be done depends on the extra doing of others who do nothing.

Doing more than the average man does is the duty of every man who is ready to do his duty at all. The average man never does his duty. He can always be relied on for not doing it; hence the doing of what is necessary to be done depends on the extra doing of others who do nothing. Our share is always more than "an average share. Whatever is done by any class or community is set by a man who is usually done by one-fifth, always by less than half the whole number of persons. Unless we are the choice few, we are not entitled to be counted in with the doers or givers.

HAD INDIGESTION!

For a Matter of Some Forty Years or More. Joseph Gardner, stove dealer, of Bath Ontario, is a great believer in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, Bright's disease, rheumatism, and kidney, liver and stomach troubles generally. "I was troubled for some forty years with indigestion and constipation," he writes. "At intervals I suffered from severe headache. I spent dollars and dollars without result until Mr. Ball, our druggist, advised me to try Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and must say that they are the only remedy that gave me relief. I would not be without them for anything."

Many people suffer from rheumatism. Bad blood and diseased kidneys bring with indigestion and constipation, and will remedy all this and cure rheumatism, sciatica, and kindred complaints. Here is a sample case: "My boy was all crippled up and suffered awfully with rheumatism," writes Mrs. H. Willis, of Cheney, Ont. "He also had a touch of diabetes. The doctors could do him no good, but Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills completely cured him."

Sold by all dealers and Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 25c.

When all other remedies fail Dr. Chase's Lined and Turpentine will cure the worst chronic colic. 25 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register.

Dear Sir - Allow me to congratulate you on your able and timely editorial in last week's issue, pointing out the striking contrast between the per se treatment accorded the Protestant minority in the Province of Quebec in the matter of education, by the Catholic majority, and the not only more liberal, but also more equitable, treatment which the Catholic minority in Ontario and Manitoba is subjected by the non-Catholic majority. Kindly permit me at the same time to call the attention of your readers to the fact that the Catholics of Quebec are not alone in their great liberality towards their non-Catholic fellow-citizens. Treating of education in Catholic Austria, in his work on the social condition and education of the people of Europe (English edition vol. ii. p. 3, quoted by Rev. Alf. Young, P.O. 10, the Protestant Joseph Kay, writes: "The liberal policy of the Austrian Government, although so staunch an adherent and supporter of the Romanist priesthood, has treated the religious parties who differ from itself in the religious domain with a liberality that neither the great number of the sects in Austria, nor the great difference of their religious tenets, has hindered the work of the education of the poor throughout the empire. Here as elsewhere it has been demonstrated that such a policy may easily be exercised when a Government understands how to raise a nation in civilization and wishes earnestly to do so."

In those parishes of the Austrian empire where there are any dissenters from the Romanist Church, the education of their children is not directed by the priest, but is committed to the care of the dissenting ministers. These latter are empowered and required by the Government to provide for, to watch over, and to promote the education of the children of their sects. In each county a dissenting minister is chosen by the magistrat, as the general superintendent and inspector of the education of all the dissenters of that county. He is accompanied by one of the county magistrates, is required to visit and inspect the dissenting schools in his county at least once in every year, and to report thereon. He is also required and empowered to enforce the building of schools in districts inhabited by dissenters alone, but unsupplied with schools, to oblige all the dissenters to send their children to some school or to educate them efficiently at home, to take care that the children of dissenters who attend Romanist schools receive regular religious instruction from some minister of their own sect."

But, according to the testimony of the same author (id. vol. ii. p. 351), Austria is not the only Catholic country of Europe showing such true liberality. "These children differ in faith from the majority, are always throughout Switzerland, allowed to absent themselves from the classes whilst religious lessons are being given, and are, in such cases, required by law to attend one of their own clergy, in order to receive devout instruction from him. In the Canton of Fribourg, a canton which was at the time of my visit governed by priests under the influence of the Jesuits, the children of Protestants were instructed in the same schools and in the same classes with the children of the Romanists, and I was allowed to absent themselves during the religious lessons."

Of Catholic Bavaria, Mr. Kay tells us (id. vol. ii. p. 293), "At the time I visited Munich the Jesuit party was in power. The ministers, however, showed the greatest willingness in furnishing me with all the information I required, and supplied me with all the statistics and documents I wished to procure. I visited a priest who directed one of the large educational establishments in that city. He told me that they had established eight normal colleges in Bavaria for the education of teachers, and that two of those had been especially set apart for the education of Protestant teachers. He seemed to make every effort to allay any difficulties arising from religious differences, and spoke of education as a matter which he believed it necessary to accomplish by the joint efforts of all religious parties."

Now this author who gives such testimony in favor of the liberality of the Catholics of Europe, cannot be suspected of being partial towards them for the opposite result he gives in his own country. "The facts recorded by him, therefore, along with similar facts in this country ought surely to be sufficient to prove, even to the most sceptical, who are the true friends and protectors of civil and religious liberty, and the true friends of education. How can even the worst demagogue amongst those who malign and persecute us examine these facts and not blush?" Yours, etc., F. J.

Dean Bergin's New Church.

The dedication of the new church for the people of St. Cecilia's will take place on Sunday next. The occasion has been looked forward to with great interest by Dean Bergin's congregation. The Archbishop of Toronto will preside at the solemn function. Rev. Father Ryan, and Rev. Dr. Treacy of the Cathedral will also be present.

Were any man to keep the minutest of his feelings from youth to age, what a table of variations would they present - how numerous, how diverse, how strange! - Haro.

A Forty-Year Old Grievance Remoted.

In Bath, Ont., Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have cured a man of a grievance of this nature, suffered for 40 years with indigestion and liver present accompaniments - constipation and headache. C. & L. Pills are the only remedy that gave him relief. 25c. a box, of all druggists. One pill dissolved.

A LIGHT KEEPER'S STORY.

HIS WIFE WAS A FAIRFELL STEPHENS FROM BIRCHHAVEN.

Her joints were swollen and distorted, her nights almost sleepless and her appearance - battered for several years before Hell's was found.

Mr. Hugh McLaren, lighthouse keeper on Wolfe Island, is one of the best known men in this section, and his vigilance in the performance of his duties is the safety of the many craft sailing in that part of the St. Lawrence. Mr. McLaren's wife has been an invalid for a number of years, and in conversation with a reporter recently, Mr. McLaren stated that she was rapidly regaining her old-time health under the treatment of that most inviolable of modern remedies - Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He mentioned that he had many objections to giving the particulars. Mr. McLaren replied that emphatically he had not if such publication was likely to benefit any other sufferer. He said: "A number of years ago my wife contracted rheumatism, and for a considerable time was a help-



invalid. Her joints were swollen and distorted, her nights were sleepless and her appearance poor and very feeble. During those years she experienced excruciating tortures, the pain never ceasing day or night. She had been told of skilled medical advice but the treatment afforded no relief, and she began to fear that her trouble had gone beyond human aid. On a number of occasions I had read in the papers of cases of rheumatism being cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I at last determined us to give them a trial. She had used some three boxes before any marked improvement was noticed, and then we began to note that she slept better and that her appetite was improved. Then the pains gradually began to subside, and after using about a dozen boxes she was able to get up and walk about. She continued to use the pills for a while longer, and although occasionally she felt twinges of the trouble in changeable weather, she now enjoys better health than she had done for years, and can sleep as soundly as ever she did in her life, while her appetite never was better. I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a wonderful medicine, for I knew that they have done wonders in my wife's case, and I feel certain that if any who are afflicted as she was will give them a good trial, equally happy results will follow, and I therefore give this testimony freely, hoping that it will benefit some other sufferer."

Mr. McLaren's strong testimony proves the claim made that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and that they deserve to rank as the greatest discovery of modern medical science. The pills should always be taken in conjunction with the diet and substitutes, which some unscrupulous dealers for the sake of extra profit, urge upon purchasers. There is no other remedy "just the same" or "just as good" as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the genuine always has the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box.

Hope On Hope - The great orator, the great man, the great poet, the great statesman - all are children of Hope. It was Hope that hung the lantern upon the ship of Columbus; it was Hope that brought Milton tidings of Paradise; it was Hope that waved the torch before Bacon as he opened into the dark laboratory of Nature; it was Hope that supported the steps at Newton when he wandered into the dim solitude of unknown worlds; it was Hope that scattered the Persian chivalry before the eloquence of Demosthenes; it was Hope that sprinkled the purple of martyr blood upon the flag of the Titan, and breathed the solemn repose of heaven over the divine robes of Raphael. But Hope has a yet holier signification. Christian happiness is folded up in the bosom of Hope. In the home of the good man, indeed, that angel is never absent; it is the light of the world, and in the bloom of spring it is like a parent to cheer, to comfort, and to exhort. - Bentley.

THE VIRTUES OF KOOTENAY

A Solemn Declaration Testifying to Its Marvellous Qualities in the Curing of Rheumatism, Gout, and All Ailments.

Province of Ontario, County of Wentworth, to wit:

I, James A. Campbell, of the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, formerly of Port Elgin, Ontario, do solemnly declare that I am employed at 109 King street east, in the city of Hamilton, Ontario, in a business connected with the manufacture of boots and shoes, and that I have been afflicted with rheumatism in my limbs and body for two years, so severe was the pain that I was confined to my bed for a time. I received medical attendance in the United States and Canada, and also tried mineral baths in both countries. They all failed to effect a cure. I then began taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, and have used three bottles, and I now feel perfectly well and free from rheumatism. I attribute my cure solely to Kootenay Cure. It is certainly a wonderful medicine, and has built up my constitution. I heartily recommend it as a good tonic as well as a sure cure for rheumatism. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canadian Evidence Act, Chapter 17 (Signed, W. Fred Walker, a commissioner for taking affidavits, and notary public.

Taken and acknowledged before me in the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this 19th day of December, 1895. (Signed, W. Fred Walker, a commissioner for taking affidavits, and notary public.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—The melo in South Africa has monopolized public attention in the British Isles for the past week. There is nothing talked of but Dr. Jameson, Gen Paul and Johannesburg. Mr. Chamberlain is very much the hero of the hour. His vigor and decision have inspired columns of copy, and what is still better, has won him the hearty admiration of every fair-minded man who abhors unjust war. His courage and promptitude have got the English in South Africa out of a very ugly corner. Thanks to his statecraft Jameson's raid on the Transvaal, which threatened to entail the slaughter of countless lives, bids fair to end in nothing more serious than a court-martial. The German Emperor's telegram to President Kruger has aroused public indignation in England to a frenzy. If a London mob could lay hands on him just now he'd have a very bad half hour. With all our command of language, Dublin papers came in a very poor second to the abuse which the English press slung at William the Second (no-nono). Irish editors reserve their best offenses for the home circle.

