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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. V.-No. 4.

#### TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUAL

<sup>\*</sup> 28, 1897.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OF PENANCE.

A Sermon by His Grace the Archbished for Toronto In the Church of the Lady of Lourdes.

Revented row The Reviews.

As the last Mass, which was said by the rector. Here, James Walth, in the Interiol of the Lady of Lourdes on Sunday lest. His Grace the Archbished of Toronto, preached on the Sacramost of Fenance. After existing the above of Toronto, preached on the Sacramost of Fenance. After existing the church of Just Lady of Lourdes on Sunday lest. His Grace to the Archandor of Toronto, preached on the Sacramost of Fenance. After existing the work of the Church of Just Lady of Lourdes on Sunday lest. His Grace to the Church of District and drive inflance of the Church was busy in celebrating the mystery of the birth act divine inflancy of our Lord Josus Christ. Under her guidance won carbon the stable of Hechalchau with the shepherde and adored the new too contend the stable of Hechalchau with the shepherde and adored the new Lord of Lady and the Sacramost of Lady and the Sacramost with His times of Lady and the Sacramost with His times of Lady and the Sacramost with His times and adored Him, offering Him the learnest treasures they possessed. We have seen Jossa when He was twelved parts old going up into foresalem: and in this days negotial with the parts of the Lady and the Sacramost with His times and adored Him, offering Him the learnest treasures they possessed. We have seen Jossa when He was twelved parts old going up into foresalem: and in this days negotial with the same form the dark clouds in the lower of the Him the learnest treasures they possessed with the same form the dark clouds in the lower of the Sacramost with His times and the lady to the lady of the Sacramost with His times and the lady to the lady the same and adored Him, offering Him the learnest treasures they possessed with the same form the dark clouds in the lower of the same and adored Him, offering Him the learnest treasures they possessed with the same for the same and adored Him, offering Him the learnest treasures th brought hope to the afflicted, the humble and the obscure once of carth. Never had they heard such teaching before. The great and the proud were not among those who followed Him down the mountain side. The phariscos were not here. But the crowd was there, the rulltitude—the people. And their heart's went out to the teaching of the Son of God. Now it was proper that the new Teacher of mankind should confirm His teaching by a nairacle—This is what cocurred. Apart from the crowd stood a silent figure. It was the figure of a loper. The loper was under the ban, excomnumicated from all intercourse with his fellow-men according to the law of Moses. Not permitted to enter the houses the loper ate the food intended for him in an obscure spot where his breath should not contaminate the air breathed by other men. Such was the loper who saw Jeaus coming down the mountainside. The creature that had been born into social excommunication now saw himself in presence of the King of the World. And if those will thou caust make me clean. On the world of the Wing. Lord if those will thou caust make me clean. On the world were all the world will be contained the world. And if those will thou caust make me clean. On the world were all the world was a such that the world was the strength of the World. And if those will thou caust make me clean. No more shall his breath fester on the Alicest in that great multitude. Was his said of Jesus no more than a miracular, a higher truth near thous a tively figure of the desolation and loathsome uses the loady of the victim with ulcers, paralyzing the limbs, putrifying the heath; and forcy of intercourse with food. St. Paul asys: the who committs and entire that in our and loathsome in the sight of God. As bodily leprosy entailed excommunication from the walks and intercourse of men, so the loprosy of the sonl paralyzes and custores it is now as a sweet as the soul in a state of sin. Leproy covering the beady and loathsome means and ancident and indefer times and the life that is proper to the

#### A SODALITY JUBILEE.

Impressive Celebration at the Ca-thedral

A feature of the week just ended of much local significance was the celebration at the Leorette Academy, Bond street, of the 25th anniversary of the formation of a society, the simple statement of whose aims makes any extended panegyric unnecessary. A sodulity of Catholic women, dating from the carly seventies, represents an miluouce here in Toronto of more than ordinary account: and one which commands the sympathy and calls-for the grateful and admiring support of overy true Catholic m the city to day. A retrospect of five and twenty years recalls to the Catholic Torontonian a series of hardships and viciositudes set off with as many and as varied heroisms. The Sodality in question has a brave record of both
Founded by the zealous Father Jamos, was later rewarded with the purple.

of both

Pounded by the zealous Father James,
who was later rowarded with the purple,
as a sodality for self-improvement for
girls who had had but little or no instruction, it soon evolved from the
clastic which begins at home into the
solicitate for the needer neighbor,
which is the underlying grinciple of all
ched directions of the state of the selfcities of the self-improvement for
little is discourable. At this stage, under
the direction of the state improvement for
laurent, it was the most of the state
source of the state improvement of the
laurent is of the state improvement of
laurent is of the state in the contact
laurent is of the cardine of the catended organisation in the
sonal surveillance of Catholic working
girls were perhaps the most important. In those days churches
were far between, and priests not
very numerous, so that the field for such
truly Christian vigilance was no amall
one in a city like Toronto: and there
must be many who can recall writh
gratitude to day, the kindly services
they received in the hospitals, or
amongst the perils a 'd discouragement
of domestic employment, from the site
mumbers of this worthy sodality. Latterly,
the society has vestricted its labour
to the making and providing of clothes
for the poor—always an urgens charity,
but under the present social conditions
porhaps the most importunate of any.
The meetings are held three times a
week at the Lorette Academy, Bond st
under whose roof the good work has
been furthered by successive superiors,
and stimulated by the personal co-operation of dovoted nuns. All who know
anything of this many-sided institution,
are familiar with the whirt of its charity
sewing machines, and the files of needly
and relieved applicants that hear and
out of its doors at all hours of the day.
Their meeting of the standy and sincere
picty, as

Preedeut; Miss K. Hamilton, Miss M. Cayac, troligious), Miss N. O'Hearn, Preedeut; Miss K. Hamilton, Miss M. Cayac, troligious), Miss N. O'Hearn, At this time the meetings were held in the little chapel adjoining the Palaco grounds; the following of the season of the

diction of the Blessed Sarrament Father Ilyan welcomed the sodalists to the Cathedral parish. In announcing lie collection for the benefit of the sodalist Father Ilyan paid an eloquest tribute to the Archibishop who he said had that oversing given \$25 to hely on the good work.

The Archibishop then addressed the cougeration in his paternal manner. He briefly reviewed the history of the sodality from the time of Bishop Jamos, and said the jubilee celebration reflects credit not only upon the present mem.

bore and managers but upon the manifold all past members and patronone of the great troubles with societies is that the early enthusiasm felt in the work so often gives place to indifference and apathy. This society undicates its triumphant perseverance. It is in a healther state as regards activity and numbers now than ever befort. The Archbishopspoke at some length on the prayers of the conclusion he asked the prayers of the conclusion he asked the prayers of the conclusion he asked the prayers of the Calm.

The Boundiction of the Blessed Sacramont was given by Vicar-General McCann.

### RELIGIOUS ART.

ecture by Bor, Father Bjan on the Works of

"Fra Angelico."

Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St
Michael's Cathedral, lectured before the Women's Art Association of Canada, on Tuesday atternoon, his subject being "Fra Angolico." The lecture was given in the exhibition rooms of the association, Canada Life Building. The chair was occupied by Rev. Provest Wolch, of Thinky Lowershy, and Jion. W. Anan Capital Sease beside the chairman and the Capital Sease beside the chairman of the Capital Sease beside the chairman of the Capital Sease beside the chairman of the Capital Sease and the Art of Thinky Lower and a religious, as an actist and a man and a religious, as an actist and a man and a religious, as an actist and a man and a religious, as an actist and a man and a religious, as an actist and a religious, as a religious, and the sample of study, of activity and self-sacrifice, it is the inner life, separated from the world, and thus a forced study, of activity and self-sacrifice, it is the inner life, separated from the world, and thus as a religious, and the self-sacrifice, and the self-sacrifice, and the self-sacrifice, and the self-sacrifice, it is the consecration of one s talents entirely to God. Mark the influence of this life, and the self-sacrifice, and the religious and the reli