There is a time for everything. Shrove-tide used to be the time to get married, but marriage is going out of fashion. The men say they cannot afford it. Since girls have begun to go out into the working world, and select careers for themselves, they have grown indifferent to matrimony—unless a commercial or a social point of view. "Time enough" both parties say, "let us see life first." Love's young dream is obsolete. On the whole the men are not far wrong. A modern girl is not to be lightly thought of. Women have become so highly intellectual that domesticity ranks almost amongst the lost arts. Instead of adapting herself to her husband's position, an up-to-date young person insists on indulging aesthetic tastes on limited means. If she brings her husband a few hundred pounds, she and her friends consider that for the rest of her life she is entitled "to be kept like a lady." Girls are trained for everything except wifehood. The popular girl's idea of wedlock, is that it is a march of all she possesses. You can never convince a woman—who has not tried matrimony—that of all the vocations the world offers, marriage, to be a success, exacts the greatest amount of self-sacrifice. As a maiden, she is at her best. This average man can be an agreeable lover, but it takes a downright good fellow to make a nice husband. Common-sense is the rarest of virtues. The lack of it so often makes marriage a failure, that it is no wonder the bachelors in this country are so numerous and say, "Let well enough alone."

For the first time I saw Mr. McCoy as Lord Mayor at the pantomime the other evening. He was there in his role of paterfamilias, accompanied by the Lady Mayores and some half dozen of their children. He is a great actor and a good manufacturer. All his mayoral outfit, even to the whips, was made in Dublin. He is noted in private life for his taste and judgment in horse-flesh. His equipages make a very dashing turnout.

We still profess to believe that pantomimes are specially got up to amuse the children. Every year I am more and more puzzled to discover what part of the performance is adapted to the nursery. An up-to-date pantomime is an amalgam of broad business and musical variety business. It introduces on the legitimate stage, costumes, postures, doubles, ontenses, which in a music hall would be derided as suggestive, but in a theatre they are only aesthetic. It is to train the young idea in the ethics of grand strategy. The career of the female form is accentuated in the most delicately seductive colors. Tights have long ago severed all connection with drapery. Trilly in the person by a very modest young lady in a burlesque. The fun of the piece seems to be focused in the men's wearing petticoats. Comedians have superseded clowns. Two or three men are entrusted with the task of making the audience laugh, while the ladies are grouped about to be looked at. This year's pantomime at the Gaiety is called Robinson Crusoe. Any other name would have done just as well. The dialogue is wretched. If it were any duller not even the redemptive humor of Messrs. Frank Danby and Edward Lauri could induce you to sit it out. Frank Danby is a Dublin favorite exponent of feminine foibles. As Mrs. Crusoe she acts up to his reputation. He sings splendidly, and his slyt dancing is a living picture of the best of the British ballet, as performed in an exaggerated magpie style, he sang:

"I'm a lady of the strictest propriety,
A lady of great nobility,
A lady of Dublin society,
Walk on Grafton street."

Merry blue eyes, an expressive face and a youthful figure, make Edward Lauri the liveliest personality on the stage. He is a natural humorist and never loses an opportunity of giving a little spice to utterly insipid situations. His singing is very agreeable, and his conversation so perfect that you never lose a syllable of the most rapid pitter-patter verse. Perhaps the best attempt at wit in the piece is when his sweetheart asks him, "Do you love me?" "Love you, darling? I analyze you!" The analysis does not seem to take in this bit at new woman. Of course there is a Trilly interlude, and another redeeming feature is Miss Agnes Molloy's appearance as one of the immortals. Last year she was one of the prima donnas of the Athol House Opera company. She sings charmingly. In response to an encore she sang "Bon Bolt" with delightfully simple

pathos. The whole piece is magnificently mounted. One scene is lovelier than another. The costumes are marvels of artistic contrast. They were designed by Mrs. Gunn and she is unsurpassable as an artist in stage effects.

I expect one of the most successful books of the year will be "The Sowers," by Henry Suter. It is a beautiful story, combining power and delicacy of touch. Mr. Meriman draws his characters from the nude in nature, and gives you a vivid glimpse into their most intricate thoughts. It is a story of a woman and her art. The hero, Paul, is a Russian prince, a one-ideaed man, who devotes his life to rescuing his serfs from the ravages of disease and famine. Fascinated by the glances of a woman, he marries him. He does not take long to find out that a woman may be endowed with perfectly legal love and possess little else. The story is "The Sowers." It opens with a description of the first bright bubble that catches their fancy, realizing only when it shatters at their touch the emptiness of its iridescence. The story's great charm lies in the contrast of the strong, pure affection that imperceptibly grows up in his heart for her cousin. Maggie is a thoroughly womanly girl, too proud and reserved by word or look to give him an inkling of her feelings. The last chapter, descriptive of a summer evening two years after Etta's death, is perhaps the gem of the book. If you appreciate a story that treats not at all of sexual problems, yet makes "the way of a man with his maid" the theme of it, you will read "The Sowers." It epitomizes the philosophy of the world we live in. "The Way Women Love" would have been a more appropriate title. There are three heroines, all wanting the one man, and each a perfect type of her kind.

The Redmondites are shrieking for war. "The humiliation of England before the nations," next to hailing John Redmond as an uncrowned king is the one thing worth working for in the realm of fiction. "The Great Boon" are the heroes of their speeches and their journals. One of their M.P.'s—a very great little man—telegraphed, in a German Emperor, to President Kruger, Pretoria:

"Nationalist Ireland rejoices at and congratulates you on your victory over British marauders and their allies. It is a great triumph for the Irish people, and a great triumph for the British people. PAT. O'BRIEN, M.P., National Club, Dublin, Jan. 11th, 1896."

I am afraid even the blarney of an O'Brien will not weigh much with Gen Paul. Long ago Blarney expressed his admiration for that showed old man, classing him as one of the most astute diplomats whom he had ever known. Anyhow, Pat can have the satisfaction of knowing that his name is crossed the line, dashed past the mark of the Redmondites. "The hero of it through the Transvaal," Irish scare away the ghosts of "British marauders." Fili-busters is the mildest term the Redmondite press applies to Dr. Jameson and his troops. "Nationalist" papers are not pleasant reading for people who have friends in South Africa. Jameson's raid may be inexcusable, but there was nothing disgraceful in his defeat. He and his men were after a forced march in the heat of summer of over ninety-two miles, they were thirty-six hours in the saddle without food or sleep, they were depending on Johannesburg for food, ammunition and re-enforcements; not only did these allies fail them in time, but even the British marauders, who were being fought, the Boers were able to procure a fresh supply of ammunition from Johannesburg. It was not until they had fired their last cartridge that the British marauders were able to get their rifles reloaded. There was no water to cool them, so that finally they became famished. A terrible scarcity of water hampered them almost from the start. They were exhausted enough to evening the Boers opened fire on them behind their sang entrenchments. During the night when the moon shone the firing was kept up, and next day, when one of the troopers waved a flag of truce—a piece of a wounded man's shirt attached to a stick, bare—his hands were dropping off their horses from sheer exhaustion. Some splendid deeds of heroism are reported in the thick of the fight, and many little incidents to show that each side looked on the other as an honorable foe. Such may be the case with the Boers. It is far more applicable to the rabble who fling their caps in the air—after being supplied gratis with sufficient Dutch courage—and hiss the Federation, when they have been talked up to the explosive point by the public orator! Do the people who swallow all this stuff about the humiliation of England over take time to consider what that performance would cost Ireland? War means slaughter. There are no less than a half million of our people who are at least over third name being Irish. We are concerted enough to think that the flower of the British army is Irish; consequently the defeat of English arms would mean very much to our "bosses," even William Redmond, "the hill-side hero," as the Irish Figaro once called him, could scarcely muster a mob of rebels whose enthusiasm would carry them beyond applying his speeches. "England's opportunity" is "Ireland's opportunity." When you come across any filibustering speeches which would have you understand that we are ready at any moment to annihilate the hated Saxons, you will do well to think that here you thoroughly understand that class of orator nor means what he says.

Mr. Austin, the new Post Laureate, is a Roman Catholic. He was educated at Stonyhurst College and afterwards at St. Mary's College, Oscott. His

appointment is not popular. The paper goes so far as to say if he represents English poetry up-to-date "he is the grave of English poetry as being the grandest of English poets." He is a graceful and scholarly Conservative journal. "Swinburne speaks for poetry while Mr. Alfred Austin will be officially concerned with the production of versified remarks on court events." What is my own opinion? Well, I'll vote for Swinburne.

The Limerick O'Mara's. LONDON, Oct., Jan. 11, 1896. To the Editor of the Catholic Register: DEAR SIR—I see by the news in this weeks paper (in the Irish letter) you make mention of Mr. Joseph O'Mara of Limerick Ireland. I am happy to state that young gentleman is a cousin of your humble servant. I can vouch for the statement in his remarks about the O'Mara family excursion every Christmas, also about going to the seashore every summer. It has always been their custom as long as I remember. I feel proud of the old stock, and especially when I hear news from the city of the Violates Treaty, from the land of my birth. Yours, etc., M. F. O'MARA.

"Now, Uncle Ned, isn't it just the sweetest little chorub in the world?" "Well, Lucy, I don't know much about chorubs, but as a specimen of plain human baby he is certainly a howling success."

OUR OF SORTS.—Symptoms, Headache, loss of appetite, furred tongue, and general indisposition. These symptoms, if neglected, develop into acute disease. It is exciting that at a "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and a little attention at this point may save months of sickness and large doctor's bills. For this complaint take from two to three of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills on going to bed, and one or two for three nights in succession, and a cure will be effected.

Fling! "There goes a woman with a history." Flang! "That woman who has just left your office? How do you know?" "She worked for an hour trying to sell it to me."

DIARRHEA OR INDIGESTION IS occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to so that the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed for a while, will give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

Pleasure is seldom found where it is sought. Our highest blazes of gladness are commonly kindled with unsuspected sparks.

Sensibility would be a good fortress if she had but one hand. With her right she opens to door to pleasure, but with her left to pain.

CANNOT BE BEAT.—Mr. D. Steinbach, Zurich, writes: "I have used Dr. THOMAS' ECHEMORRHOIC OIL in my family for a number of years, and I can safely say that it cannot be beat for the cure of croup, fresh cuts and sprains. My little boy has had attacks of croup several times, and one dose of Dr. THOMAS' ECHEMORRHOIC OIL has been sufficient for a permanent cure. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a family medicine, and I would not be without a bottle in my house."

When you do not need help from anyone, then any one will help you, but when you do need help, the world is somehow always looking the other way.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden chagrins and most especially sudden colds. We can't avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

The way to produce a smile on the face of Nature is to plant it with seeds of flowers. Tickle Nature that way and she will laugh with flowers.

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO CONGRESSIONALISM. This Church owes to the world a Beecher—also to that world a Whittier. Prominent Toronto Congregationalist Minister had a day on Oct. 1st.