## FATHER SMALL.

On Sunday morning last Father Patrick Ambrose Smell a well known young priest, whose ministry had only been begun in the Cathotral parish of this his native city, succumbed to a protracted illness. Great sorrow was felt among the Catholic residents of Toronto when the sad event was amounced at the the Catholic residents of Toronto when the sad event was announced at the morning Masses in all the churches. At the Cathedral Rev. Father Ryan, the rector. made a touching reference to the decessed priest when asking the prayers of the congregation for the repose of his soul. Father Small was the son of Mr. Peter Small, a prominent resident of Toronto. Family councetion, college friendships, and the short period during which he was attached to the Cathedral all combined to endear him to a large circle of acquaintances. He was a man of kind and gentle manners and of singular piety and fervor in his sacred calling. He was held in the highest esteem by his Archbishop and the elergy of the city and dicesse. Soldom do the circumstances of death, even in the ranks of the clergy, cooke more tender sympathy than was shown to Father Small from the time when it became known his health could not be restored. All this sympathy goes out now towards the parents in the loss of a son whose young life was full of promise in the pricashood.

The late Father Small was born on September 18, 1871, so that he was in his 26th year. His education was received at St. Michael's College, and afformed the strength of the control. The made three years and the strength of the control of th

"Mother! my heart is ready!"

"Thy youth comes back to me
And the mimic mass of childhood's day
In vision: light is see
The morning prayer thou wert wont to
say
Again in fancy I hear
And the lisping hymn you used to sing
To 'mother Mary Dear."

To 'mother Many Dear,' "
Mother! My heart is ready!"
"My son to Our Lord above,
A gift take thou from earth below,
A gift of a mother's love.
Freely He gave, and freely I
Roturn the gift again.
The toget of Faith outweighing all.
The woe of a mother's pain."
Axo

#### Musical Vespers at St. Peter's

Musical Vespers at St. Peter's.

On Sunday ovening, January 24th, Grand Musical Vespers were given at St Peter's Church, Bathurst street, and a charity sermon preached by Rev. Father Ryav, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral. Taking for his text the first wree of Pealim 41, "Blessed is he that understanded the needy and poor," the preacher proceeded to show that the prostlem of dealing with the poor whilst seemingly easy is in reality very difficult. He stated first the method of those who ignored the supernatural altogether looking on men merely from the animal standpoint and showed its insufficiency. He then deaft with the efforts of those who profess Christianity of an indefinite kind, and showed how that too fails in the presence of severe tests. Finally he draw a beautiful picture of Catholic charity, based on the grand foundation of the Real Presence of Jesus Christ on the Altar, and drawing therefrom strength to face powerly and disease in their most repulsive and dangerous forms. Though full of profound thought the sermon was no clear and easy in its language that the large congregation followed it with the greatest pleasure.

The singing of the choir was excellent; and the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Peter's parish, in whose behalf the Vespers and sermon were given, had every reason to be pleased with the results from a financial as from overy other standpoint.

Annual Banquetat St. Michael's Palace

Annual Banquet at St. Michael's Palace
The annual banquet of the choir and the
collectors of St. Michael's Cathedral, took
place in the Palace on Wednesday evening
sat. Rev. Father Ryan occupied the chair
and several visiting priests were present.
After the guests had done full justice to the
many good things provided for them, an excellent programme of sough and speeches
followed. Father Ryan in an eloquest and
the collectory for their valuable services and
their punctuality during the past year. He
was replied to by Father Rohleder, Mr.
Lemaitre, Mr. M. Macnamara and others,
Rev. Dr. Finnery, of St. Thomas, was
called upon for a speech and treated the
gathering to an admirable address replete
with wit and anectote. Selections of vocai
music by Mase. Croty. Jins Efficiet, Miss A.
Foley, Miss T. Finnesque, Mr. F. Rossin,
Mr. M. Stack and Pather Bohleder consisbuted greatly to the evening a enjoyment.

#### Beath of Father Beaudry.

Rov. Father Beaudry, paster of the French congregation at Keesville, N. Y. died at Dr. Brodeur's bospital, Montreal on Sunday after a short illness. Father Beaudry was born at Chambly, Que.