Head Wm. Beecher believed man's religious faith was coloured largely by the condition of his health. He had said from the pulpit that no man could hold right views on religion when his stomach was out of order. It is quite certain that no preacher can preach with effect if his head is stuffed up with cold, or if he is suffering from catarrh. It is not surprising, therefore, that the first and best remedy of a Sicuti Sicuti speaking so highly of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, for cold in the head or catarrh. They know the necessity better than any other class of being relieved of this powder, the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and douching the nose. Sold in all drug stores for 10c in stamps or silver. S. G. Detolch, 11 Church street, Toronto.

Write your name in kindness, love, and courtesy on the hearts of those with whom you come in contact, and you will never be forgotten.

If the Baby is Cattle's Teeth. Be sure and use that old, well-tried remedy, Mrs. Watson's Sore-throat Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARPENTER WORK Executed promptly by JOHN HANRAHAN, No. 25 MAITLAND STREET, TORONTO. ESTIMATES FURNISHED. Telephone 8598. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF MARGARET McVEOY, LATE OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, TO IN THE COUNTY OF YORK, WIDOW, DECEASED. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to H.S.O. Cap. 150, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named Margaret McVeoy, who died on the 27th day of January, 1896, are required to deliver, or send by mail, prepaid, to the undersigned, the solicitor of the executor of the said deceased, a statement in writing, containing their names, addresses and full particulars of their claims, which shall be filed by the said executor on or before the 29th day of February, 1896, after which date the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims which shall then have been filed, and he will not be liable for any claim of which he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution. ANGLIS & MALLOY, S. W. Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto. Dated January 16th, 1896. PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

FRIDAY, the twenty first day of February next, will be the last day for receiving petitions for private bills. FRIDAY, the twenty eighth day of February next, will be the last day for introducing private bills. THURSDAY, the twelfth day of March will be the last day for receiving reports of committees on private bills. CHARLES CLARKE, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, Toronto, Jan. 16th, 1896.

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The Catholic Register Co., 40 Lombard Street, Toronto.

Matter intended for the Editor should be sent to the office...

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1896.

Calendar for the Week.

- Jan. 30 - Felix IV. P. and C. 11 - St. Peter, N. S. Feb. 1 - St. Ignace, I. P. and M. 2 - Septuagesima, S. and B. V. M. 3 - Purification of the B. V. M. 4 - Prayer of Our Lord in the Garden 5 - St. Agatha, V. and M.

The Globe was burned out on Jan. 6th 1895, but it arose from its ashes next morning fresh and smiling.

In our Irish news to day is recorded the death of the Protestant Primate at Armagh. As an instance of the respect Catholics entertain for Christian worth...

A letter signed "A. H. Mathew" appears in The Times refuting the impression which generally prevails that Father Mathew sprang from an illegitimate stock.

The marriage, therefore, of James Mathew and Anne Morris (the paternal grand-daughter of Father Theobald Mathew) was ecclesiastically a perfectly valid one...

We are glad to see that Mr. Angers the successful candidate in Charlevoix is of one mind with Mr. Costigan. We see it reported in the Montreal Gazette that he "repudiated the enquette suggested by Mr. Laurier."

Some time ago we had a controversy with The Christian Guardian in which the question of English Board schools versus religious or voluntary schools came up. There is a paragraph in our English news to-day that may be of some interest to our contemporary.

Coroner: Now my lad, do you know that you ought to speak the truth? Yes. And that you will be punished if you don't? No answer. Have you been told there is a God? No. What School do you go to? The Eastern district Board school. Can you say the Lord's Prayer? No.

The coroner, then addressing the jury, said: "This, gentlemen, is a sample of what you are paying for in the rates. It will be a serious thing for this country if her children are brought up as heathens. I cannot administer an oath to a child like this. If this is the Lord School experience I do not know what we are coming to."

The programme of the French Government against the Church in France, mentioned by the London correspondent of the New York World, may be judged by the case of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Here is a community engaged only in work of the most self-sacrificing character.

doubt it; the dismal returns of Parisian academies on account of Jostition show how far short the French Government have fallen of their responsibility to the poor at present, without increasing that responsibility in any way.

Mr. Costigan's Logical Position.

We would rejoice to know that Mr. Costigan's views as to the settlement of the Manitoba School question were shared by every Catholic member of the Ottawa parliament...

If we are ever to put down religious strife in this country, we must speak but to command now. Manitoba worked this wrong in order that a political party might reap the reward of a long tenure of office.

The Constitution gives room for avoiding this game of political athletics. When the Ottawa parliament speaks it will speak to command—say to command respect.

The London Times at its Old Tricks. On Dec. 21st an article appeared in THE REGISTER calling attention to a cablegram, dated Dec. 8th, containing a garbled version of Mr. William O'Brien's article on the European aspect of the Irish Question...

The London Times at its Old Tricks.

On Dec. 21st an article appeared in THE REGISTER calling attention to a cablegram, dated Dec. 8th, containing a garbled version of Mr. William O'Brien's article on the European aspect of the Irish Question, which appeared in the December number of the French magazine, Revue Politique et Parlementaire.

We have now been put in possession of the correspondence that has since passed on the subject. Our article was taken up at Buffalo, investigated at New York, and finally forwarded to the London correspondent of the United Press News Association.

This Register has on the other hand produced to the news company one of its exchanges of November 30th containing the complete text of the Revue Politique article.

It is, however, equally evident that the garbling was done by The Times which served up news a week old in order to judiciously stab the Irish cause under the fifth rib at the proper moment.

A Tragedy of Art.

To some people the value of art has always been more or less of a mystery. Once upon a time there was a low-bred Roman consul, Mummius by name, who, having despoiled Achaia of all her exquisite paintings, statues and so forth, instructed his servants who carried them into Italy, to replace all broken pieces of their precious booty with new ones.

It would be too long a story to tell half the grotesque uses to which barbarian muners, have turned painting since the Mummius of modern vulgarity broke into the Achaia of the Christian arts carrying off the treasures of the Church into bondage.

At this time (the German Middle Age) painting, too, began to make some progress in Italy and Germany; though its progress was incomparably slower than architecture, and the art reached its perfection only in the fifteenth century.

The Church, in short, made art a golden weapon in her spiritual warfare; and in the Catholic Church to-day that is still its place and purpose.

But modern art, apart from religion, has not lost all knowledge of its true mission. Although we occasionally have to shudder at some new instance of its debasement, there is a clear channel along which it has followed the divine principle. It has helped to console sorrow; it has helped to educate the masses and light the fires of patriotism in men's breasts.

But Mummius lives. He still realizes that art has a precious value; but he is as much as ever in the dark about what it may be. In one of our city clubs lately he procured some old English pictures, hung them upon the walls and invited his friends to come and eat their meals in presence of these faded oils, as if they were gastronomic fetiches.

In the papers the event was described as an "art exhibition." It was a misnomer. It was grotesque to the limit of tragedy. Colorists somewhere says that the grotesque "often borders on tragedy." This was tragedy itself; a tragedy of art.

If Mummius wants to patronize art by means of an exhibition the effort must not bear the stamp of selfishness and luxury; it must copy either the Christian idea, and seek to help men spiritually; or, it must be in sympathy with the intellectual and patriotic mission of the fine arts.

European Peace and English Dishonor.

Mr. Chamberlain made a speech at Birmingham for which he has been lauded beyond measure. He accepted the Monroe doctrine in full, which was a wise and praiseworthy thing to do. He declared England does not intend to acquire one inch of territory in America more than what she holds to-day.

It was reported that His Holiness offered his services as arbitrator between Great Britain and Venezuela, at the request of Venezuela; but his good offices were declined. That was eighteen months ago. Although this has been denied it is reported that England would not so readily decline the offer of His Holiness to act as peacemaker if it were now held out.

But it is in regard to Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the Eastern question we feel surprise. He declared:

"Would it were possible that instead of wasting breath in a petty South American boundary dispute, we could count on the powerful support of the United States in enforcing the representations which either to us have fruitlessly made in behalf of those who are suffering by Turkish tyranny and Turkish fanaticism."

This is an open admission of England's weakness in European diplomacy. We were told the other day she is weak because she fears to set the world on fire. There are those who believe that a conflagration, although unquestionably a terrifying prospect, would after all be a spectacle preferable to seeing Abdul Hamid hand bleeding and outraged Armenia over to the tender care of the autocrat of all the Russias.

Drugs and Murder.

Some time ago a statement was made by an eminent doctor at a meeting of the International Medico-Legal Congress, held in New York, which, judging from the discussion it aroused in the public press, must have caused no small amount of public uneasiness.

He said it is not at all unusual for medical practitioners to take the matter of life and death into their own hands, and end the life they cannot cure; in other words to abruptly put out the tapering light of life in incurable cases. This doctrine seeks to make out deliberate murder as an heroic part of the physician's duty.

When, therefore, Dr. Bach made the statement that it is customary for physicians to hasten death by the use of powerful drugs, whenever the case is hopeless; or when the patient suffers intense pain to administer the coup de grace, as it were, he slightly attained the truth. We should hope for the character of the medical profession that he uttered an unconscious falsehood. But the reputation does not go so far. Dr. O'Leary lays down the doctrine of the true physician as follows: "No physician is justified in using drugs that are inherently fatal, nor in quantities that lead to fatal consequences, and no

The Catholics of Belfast.

Our readers have thus far followed with us the movement set on foot in Belfast by the Bishop of Down and Connor, at the head of his Catholic people, to obtain citizenship rights for the minority in the northern capital of Ireland.

We wish to live in peace and harmony with our fellow-citizens (applause). We do not ask anything for ourselves that we are not willing to concede to others. In conceding to our fellow citizens their rights in municipal matters we demand equal rights for our people (applause). We are no inferior caste (applause). We will not tamely allow ourselves to be treated as mere "hovers of wood and drawers of water" in this city, whose wealth we have helped to build up, and of whose progress we are proud (applause).

It is high time the rights claimed were granted. As his Lordship proposed the minority have exhausted the virtue of patience. He said:

For half a century we have been unjustly deprived of our municipal rights. For this unfair treatment I do not cast the blame upon individuals. For the members of the Corporation individually I have the greatest respect (applause); but I blame and cannot but blame the iniquitous system of municipal representation which has been in operation in Belfast for the last half century (applause). The system of representation which leaves such an important body of citizens as the Catholics of Belfast without a single representative of their creed in the Council is one-sided, defective, and indefensible (applause). It is a system that needs reformation (applause). It is to take practical measures for the complete reform of this disgraceful and discredited system that we are assembled here to-night (applause). The wonder is that such an unhealthy system of representation has been able to live and thrive so long even in our congenial northern atmosphere (applause).