#### Catholic Truth Society.

His Grace the Archbishop of Torwill lecture in St. Patrick's Church this (Thursday) evening under auspices of the Catholic Truth Soci A raport of the lecture will appear the sext issue of True Ruchtsus.

in Merry. The Health of the Pope. Cardinal Yanghan and Mr. Baltour's Aducation Policy.

At the annual meeting of the Irish Temperance I sague the annual report stated that from statusties given in connection with the Police Court mission 5.td? men and 2.295 women wentharged in the Belfast Court with various (fiences, and of these % percent, were the direct result of strong drink 1.450 were persuaded to sign the pledge.

A very large and representative meeting of ladies, called together by the Lady Mayoress. La been held in Belfast, when committees were appointed to act in concert with the existing general and executive committees in charge of the undertaking for the erection of the proposed Royal Victoria Hospital.

Cera.

Martin Murphy, a vouth aged four-teen years, who has completed a term of seven days' imprisonment for treepass the excited farm of Mr. Daly, at

Martin Murphy, a vouth aged four-teen years who has completed a term of seven days imprisonment for trespass on the evicted farm of Mr. Daly, at Dunmahon, near Glauworth, has been released from Cork Jail.

A dispute has existed in Cork for some time in the Hebrew community in that city, as a result of which a synagogue situated in the South Ter-race was raided and the furniture carried off. It was due to the ap-pointment of an officer of the syna-gogue who did not meet with the approval of a considerable body of worshipper.

approval of a considerable body of wershippers.

An exciting occurrence took place in Youghal Bay on Sunday, January 9. Twe brothers named Patrick and Thomas Mangan approached a schoon re which was making for the harbor, when their boat capsized. The crew of another pilot boat, who pulled a mile in hot haste, resched them just in time to save the men.

At the Kilrush Petty Sessions a young man named Pat Browne, who has taken the farm from which Mrs. Madigan has been evicted, summoned a weman named Mary Garvey for the treepass of three goats on his holding Becwine appeared in court protected by two members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and on being sworn, stated he found this woman's three goats treepassing on his farm.

Defendant—Ah, Mr. Culligan, since took that farm from which poor Mrs. Madigan was evicted, he would not let the birds of the air to rest upon it (roars of laughter).

Mrs. Madigan was evicted, he would not let the birds of the air to rest upon it (rears of laughter).

The Chairman—That won't do. Defendant—That isn't the cause of it at all, Mr. Culligan. This is all agits. Paddy Browne is against me because I refused to marry him (roars of laughter). I will never be his wife liong as he keeps Mrs. Madigan's farm (laughter).

The planiff leaving the court with his escort, said she could refuse to marry him when he saked her.

Immediately after the scene in the court had terminated a large procession of country people from Knockena and Killimer, a couple of hundred or meers, formed outside the courthouse, at the head of which was Mrs. Garvey's three goats in a car, decorated with green ribbons, and a fisg on which was inscribed in large letters "Stick to the Cause."

benegal. Mr. William Travers, of Bundoran Mr. William Travers, of Bundoran, abeat ten years ago borrowed ten pennds from the Bundoran Loan Fund Sosisty. But by an ingenious system of double interest, renewal fees and costs, the loan society had managed to equesses as much as £26 out of Travers, and then sued him for the original debt of £10. Judge Webb at the Quarter Sessions gave a decision against the Loan Society.

against the Loan Society.

Sella.

Mr. Maunsell, the accomplished
and patriotic editor of The Daily Express, is dead. Mr. Maunsell has
been readering immense and invalu
able service to reland on the financial
question. In politics he was a
Unionist.

ands service to retain on the massian dispersion. In politics he was a Unicoist.

...e death is announced of the Rev. J. W. Stubbs. D.D., Senior Fellow, Trinity College, Dublin. The deceased was Senior Moderator in 1840. He was the contemporary of Mr. John Dillon's father, who was Senior Moderator in Ethics and Logic in the

At the Castlebar Criminal Sessions
County Court Judge Richards, in
addressing the grand jury, said he had
great pleasure in congratulating them
on the peaceable condition of their
county. He was proud to state that
their large county was almost free
from any serious crime.