The principle which the Catholics of Belfast desire shall be applied to their condition is that of cumulative voting, which has been attended with most satisfactory results in English School Board elections. One portion of the most Reverend Dr. Henry's speech we have read with profound satisfaction. In reply to the usual criticism of the "priest in politics" he said:

It may be urged against me that I should not concern myself with municipal matters in Belfast, but instead the spiritual concerns of my people should be my first consideration. I am nevertheless of opinion that the housing of the poor, the lighting of their burdens, the decent Christian interment of our dead, and other matters connected with municipal administration are not unconnected with the duties of my office as bishop (loud applause). It is because I am sensible of these duties and because I am persuaded that the Catholic people of Belfast have been badly treated in the matter of municipal government in the past, that I am anxious that their grievances should be redressed, and that they should be put permanently for the future on a footing of equality with their neighbours and fellow-citizens (applause).

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subtlety of reasoning can make his course appear different from that which a high wayman pursues when he knows his victim on the road with a blood-guon. The connection between a patient lying at the point of death and that of a perfectly vigorous person, in this respect, an accidental fraud does not affect the issue. Should a physician administer a drug to the former for the purpose of shortening his days, for the explicit intention to do mischief? Should he administer a fatal dose for the purpose of relieving pain, then his intention to relieve pain is explicit; but mere intention, whether the intention be explicit, or implicit.

The true physician will do no murder, certainly the Catholic physician cannot commit an crime without realizing the full guilt of it. But all true physicians, whether Catholic or Protestant, repudiate the shocking doctrine described by Dr. Bach.

LITERATURE.

Two Splendid Pamphlets. Two invaluable pamphlets to those who wish to understand the Manitoba school question, and the broader question of parental rights in the matter of education, have reached us from Winnipeg. One is a reply to Mr. Wade by Mr. John S. Evans, A. C. content for the Catholic minority; the other is a series of four letters written to The Free Press by Mr. James Lisher, M. P. I. All fair minded people, and all who wish to learn the truth, should obtain these pamphlets. They show the crooked part of the Government party in Manitoba, have noted in the past, and the gross injustice that has been inflicted upon the Catholics.

North American Review. Karl Blind furnishes a thoughtful contribution to the North American Review on "The Crisis in the East and the British Minister to Central America" writes interestingly of that country and its resources. The Review's position in the October Review entitled "A Study in Wives" caused such widespread comment that it has been thought well to follow it by "A Study in Hus bands," which, in the January number, is dwelt upon by such well-known writers as Marion Crawford, Mrs. Burton Harrison and Elizabeth Bisland. Other subjects admirably considered are "How to Avoid War," by A Business Man; "Canada as a Hostage," by Edward W. Thomson; "What is Malaria?" by Dr. Cyrus Edson; "The Function of Public Education," by Dr. H. D. Chapin, and "An Expensive Delusion," by Felix Oswald.

The Review of Reviews. The character sketch of the Sultan of Turkey in the January Review of Reviews will acquaint many readers for the first time with the real personality of that functionary, who is described as the chief constable of the East—"a poor politician, but the only politician there is" in that portion of the earth.

Popular Astronomy. Young astronomers will welcome the February number of Popular Astronomy. Among the papers in it are: "A New Theory of Surface Markings of the Moon," E. Miller; "Comet C. 1895," Perrine; "Planetary Photography," J. M. Schuberth; "The Planets," W. McFarland; "Planets and Constellations for February," H. C. Wilson. Mr. McFarland's article is continued from the previous number and what he has to say on the chronological part of the common almanac should be of wide interest. Many curious matters, little understood, are generally thought all right when on most people's lips, are dealt with in a very clear and masterly manner.

The Strand Magazine. As usual the Strand Magazine is full of interesting reading. One of the best articles is entitled "Charles Dickens Manuscripts," by Mr. J. H. Sturges and photograph facilities. Young readers will delight in this. Several pages of the original M.S. of many of the novels are given; and we have a page of the author's shorthand, Dickens wrote according to Gurney's system; but Gurney admits that the shorthand was full of idiosyncrasies. (International News Co., New York. Sentences for 1896.

The Sunday Magazine for February hits upon a charming idea for showing forth aims and hopes for 1896. It publishes several pages of autograph mottoes for the coming year from the pens of distinguished divines, novelists, public men and others. Mr. Gladstone comes first with the motto "Sursus Corda." Ian MacLaren, the novelist of the hour writes: "In every man there are two selves: seek for the higher in your neighbor and help him to overcome the lower." In speaking of the importance of such mottoes, the editor justly observes: "Many a bold knight in the old days was kept in the path of honor and chivalry by remembrance of the little motto on his shield."

Messenger of the Sacred Heart. "The Catholics of the Coptic Rite in Egypt," and "Mansera and the Sons of St. Ignace," are titles of two of the articles in the February Messenger of the Sacred Heart. The editor of the Messenger is to be congratulated upon his success in maintaining a very remarkable record of interest in this excellent magazine. Every line in the February number is up to the high standard of the publication; but we think the two contributions above mentioned are most timely. Both are splendidly illustrated. The first describes the progress of Christianity in Egypt from its introduction by St. Mark. Egypt is the cradle of monastic life. To-day the Seminary at Cairo, under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus is doing magnificent work. They have a fine school, and their mission is to educate the children of Jacobites who are schismatics, only because they know no better. All who are interested in the saintly life of Ignatius, should read the second article. Mansera is the cradle of his famous Society. One of the illustrations in this article shows the colossus containing a finger of St. Ignatius.

February "Ladies' Home Journal."

In a most invitingly dainty cover, seasonably typifying midwinter—its frost and snow—the February Ladies' Home Journal, replete with illustrations by the best artists, and attractively varied in its literary features, is unique. Just a faint suggestion of approaching spring is given in an article, descriptive of a blooming garden, by F. Schuyler Mathews, for which W. Hamilton Gibson, who reproduces nature with such artistic fidelity, has drawn a series of illustrations portraying annuals in the rich glow of profuse bloom. James Whitcomb Riley sings in his sweetest, purest strain of "Little Maid o' Dreams," a fanciful little poem. Mary Anderson de Navarre, reaches the most interesting point of her memoirs, telling of her first appearance in the larger cities, incidents of her touring experiences and of some of the notable people she met. T. do Thulstrup has illustrated the chapter.

The Catholic World. In The Catholic World Magazine for February the startling subject of painless death as a medical resort in hopeless cases, and its morality, are discussed by Dr. Cornelius M. O'Leary. Helen M. Sweney contributes a glimpse of city life in New York, under the guise of a late entitled "Brother to a Saint." A second story of great dramatic power is one entitled, "The Story of Consolation Jones," by Paul Connor. Two fine poems also appear. John Jerome is the author of one, entitled, "A Golden Wedding," and Dr. Austin O'Malley of the other, "Avo, Gratia, Floa." Much space is devoted to the reviews of new books, including recent works by Bishop Spalding, Ella MacMahon, Louisa Imogen Guiney, Theodore Roosevelt, and others.

To Alfred Austin. TUNE well thy lyre, sweet laureate of our land, Sing from thine heart till by thy sweeping hand Vibrating chords shall send the echoes far. In dove-like voice or thundering organ, Sing from thy soul, but glorious are thy themes! Sing of the sunny firth, the vivid glow Of molten metal, blood-red that doth flow From out the nation's heart in ceaseless streams. Sing of the anvil, sing of ringing steel and wedge. Sing of the plow, sing of the sickle and of reed.

Long have I heard thy voice, have seen thy hand Robbing each of the treasures of the land. Through summer sun and winter bleak and cold I've seen on high afar that silken fold. When foes desolate deserted thou there— 'Twas then that the desecrated and hushed— And wrong respired— from the world's hand The sacred wreath which now thy brow doth wear. Hath it not crowned the Druid bards of old, Who to the nation's praise attended their choirs of gold?

Too long hath rapid verse, youthful cold, Dimpled the warm, the rosy, still vicar's fold. Both loveliness in classic symmetry— And marble whiteness, hue of leprosy. What though the center deems the verse impure: Thy themes are pure, and splendid is thy power. Beloved laureate, do light thy heart endure, The power to sing aright thy nation's days, Of heresie battle, toil, of girlhood's happy days. W. A. Susswood in The Globe.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. Description of the New School on Winchester Street. The most modern and best appointed school for its size in Toronto is the new St. John's School on Winchester street, which has recently been completed and is now occupied. It contains four class rooms, each 32 by 24 feet, with lock rooms for each of the rooms. On the first floor is a teachers' room 16 by 10 feet. The two upper class rooms are divided by folding doors, so that when needed they can be turned into an assembly hall. There are separate main entrances for girls and boys, and two entrances at the rear leading to the two basements.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. The Catholic Order of Foresters of Cornwall intend celebrating the anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint—March 17—with a grand concert in the Music Hall, which is expected to be the best that has ever been given on a similar occasion.

Lord Leighton Dead. LONDON, January 25.—Lord Leighton better known as Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, and who was created a Peer of the realm by the Queen at New Year's, is dead.

Russia Allied with Turkey. LONDON, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Constantinople to the Pall Mall Gazette says: "An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Turkey. The basis of the treaty is on the lines of the Unkjar Bklossot agreement. The treaty has been signed here and its ratification has been exchanged at St. Petersburg between Aaref Pasha and the Czar."

Never use a liniment for rheumatism, says a high medical authority. Don't rub it in. It is out. The medicine that removes the acid poison from the blood—take some thing that will improve your digestion, and build up the body to the perfection of robust health. The "something" is Scott's Emulsion, a remedy that obtains the best results in the shortest time. \$1. of all druggists.

Majority for Mr. Angers, 161, with one place, St. Agnes, where there is no telegraph office, to hear from, which will not change the result.

Summary of the polls in the Charlevoix County election gives Angers (Liberal) a total of 814 votes and Climon (Government) a total of 168. Majority for Mr. Angers, 161, with one telegraph office, to hear from, which will not change the result.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

St. Basil's Catholic Union. At the regular meeting of St. Basil's Catholic Union, held last Wednesday evening, after the general business had been gone through, the President, Mr. W. T. Kornalson, introduced to the meeting Mr. J. F. White, Inspector of Separate Schools, who gave a very interesting and instructive address on the school systems of Ontario. Commencing from the last century he traced the progress our schools had been making, from the crude condition in which they were then to the advanced position which they now hold. He also pointed out some of the differences between our system and those of the American and European countries. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. White for his admirable address on motion of the Honorary President, Rev. L. Brennan, S. J., and the Secretary, Mr. W. Roach. In his reply, Mr. White promised that at some future occasion he would continue his subject, dealing more particularly with the advancement made by the Separate Schools.

At the regular monthly meeting of Branch 9 of the B. A. Grand Council of Quebec, held at their hall, 1113 Notre Dame street Montreal the following officers were installed for the coming year, by Grand Deputy Bro. J. Mack and Past Chancellor Bro. H. Butler: President, John Halpin; 1st Vice President, M. J. Shaw; 2nd Vice President, Ernest Baril; Recording Secretary, R. P. Walsh; Financial Secretary, J. O'Neill; Assistant Recording Secretary, B. Melton; C. J. Treasurer, M. J. O'Flaherty; Marshal, Jos. Shaw; Guard, J. Barry; Chancellors, P. Flannery and H. Butler; Trustees, J. B. O'Hara, J. Sheehan, A. Percoll, Jas. McKeown, M. F. Johnson.

After the installation of officers, the retiring treasurer, Bro. John Sheehan, was presented with a gold headed cane, as a souvenir for his untiring labours for the Branch, and, also, Bro. John O'Neill, financial secretary, with a gold ring, for the able manner in which he takes care of the finances of the Branch, which is in a flourishing condition.

At a regular meeting of Division No. 4, A. O. H., held in their hall, corner King and Berkeley streets, on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1896, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, death has visited the homes of two of our esteemed Brethren, Charles Wick and one of our victims, one of our beloved children, Be it therefore Resolved—While bowing with humble submission to the Divine Will of Providence, Who does all things well, who knows the hearts of all that appears to be their temporal loss is the departed children's eternal gain. And be it further Resolved—That we extend to our sorrowing Brothers and their families our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement.

League of the Cross, Quebec. Sunday being the regular quarterly Communion, a large number of the members of the Quebec League of the Cross were present, at a parish of the Sacrament at the 7:30 service in the morning. After Mass the regular monthly meeting was held in the basement of the church, the President, Mr. E. J. Doyle, in the chair. A report was read by the Secretary of the committee in charge of the fund for the men's free ward at St. Joseph's Hospital. The report was very gratifying and was adopted by the members. A large number of the boys were present and received their badges, as members of the Boys' Branch. Rev. Father O'Leane, S. J., the Spiritual Director of the Society, was present and addressed the members. He was pleased to see such a large number present, and stated that the Boys' Branch of the League was prospering, and a meeting of that branch will be held shortly.

St. Patrick's Day. The Catholic Order of Foresters of Cornwall intend celebrating the anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint—March 17—with a grand concert in the Music Hall, which is expected to be the best that has ever been given on a similar occasion.

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ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

The Industrial School at Blantyre Park, East Toronto, and its Mission. This beautiful institution now offers to parents or guardians and to all who are interested in the education of their children, an opportunity of placing boys or children in training, discipline or usefulness in a comfortable home, where, in an atmosphere of kindness, they will acquire habits of industry and self-control and receive a good common school education, a thorough knowledge of some useful trade and a sound moral and religious training.

Class seven of the Industrial School, Act, which we here reproduce, will give the conditions under which boys may be received. "Any person may at a special sitting bring before the Police Magistrate, or before the Judge of the County Court, and except in cities where there is a Police Magistrate, before any Justice of the Peace, any child apparently under the age of fourteen years, who comes within any of the following descriptions, namely: 1. Who is found begging or receiving alms, or being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms.

2. Who is found wandering, and not having any home or settled place, or being in any street or public place, or not having any lawful occupation or business, or visible means of subsistence. 3. Who is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment. 4. Whose parent, step-parent or guardian, represents to the Judge or Magistrate that he is unable to control the child, and that he desires the child to be sent to an Industrial School, under this Act.

5. Who by reason of neglect, drunkenness, or other vices of the parents, is suffered to be growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing him to lead an idle and dissolute life. 6. Who has been found guilty of petty crime, and who in the opinion of the Judge or Magistrate before whom he has been convicted should be sent to an Industrial School instead of to a goal or reformatory."

Parties wishing for further information or knowing of children coming under any of the foregoing descriptions, are invited to confer with Rev. Father Lafontaine, Superintendent of the School, Blantyre Park, East Toronto P. O., or with Mr. P. Hynes, 25 Shuter street, Toronto.

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Alexandria Convent School. The following is the result of the examination held in December in St. Margaret's Convent School Alexandria: Form V—Marks attainable 2,100—Rachel Donovan, 1155; Ella McDonald, 927; Flora Corbett, 593; Teresa Kennedy, 557; Flora Ann McDonald, 509; Bella Kennedy, 453; Lizzie Corbett, 421. Form IV—Seniors—Maggie Morris, 1; Flora McDonald, 2; Margaret Kemp, 3; Josephine Magee, 4; Della McDonald, 5. Juniors—Margaret Kennedy, 1; May McDonald, 2; Emma Sabourin, 3; Margaret Chisholm, 4; Mary J. Dupuis, 5; Marion McLeod, 6. Form III—Seniors—Catharine Donovan, 1; Marguerite McCormack, 2; Julia Kerr, 3; Annie J. McDonald, 4; Sarah Donovan, 5; Annie McDonald, 6; Catharine McCormack 7. Juniors—Dina Lalonde, 1; Gabriella Gauthier, 2; Clara Sabourin, 3; Margaret Campbell, 4; Annie B. McDonald, 5; Flora Shaw, 6; Jessie McMillin, 7; Janet McDonald, 8; Margaret Martin, 9; Florence McDonald, 10; Harriet McMartin, 11.

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SAFE CURE The Old Reliable. Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within: its manifestations without. Hence to cure the disease the cause must be removed, and in no other way can a cure ever be effected. Warner's SAFE CURE removes the cause on just this principle. It realizes that 95 Per Cent. of all diseases arise from deranged kidneys and liver, and strikes at the cause and not the system. For the innumerable troubles caused by disease and pain from the urinary organs; or the distressing discharges of women; for all ailments of the blood, and for all derangements generally, this great remedy has no equal. Its record is a guarantee for the future. WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO. London, Rochester, Frankfurt, Toronto, Paris.

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Notice to Lovers Of Good Roasted Coffee. A. J. Millington, for 18 years tea blender and coffee roaster in the late Ed. Lawson, has opened his new store, 31 Church street, opposite Lawson's old stand, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends. Fresh Roasted Coffee while you wait, by the latest English machine. Nothing to equal in Canada at 25 and 40 cents per pound. Special lines of TEA at 200, 400, and 600 per pound. Try a pound and be convinced of quality. Note the address, 31 Church street. Telephone 2003. Give us a trial.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. A. D.—A redemptioner was an omniscient being to pass his own passage out who bound himself by contract to serve a certain period in America, to redeem his passage.

T. E. A.—Tea is usually served in two courses only, though you might have a high tea consisting of three courses—steamed oysters, meat course and a dessert. Coffee is served at high tea with the meat course only, water throughout the meal.

2. You can bleach parsley by dipping it two or three times in boiling water.

The word Mass, Latin Missa, is derived from missio to send. In the early Church the word was used to signify the offering of the Eucharist, and the offering of the faithful at the end of the service. The Mass of the word for dismissal came to denote the service from which the persons in question were dismissed. St. Ambrose uses the word "Missa" in the sense of Gregory of Tours two hundred years later the modern phrase "Missa" is used. Some authorities suggest that "Missa" may mean prayers sent to God and in recent times the explanation has been given that "Missa" means the sending or offering up of the sacrifice to God.

(a) Candles are used on the altar as a type of that light which when in mid-day we are in the night. St. Jerome says: "Lights are kindled when the Gospel is to be read, although the sun is shining; not, indeed, to drive away the darkness, but as a sign of spiritual light."

(b) Under no consideration can lighted candles be dispensed with in the celebration of Mass; they must be of pure wax, and white, except in Masses for the dead, when yellow wax is prescribed.

(c) Two, and no more than two, candles can be lighted at a priest's Low Mass, unless the Mass be said for the parish, for a convent, or on one of the greater solemnities, when four candles may be used. Six candles are lighted at High Mass, seven at the Mass of a Bishop. Twelve candles, at least, should be lighted at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, or six if Benediction is given with the pyx. Candles must be lighted when Holy Communion is given either in the church or in a private house. One lighted candle is required in the administration of Extreme Unction.

(d) Candles are blessed and carried in procession on Candlemas Day to remind us how the Holy Child, Mary Simon, met our Lord, look Him in his arms, and declared Him the light of the Gentiles and the glory of Israel.

The Rev. Arthur O'Leary made the observation to a Protestant divine with whom he was holding a controversy on the existence of Purgatory: "He might go farther and fare worse."

Quinn—"Soul's friend" is often used for "spiritual director."

M. S.—"Sally in Our Alley" was written by Henry Carey and was greatly commended by no less a person than Addison.

During the Siege of Paris by the Prussians, 1871, the messages of anxious friends in England were printed in the London Times. By a process of photography the page was copied on a piece of paper, not much larger than a postage stamp, the letters being invisible to the naked eye. A number of these pieces were sent by carrier-pigeon into Paris. The process of photographing them to the original dimension then followed; they were copied and delivered to the person for whom they were intended.

P. O. S. T.—A two-cent stamp suffices for letters addressed to suburbs or suburban villages of Toronto, such as East Toronto, Leslieville, Deer Park, &c.

Piano.—You have probably had your piano too near the register. A slight tuner will put it into proper condition for you. The dry heat from hot air furnaces wrecks the piano beyond belief. Have your instrument tuned by the year, four times a year anyway. Do not stand it against an outside wall. Keep it closed, do not use the piano. R. dampness rusts the strings.

R.—Shandon Bells was written by Father Prout (Rev. Francis Mahony).

Quiz.—The Salve Regina was the earliest antiphon of the Blessed Virgin commonly recited in the Church.

POSTAGE.—Letters to members of the Dominion Parliament in Ottawa during the session go free. Letters to royalty or representatives of royalty are always free.

ENTERTAINMENT.—You will find a clergy list for Ontario in the Catholic Almanac of Ontario, published by the Sisters of the Precious Blood.

Books.—There are twenty-six thousand manuscripts preserved in the Vatican library, written in almost every Asiatic and European language.

CUSTOMS.—The Island of Lough Derg, the hermitage to which St. Patrick often retired during his mission in Ireland is called "St. Patrick's Purgatory." It is in Donegal. R. H. W.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Notwithstanding the palpable impropriety of it, that must have appeared to every farmer who has once made the mistake of not spreading manure, the loss of the water during the winter, this serious loss is incurred year after year by some who seem to learn nothing by costly errors. It might be permitted to draw out the manure from the yards if it were put in one large heap and manure the soil during the winter, but this is not the only method of doing so. When a man is his own worst enemy, he is usually willing to forgive and to forget. Death to those who die is always sudden to those who mourn is always premature. Statistics show that 10,000 people are killed by whiskey where one is killed by a mad dog. The best and most important part of a man's education is that which he gives himself. Most of our misfortunes are more avoidable than the combats of our friends upon them. Arminianism controversies do us good. A gentle statement of belief is all that is of use. For thirty years I have been a temperance man and too old to change. There is only one thing we are willing to have others share with us, and that is our opinion. Temperance is reason's girl and passion's bride. The strength of the soil and the formation of vines. The best argument for the Catholic Church is the Christian life led by so many millions of its members. The secret of success lies in knowing how to make use, not of what we have chosen, but what is forced upon us. He learns a wise lesson who learns that a willingness to lose with the right is the only sure way to permanent gain. Abusing the body and keeping it under are two very different things. The former is a great sin, the latter a constant duty. They who have never known prosperity can hardly be said to be unhappy, it is from the remembrance of joys we have lost that it is a source of affliction and pain. Lying is the meanest and most harmful vice to which human being can be addicted, whether he be a lawyer, newspaper reporter, or only a private individual. The man who neither sees, hears, nor practices in anything beyond his own immediate surroundings can know little beyond the narrow boundary of his own individuality—a very circumscribed sphere to live and work in. What makes drunkards? Strong drink. Who sells the drink? The publican. Who created the public house? The law. Who makes the law? The legislator. Who makes the people? The people. Who are the people? We are the people. The more we live before the world the less we live before God. The more the world's judgment is to us, the less is God's. The glare of the world's eye is angry and jealous, and it blinds us to the soft, persuasive, pleading look of the eye of God—Father God.

Seedsman should be compelled by law to sell their seeds on a guarantee. It is not difficult to insure this in every seed they sell. It may cost something to do this, but it is by no means an onerous expense. But, anyhow, the farmers should be protected in this way, as it is their right, on the principle that what is good for the goose is good for the gander.

There is but one course taken by the sap in trees and other plants. This is from the roots to the leaves. The sap is always flowing—during the growing season—on the stem where it is taken up by the roots to the leaves, where it is brought into contact with the atmosphere and changed in character, or, as may be said, digested and so changed as to become available nutriment for the plants. In the dormant season there is no current of the sap, but it is then changing in the cells of the leaves and the woody parts of the plant, and the starch of it forms sugar, which is the only nutriment of plants derived from the carbon of the air. During the winter the sap is being carried in sugar in the tree in such a quantity and under such tension that when the tree is tapped and an outlet is made for the sap under this pressure, it flows out either from the hole in the stem or from the end of a root cut for the purpose or even from the end of a branch. But it is not due to any current established in the tree, but to the fact that the sap cells are filled under pressure, possibly due to the increased temperature of the air at the time, so that when the sap flows out, it is not empty on a warm day after a cold night. That this is true is clearly proved by the fact that if the tree is cut down the sap overflows from the stump, if it is girdled the sap flows not only from the wound, but also goes to the leaves usually, or these will continue to grow all the summer living on the sap stored in the cells in the tree above the wound in the bark. Thus there is no fact known to us that can tend to show the existence of any current in the sap other than that from the roots to the leaves at any time. And thus the common impression that the sap flows downward in the Spring is unwarranted.

It is unquestionable that a vast expense is thrown upon farmers by the impurities in the seeds they buy. For instance, one buys a few bushels of wheat, and the seeds are light, or gassy or clover seeds, and the year after the wheat on the fields appear white with that noxious plant, the ox-eye daisy, whose root is perennial and whose flower, cut with the hay long before it is ripe, will mature in the barn and thus stock the whole farm. And indeed the whole neighborhood is given to the ox-eye daisy, which is a costly one at the best. This is due to the roots and carry them off the land, and put them in a road where they will have no chance to grow again. Other noxious weeds are brought on the land in this way, and farmers should be on their guard against the risk. It is a hard thing to say, but it is true, that the seedsman do not take the care they ought to prevent this injury. If a man sells milk that has one part too much of water in a hundred of it, he is heavily fined, and he is to be fined for a year to mourn over his misfortune, for it is not always his fault. But the seedsman do vastly more mischief than the worst of the milkmen, whose cheating is in cents, where the other is in scores of dollars.

Perseverance, friends, comes not by toll or art, but by the steady and the diligent. To the fountain in the speaker's heart Sends forth the streams which meet the ravish. Then work away for life, keep upon your track, And let the multitude may gaze and look, And let me think your stock of wisdom But all remain unmoved to touch the beard, To make men feel the only secret known, My worthy friend, is this, to have one of your own. —GORDON.

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DOMESTIC READING.

Sorrow is sent to teach us sympathy. Woman suffrage will bring less woman suffering. In the empire of thought there are many rulers. One grace draws another grace, and one vice another vice. Dare to do right because it is right and condemn wrong because it is wrong. A woman who is not proud of her sex is not a woman at all. When a man is his own worst enemy, he is usually willing to forgive and to forget. Death to those who die is always sudden to those who mourn is always premature. Statistics show that 10,000 people are killed by whiskey where one is killed by a mad dog. The best and most important part of a man's education is that which he gives himself. Most of our misfortunes are more avoidable than the combats of our friends upon them. Arminianism controversies do us good. A gentle statement of belief is all that is of use. For thirty years I have been a temperance man and too old to change. There is only one thing we are willing to have others share with us, and that is our opinion. Temperance is reason's girl and passion's bride. The strength of the soil and the formation of vines. The best argument for the Catholic Church is the Christian life led by so many millions of its members. The secret of success lies in knowing how to make use, not of what we have chosen, but what is forced upon us. He learns a wise lesson who learns that a willingness to lose with the right is the only sure way to permanent gain. Abusing the body and keeping it under are two very different things. The former is a great sin, the latter a constant duty. They who have never known prosperity can hardly be said to be unhappy, it is from the remembrance of joys we have lost that it is a source of affliction and pain. Lying is the meanest and most harmful vice to which human being can be addicted, whether he be a lawyer, newspaper reporter, or only a private individual. The man who neither sees, hears, nor practices in anything beyond his own immediate surroundings can know little beyond the narrow boundary of his own individuality—a very circumscribed sphere to live and work in. What makes drunkards? Strong drink. Who sells the drink? The publican. Who created the public house? The law. Who makes the law? The legislator. Who makes the people? The people. Who are the people? We are the people. The more we live before the world the less we live before God. The more the world's judgment is to us, the less is God's. The glare of the world's eye is angry and jealous, and it blinds us to the soft, persuasive, pleading look of the eye of God—Father God.

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FIRESIDE FUN.

A word with business men—settle. The more scandal is spread out the thicker it gets. "Thoughtful: Your money or your life?" "Shrewd Father: "Take both, but don't take the baby." "Teacher: "Have you learnt the Golden Rule, Tommy?" "Tommy: "Yes, it is to do to other people like they would do to you." "Visitor: "What is his peculiar form of insanity?" "Wanderer of Lunatic Asylum: "He thinks he can find the man who stole his umbrella." "Mazzy: "Blowser was just remarking to me that all his wives to his mother-in-law." "Gladly: "Yes, and I understood that all he has to do is to have his father."

"I made a promise—Doctor. "After this you ought to sleep like a baby." "Patient anxiously: "I hope you do not mean like my baby, doctor." "Tommaso: "What do the papers mean when they say 'con'?" "Gladly: "Con means 'to cheat.' It means that the writer of the article doesn't know what to say."

"I will work night and day to make you happy," he said. "No," she answered, thoughtfully, "don't do that. Just work during the day and stay at home at night." "Under the Mistletoe—Mr. Rickotts: "Some scientists say that kissing is dangerous." "Mistress: "I don't think so." "Rickotts: "It is likely to produce palpitation of the heart."

"Compulsory Goodness. Mr. Henry Peck (weakly): "I assure I have always tried to make you a good husband." Mrs. Henry Peck: "Bah! I have made you a good husband."

"Hotel Clerk: "We can give you all the comforts of home here." "Guest: "How do you mean?" "Hotel Clerk: "When I come to a hotel, I kin get home comforts at home."

"Bad Break: "Jack's new wife won't speak to me." "Tom: "Why not?" "I got confused at the wedding and tendered him my sympathy instead of my congratulations."

"Because a man who writes a play is a playwright, it doesn't necessarily follow that a bicycle editor is a wheelwright, and the wheelwright would make a good spokesman." "Lawful—Crimsonbeak: "Is pitching pennies considered lawful?" "Yes!" "Yes, I believe it is." "Well, I see a shop which has two Colongo fountains as attractions." "Certainly." "Well, why do they allow them to throw up a second?"

"Willing to experiment—She: "No, Ned, it wouldn't be judicious for you to marry until after you have had your salary increased." "He (pleadingly): "But two can live cheaper than one, you know, Nellie." "Yes, I know, that's what people say. As a matter of fact they have to."

"You cook, Mrs. Wardmore," said Peighnall, as he rose from the table after the Christmas repast, would be invaluable on board a man-of-war in time of battle." "She is a very able person, sir, I know; but why in that particular and unusual place?" "She would be invaluable on the battle-boards."

"A Continental professional bully persisted in challenging a man who was held to be timid and peaceable. Meeting him one day on a bridge he struck him in the face and said, 'There now! You must fight; there's nothing else for you.' The insult can only be wiped out by a fight." "The man, who was a friend, replied the lover of peace, quite calmly, 'this insult is much sooner washed out with water,' and so saying he seized his opponent and threw him over the parapet."

For Consumption on the Premises.—The Rev. Father Mackenzie, I was many ways a remarkable man. A great many good stories are told of him. He was hearing on one occasion the celebrated Morley Puncheon, who was a most flowery and eloquent preacher. On retiring Mr. Mackenzie met a lady acquaintance, and asked her, "How do you like Mr. Puncheon?" "I am disappointed," said the lady; "I could not get anything to take away with me." "Oh, dear!" exclaimed Peter; "what did you expect? Such sermons as the one you have heard are intended to be consumed on the premises."

"Wanting for the summer a cottage for a small family, with good drainage." "Lost, near Highgate archway, an umbrella with a bent rib and bone handle." "Widow in comfortable circumstances wishes to marry two sons." "Wanted, good boys for painting." "To be done, the ship ran against a bank, and the thrills burst the preacher showed, 'What shall we do?' 'God knows, cried an old sailor, 'for you are going starry foremast.'"

Heart Disease of Fifty Years' Standing Absolutely Cured by Dr. Anze's Care for the Heart—The Great Life-saving Remedy Gives Relief in Thirty Minutes. Thomas Peaty, Esq., Aylmer, Que.: "I have been troubled for about fifty years with heart complaint. At times the pain was so severe that I was unable to attend to business. The slightest exertion proved very fatiguing, and necessitated taking rest. I tried Dr. Anze's Care for the Heart, and obtained immediate relief. I have now taken four bottles of the remedy, and am entirely free from every symptom of heart disease. I hope this statement may induce other sufferers to give this most valuable remedy a trial."

A New Remedy for Rheumatism Released from Fort. McKeefe, Ontario. Mr. John Kock, hotel keeper, New Hamburg, Ont.: "I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. The last attack commenced last winter, and kept me in the house four months. I obtained relief of South American Rheumatism Cure completely cured me. Had I secured the remedy when I first contracted rheumatism it would have saved me a great deal of suffering. If you suffer from rheumatism or neuralgia do not delay, but try South American Rheumatism Cure now. It will relieve in a few hours and cure radically in a few days."

A True Story. "Mamma, do you like stories?" "I like true ones, my child." "Shall I tell you a true one?" "Yes." "But you might not like it." "Oh, yes, I should, if you told." "But it is quite short. Well, once upon a time there was a water-bottle." "Yes, go on." "And yesterday I broke it, but I'll never, ooh, ooh, do it again."

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Little Ethel had run across the road to make her usual call upon Aunt Jennie, and stopped suddenly in the kitchen, exclaiming: "Oh, my! I smell apples, auntie!" "I should think you might, dear, there is a pan of parings." "But, auntie, I smell whole apples!" —Youth's Companion.

THE KING OF BIRDS. We cannot bear understand why the golden pheasant has been entitled the "King of Birds" than when we see him swooping round on outstretched wings soaring into space. It is, indeed, an awe-inspiring sight. A great dark bird, fully six feet across the wing, suddenly appears above, and with a match of his not perceptible movement of the outstretched wings, he soars round and round in great circles. Higher and higher he mounts, and smaller and smaller he appears to grow, until he seems no bigger than a sparrow, and then we see nothing but a black dot, which itself disappears, though barely ten minutes ago—the bird's great shadow fairly startled us. Knowledge.

CHATS WITH THE CHILDREN.

IN THE DEEP SEA.

A further instalment of letters written from Sumoa by Robert Louis Stevenson to his ward are printed in the February St. Nicholas. Following is an extract from the first letter, written on receipt of the other day something that I thought would interest you as a letter rather than as a story. You know that the fishes that we see, and catch, go only a certain way down into the sea. How far a certain depth there is to live at. The water is as empty as the air is above a certain height. Even the shells of dead fishes that come down there are crushed into nothing by the huge weight of the water. Lower still, in the places where the sea is profoundly deep, it appears that life begins again. People fish up in dredging buckets loose rags and tatters of creatures that hang together all right down there with the great weight holding them in one, but come all to pieces as they are hauled up. Just what they look like just what they are I don't know, but I have seen them in the very bottom of the deep sea, and cannot see them up except in tatters.

It must be pretty dark where they live, and there are no plants, and no fish come down there, or drowned sailors either, from the upper part, because these are all washed to pieces by the great weight long before they get so far, or else come to a place where the water is so hot that I dare say a cannon sometimes comes careering solemnly down and circling about like a dead leaf or thistle-down; and then the ragged fellows go and play about as far as they can from their noisier, and their iron houses, and perhaps go inside and sleep, and perhaps dream of it all like their letters.

Of course you know a cannon down there would be quite light. Even in shallow water, where men go down with a diving dress, they grow so light that they have to be weighed down with their gear, and have their boots loaded with twenty pounds of lead—as I know to my sorrow. And with all this, and the helmet, which is heavy enough of itself as any one up here in the thin air, they are carried about like balloons, and have to take every kind of care not to be upset and stood upon their heads. I went down once in the dress, and speak from experience. But if you could get down for a moment where the water is so hot that it is a tight piece, suppose the water not to crush us (which it would), we should pitch about in every kind of direction; every step we took would carry us as far as that, and we should be as light as a feather, and we should keep flying head over heels, and top over bottom, like the liveliest clown in the world.

PHILOSOPHY AND STRAIGHTENERS. The late Eugene Field, who wrote beautiful verses about childhood and domestic life, spent the greater part of his life in poverty—a fact which did not, however, weigh heavily upon him. He always spoke of his poverty as if it were a good and welcome thing.

As a result of his poverty, Mr. J. Barry, tells a story of meeting Field once at a very well-supplied table in a hospitable house where both were guests. Some delicious strawberries were passed around. They were out of season, and Field looked at them with admiration and said to the waiter, "I don't want about them, but declined to eat any."

"But, Mr. Field," the lady asked, "don't you like strawberries?" "Oh, yes," he answered. "Then why don't you eat some?" "I'm afraid," said the pool, "that they are not in season."

"This remark indicates that he was a philosopher as well as a poet.—Youth's Companion.

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Woman's Realm.

MAKE THE HOME A BLESSING.

The Love of Children is Innate in the Heart of every True Man and Woman.

All that is beautiful and lovely in woman finds its climax in motherhood. How often we find among our American women that longing for the prattling voice, the idol of their waiting hearts. It is a natural instinct, this yearning of the heart for offspring; yet the wife hesitates to talk with the family physician on this delicate subject. A good way to do is to send for a medical book on "Woman and Her Diseases," (163 pages) sent, sealed in a plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps, for postage, if you address the W. L. Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The reflections of a married woman are not pleasant if she be delicate, run-down, or debilitated. She feels "sprayed out." Her smile and her good spirits have taken flight. It worries her husband as well as herself.

This is the time to build up her strength and cure those weaknesses or ailments which are the cause of her trouble. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, brings refreshing sleep, and restores perfect health and strength.

It is a safe, reliable agent, an invigorating tonic and nerve which cures all those disorders, weaknesses and derangements incident to womanhood.

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J. NOLAN, Agent.

MONUMENTS.

D. McINTOSH & SONS Manufacturers and Importers of Granite and Marble Monuments, Mural Tablets, Fonts, Etc., 624 Yonge st., opposite Matland at. —Telephone 4349.—

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

Table with columns for destination (G. T. R. East, G. T. R. West, N. and N. B., C. V. R., G. W. R., U. S. N. Y., U. S. West States) and times for closing (Close, a.m., p.m., Dues, a.m., p.m.).

English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 9:30

AND THE THIRD TIME.

CHARLES SATURDAY JOURNAL.

Charlie," said Mrs. Charles Lawrence, joyfully, "Helen writes that she will be here this evening—so then our party will be complete."

amongst her captives, and, to do him justice, would have been equally enslaved had Helen been a penniless dependent. Her bright, gracious manner and quick intelligence for either sex, won all hearts, and there was a triumphant "I told you so" about Mrs. Lawrence as she gave the signal for the ladies' departure.

was talking about the diamonds; so, they are safe round my neck. If they make you nervous I will send them away. Go back to bed, dear; you are shivering with cold. There has been nothing wrong with me, and you are a sad little goose to be so frightened of a nightmare."

Lettie crept back to bed, wondering at the undefined feeling of terror that still possessed her, and made her afraid to close her eyes until daylight glimmered through the blinds.

night. The moon had not set, and she could see clearly. Presently she heard the sound of wheels, and the dogcart with Lambert driving it, came out of the yard. He lashed the horse furiously, and it sprang forth into the shafts, and broke into a gallop. His face showed white and ghastly in the moonlight.

Cardinal Manning. The Reconciliation with Mr. Gladstone Over the Home Rule Policy. Mr. Parcell's life of Cardinal Manning has just been issued. One of the most interesting portions of the work is that dealing with the reconciliation of the Cardinal and Mr. Gladstone in consequence of the latter adopting the policy of Home Rule.

Before the meal was concluded most of the guests, male and female, were ready to own that Miss Greville's charms had not been overrated, whatever her fortune might have been.

Why, Letty, my darling, I thought you had lost all those nervous terrors long ago. What could have frightened you so? You are tired, dear, and over-excited. Perhaps it

was talking about the diamonds; so, they are safe round my neck. If they make you nervous I will send them away. Go back to bed, dear; you are shivering with cold.

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SIR H. ROBINSON.

The Man of the Hour in South Africa.

An Irishman and a Home Ruler. Mr. Chamberlain's Emancipation Bill and the Imperial Federation.

Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill Q.C., M.P., has one of his timely and racy articles in The Freeman's Journal on Sir Hercules Robinson, High Commissioner and Governor, and unquestionably, "the man of the hour" in South Africa.

Sir Hercules Robinson he tells us is "Irish to the Irish; he enjoys the distinction of having been made the object more than once of Mr. Chamberlain's animosity in the House of Commons, and finally Sir Hercules."

In a sturdy, determined, and publicly declared Irish Home Ruler. At a meeting in Cape Town many a year ago he gave evidence of the faith that was in him, and stated in words that are not forgotten either by friend or foe, as he hailed his colours to the mast. "The first step towards Imperial Federation must be the concession of Home Rule to Ireland."

He is named after his great grandfather, who, like him was an Irish gentleman, like him was a member of the Privy Council. Like him was created a Baronet and, like him, possessed the respect and confidence of the people. The Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrisht, Bart. who sat for forty years in the Irish House of Commons, and was the intimate and lifelong friend and colleague of Henry Grattan. Sir Hercules, Grattan, and Flood were the principal contributors to the independence of the political passions of the disgraceful administration of the Irish Government in the Vicereignty of the Marquis Townshend. He will, however, be best remembered as the man who advocated and obtained a partial relaxation of that atrocious Penal Code which oppressed the Catholic population of Ireland and rendered their serfs without property, education, or influence in their own land, the very exercise of their religion being subject to the penalty of death.

At the present time when the future of Ireland is so keenly discussed, it will be of interest to know that one of the last letters ever written by Edmund Burke was on that subject, and was addressed to his old friend, Sir Hercules Langrisht.

Langrisht lived to a considerable age, and was beloved by all who knew him. "In 1810," says the younger Grattan, "I accompanied Mr. Grattan to see him. He was then approaching seventy-eight, but full of mirth and humor. 'Come,' said he, 'I must have a Henry Grattan on either side, and sitting down between us he referred to times past, when Flood, Burgh, Daly, E. Malone, and Mr. Grattan used to meet and debate in political convalescence. He shortly afterwards died, and Henry Grattan, who survived him by a decade, wrote some lines in his memory, of which I may quote the following:—

Sank in the grave, what varied powers we see; How many pleasant thoughts have died with thee. He loved his country and he loved her laws, He drew his pen in Freedom's sacred cause, He sang his country's glances or her wrongs; Love touched his heart, and love inspired his songs.

The great-grandfather of Sir Hercules was Justice of the Irish Court of King's Bench from 1768 to 1787 and is remembered for a famous passage at arms with Curran, then a young man, who was arguing a case before him.

Curran observed that he had consulted all his law books, whereupon the "judicial" said: "I suspect that your law library is rather contracted." Curran instantly assailed the man who in a moment of thoughtlessness had converted the judicial bench into a coward's castle. "It is very true, my lord, that I am poor, and the circumstances of my father and my library. My books are not numerous, but they are select, and, I hope, have been perused with proper disposition. I have prepared myself for this high profession rather by the study of a few good books than by the composition of a great many bad ones. I am not ashamed of my poverty, but I should of my occupation could I attempt to acquire it by any other means. If I rise not to rank I shall at least be honest, and should I ever cease to be so, many an example shows me that an ill-acquired elevation by making me the more contemptible would only make me the more universally and the more notoriously contemptible.

Sir Hercules Robinson's grandfather was an Irish Protestant rector, and his father was an admiral who filled the office of High Sheriff for Westmeath in 1824. Sir Hercules was born in 1824. After spending a short time in the army he entered the civil service. He married a daughter of Lord Valentia. He has been successively governor of one of the West India Islands, Hong Kong, New Zealand, New South Wales and the Cape. On his reappointment to the Governorship of the Cape, and the High Commissioner of South Africa following him:

The reappointment of Sir H. Robinson as Governor of this colony is one of those generous blunders in the administration of South African affairs which are from time to time committed by English statesmen.—(Times, March 28, 1895).

Mr. MacNeill quotes the debate in the House on March 28, 1895 when Sir Hercules was bitterly attacked by Mr. Chamberlain. Commenting upon this MacNeill adds:

"When Mr. Chamberlain attacked Sir Hercules Robinson, the gentleman who then represented the Tory interest in the City of Oxford was alive and well. He died suddenly a day or two afterwards. The Oxford Tories chose as their

candidate Viscount Valentia, who won the seat, after an exciting contest. Viscount Valentia is a nephew by marriage of Sir Hercules Robinson, who appointed Mr. Chamberlain attacked in the interest of public morality. The historian of the future—misguided man—might, perhaps, surmise that an evanescent personal attack by a Liberal Unionist leader, who, notwithstanding his dangerous Home Rule errors was admittedly the most distinguished public servant, might not conduce to what poor Lord Randolph Churchill used to term "the union of the Unionist Party." We are, of course, who know Mr. Chamberlain, certain that no such mundane considerations could tempt him to "swerve from the narrow path of public duty."

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER, Jan. 21.—The death took place on Sunday last of Miss Mary Catherine McDonnell, daughter of John McDonnell, of the deceased. The deceased was confined to her bed for a few months, and bore her illness with Christian fortitude and resignation. She had a kind disposition and was beloved by all acquaintances. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning at St. Peter's Cathedral, thence to the burying ground, and was largely attended. The pall-bearers were A. McDonnell, S. Cassidy, Jas. McNeill, J. McDonnell, J. Routhier and D. Kennedy. R. I. P.

MRS. ELLEN MAGUIRE. The death of Mrs. Ellen Maguire, of only two weeks, there died on Wednesday, Jan. 22nd, at her late residence, 200 Sherbourne street, Mrs. Ellen Maguire, relict of the late John Maguire, a resident of Toronto for nearly fifty years.

She was born in Tempo, near Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1831. Emigrated to this country in 1840, the year of the great famine. After a voyage of nearly six weeks she landed in Quebec, remaining there for nearly a year and a half, leaving in the Fall of 1841 for Multry York, where she arrived after a long and tedious journey by boat and stage.

She was present at the turning of the first sod of the old Northern Railway. About two weeks ago she was taken ill with rheumatism, whence she lingered until Wednesday, the 22nd, when she died at this work. R. I. P.

MR. JOHN SWEENEY. We regret to announce the death on Tuesday morning of Mr. John Sweeney, 62 Sherbourne street, Toronto. Mr. Sweeney leaves a wife and two children; and what increases the sadness of his death is that the family were mourning the death of their daughter, a member of the Sodality of St. Michael's parish, only two weeks ago. Mr. Sweeney passed peacefully away fortified by all the rites of the Church. R. I. P.

HAMILTON NEWS.

At St. Mary's Cathedral Hamilton on Sunday morning financial statements of revenue received during the past year were read. The rector, Rev. Mr. McEvay, preached at high mass, his text being a portion of the seventh commandment, which, he said, compels all to pay the lawful debts. In the course of his remarks Rev. Mr. McEvay stated that the past year had been a prosperous one, both in regard to the cathedral and the three other Catholic parishes of the city. Many important improvements had been made in the church property and the charitable institutions under their direction.

During the year \$6,180.00 had been subscribed towards the building fund of St. Mary's presbytery, on which still a considerable amount remains to be paid. Of the church property the Bishop gave the largest sum, heading the list with \$600. Towards the furnishing of the presbytery the Catholic ladies of the city generously contributed \$600.25. The semi-annual collection at Christmas for the support of the cathedral staff amounted to \$9,950.00. Of this sum the heads of families gave \$690; single ladies, \$108.60; single men, \$189.50, and friends, \$12.50. Contributions for the support of young men studying for the priesthood amounted to \$100.75. Members of cathedral parish assisted in the erection of a new presbytery church by giving \$691 to the building fund.

To the Holy Sepulchre cemetery fund St. Mary's parish gave, by special collection, \$142.50; St. Patrick's parish, \$111.08; St. Lawrence's, \$90, and St. Joseph's, \$15.60. The receipts, including the collection, amounted to \$1,046.66, and the expenditure to \$975.19, leaving a balance of \$70.46. This fund is for the maintenance and beautifying of the cemetery. The officers of the committee are: Donald Smith, chairman; J. Morion, secretary, and Rev. F. P. McEvay, treasurer.

Among the many societies connected with the church there are none that they were more proud of than the St. Vincent de Paul society. It is truly fulfilling Christ's command of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, caring for the widow and the orphan. The receipts of this society for the past year amounted to \$1,328.18, and of this \$401.80 was paid for wood and coal; \$191.47, for groceries and provisions; \$96.14, for bread and flour; \$68.25, for house rent; \$15.50, for boots and shoes; \$27 for funeral expenses; \$11.64, for stationery and printing \$5, for railway fare for poor strangers. The total expenditure amounted to \$907.82, leaving a balance of \$420.36, which is equally divided among St. Mary's, St. Patrick's, and St. Lawrence's branches of the society. The board of directors consists of the chaplain, Rev. Mr. McEvay; Henry Arland, president, Mr. Best, secretary; and P. J. Kelly, treasurer.

In connection with his discourse, Rev. Mr. McEvay thanked all who had contributed to the various collections. He hoped that during the present year the debt on the cathedral and the presbytery would be wiped out. As a means of accomplishing this he suggested that each member of the congregation give at least one day's pay out of every month's wages he earns during the year.

THE COUGHING and whoezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and to others. Dr. Thomas' Emulsion Oil of Cod Liver is entirely, safely and speedily, and is a benign remedy for lameness, sores, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

IRISH DISSENSIONS.

Letter from Mr. Gladstone.

Derry, Jan. 13.

The following is the text of Mr. Gladstone's letter in reply to a Catholic gentleman in Derry who placed the municipal inequalities of his co-religionists in Londonderry before him:—"Dear Sir,—I view with regret and sympathy the state of municipal matters at Londonderry; but my engagements disable me from giving the case the attention it deserves, and I fear that Irish affairs are not likely to prosper so long as the deplorable dissensions in the Irish Parliamentary Party are so far compounded as to restore it to what was once its administrative efficiency—I remain dear sir, your obedient servant, W. G. GLADSTONE."

BISHOP OF PETERBORO'.

Will Arrive Home Feb 6—Catholic Societies will Tender him a Welcome.

Peterboro', Jan. 27.—His Lordship Bishop O'Connor will reach New York on his return home from Italy on Monday, February 8th, and will probably arrive in Peterborough on the 6th. He sailed from Naples on Thursday last.

It is proposed to tender his Lordship a reception by the different Catholic societies and the congregation on his arrival in Peterborough. A committee has been appointed to look after the matter.

Peterborough Weddings.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Cathedral Peterboro' was the scene of four weddings on the 21st.

At 6.30 o'clock Mr. Francis Goselin, bachelor, George St., was united in matrimony by Archdeacon Oasey with Miss Drigdet Maher, daughter of Mr. Denis Maher.

At seven o'clock Rev. Father Scollard performed the ceremony which made Mr. John King and Miss Mary McDonnell man and wife.

An event in which much interest was centered was the marriage of Mr. Thos. Lane, of the Auburn Woollen company, and Miss Katie Hickey, daughter of Mr. John Hickey, Emily. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock and was celebrated by Rev. Father Scanlan.

Mr. Robt. Heffernan and Miss Lena Powers, of Otonabee, were married at nine o'clock by Rev. Father Fitzpatrick.

Peterborough Catholic Association.

A good sized audience attended the regular fortnightly entertainment in the Catholic Association rooms on the 20th, when a first class entertainment was presented with Secretary Keogh in the chair. Messrs. Talbot and Hickey appeared in two well rendered instrumental duets, while the humorous reading of Mr. Ames proved a decided treat. Mr. G. K. Martin in two baritone solos created a very favorable impression, as did also Mr. Costello in his well executed vocal number. Miss Lily Simons in her recitation, "How he saved St. Michael's," won for herself a place amongst the best local elocutionists of the day.

The Late Mr. Heffernan.

The City Council has passed the following resolution of condolence:

Moved by Ald. Hower and Coffee: That where the members of the Council of the corporation of the City of Guelph have heard with sincere regret of the death of Thomas A. Heffernan, Esq., late Collector of Customs for many years, and at the time of his death in Guelph.

The Council desire to place on record its appreciation of the life work of the late Thomas A. Heffernan. For many years he was a valued member of this Council, and as a representative of the city, and a citizen, was always ready to do anything in his power to promote the best interests of the city. The ready cheerfulness with which he always assisted in advancing every good work and especially his charity and kindness in doing everything to assist any of our citizens who required help was well known to the people of Guelph. His office duties were much appreciated by his fellow citizens of the city. The Council further deeply sympathize with his widow and family in the loss which they have sustained by the death of a devoted and loving husband and a kind and gentle father. That a copy of this resolution be suitably engrossed, signed by the Mayor and City Clerk, under the seal of the corporation, and forwarded to Mrs. Heffernan.

LATEST MARKETS.

Markets are practically unchanged. FARMERS MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Hay, Straw, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Beef, Pork, and Lamb.



A Cheap Life Saver.

FOR A MAN OF BUSINESS, N. Y., July, 1893. I was afflicted with nervousness for twelve years and had no relief from any of the remedies I had used...

May God Bless It.

BRILLIANT, N. Y., July, 1893. I suffered eight or nine years from nervousness and was cured of it by KATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC...

FREE A valuable book on Nervous Diseases...

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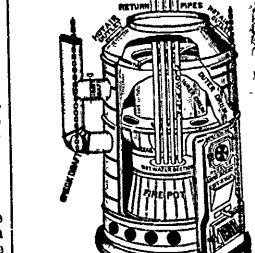
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ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST MEN AND THE BEST WOMEN AND THE BEST MATERIALS CAN MAKE THEM. WE SHIP THEM BY EXPRESS TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION. BIRTH AND ANNUAL GUARANTEED.

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