Eart.

from any serious orime.

Kerry.

The Earl of Kemmare has received a most sympathetic letter from the Queen referring to the recent boy slide disaster, and enclosing a cheque for £5 for the girl Kate Donnelly, the surviving daughter of Con. Donnelly, Lord Kemmer's quarryman.

Mr. John Blordan, of Annaghbeg, who was the first to see the great bog dienster near Killarney, told the newspaper reporters that he had risen early in the morning intending to take some calves to the Killarney fair, He was along with his son looking for

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Malls from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Latest Walls from England and Scotland.

Latest Walls from England are latest with the saw. "A moving mountain of fire" was what it appear.

mountain of fire "was what it appeared to him. He remained for a moment gazing on the unusual spectacle, and then he suddenly found that the moving mass was coming towards him at a terrific speed. His son ran away towards the house, and he was about to retreat also when a huge mass was hurled up from the river below to the top of the clift, which was at least 40 feet high. Mr. Riordan ran off with all possible speed. When he arrived at a turn of the land he looked out in the direction of the river and found that in the few minning the "mountain of fire" had travelled a distance of at least a mile and a half. He watched the course of the light until it disappeared in the direction of Barraduff, some miles away. He was thoroughly conversant with every yard of the country side, and as it was lighted up he identified every place it passed through. The light, it appears, was a powerful phosphorescent glow caused by subterranean chemical disturbances.

Judge Shaw, at the quarter sessions at Killarney told the grand jury, that their labours would be very light, as there were only two cases to go before them. From all he had been able to hear, both from the police and other sources of information, he was very glad to be able to tell them that their district was extremely good as far as the conduct of the people, and absence of crime or outrage of any kind was concerned. He himself had some diffidence in speaking on the subject, for this reason. He came down to Kerry four times a year. He ran over every part of the country and mixed with all sorts of people, and he found that there was no great complaint to be made of the people, taking them as thuman beings and not as angels of light, which he supposed they would nover be. But another judge came down from Dublin once or twice in a year, to the country and spent a lew days there, and he pronounced the condition. Well, he had only one or two conclusions to draw from that. Either the judge of assize must have got totally different information from what he got, or he (his

#### King's County

At the Quarter Sessions at Birr Christopher Lynam sued John Hanlon to recover possession of a house. The tenant denied that he ever took the house from the plaintiff His Honor —From whom, then? The tenant—A woman. Mr. Lynam told me straight that if my wife had a young son and that I called it after him he would never evict me (laughter). His Honor—Well? The tenant—Well, she had the son and I christened it "Christy" (laughter). A decree for porsession was given.

Louth.

Lesth.

Lesth.

The Drogheda Independent says—An extraordinary scene was witnessed during the progress of a hunt at Balgree, near Virgunia road. The fox had crossed the road into the land of a Mrs. M'Namee, and when the hounds and huntsmen came up and endeavor cd to follow the passage, it is stated, was barred by the owner of the land and some of her friends. A melee ensued between them and some of the huntsmen, and blows were freely exchanged, the weapons used being sticks and stones on the one side and whips on the other. Measrs Kilroy, Sankey, and Watkins were injured by being struck with stones, the latter two gentlemen having to be surgically attended, and Mrs. Mortimer was also hunt. The opposing party did not come off soratchless either, one or two of them suffering considerably from blows of riding whips. It is expected that some actions at law will arise out of the transaction.

Elizabenda stanked to the Convent.

arise out of the transaction.

The chapel attached to the Convent of Mercy, St. Mary's, was the seene of the reception of four young ladies, who have joined the Order of Mercy, The ladies who received the holyhabit are Miss K. Dunworth, daughter of Mr. Wm. Dunworth, Rathmore, county Limerick; Miss Eva Fitsgerald, of Longhill House, county Limerick; Miss Eva Fitsgerald, of Longhill House, county Limerick; Miss Leonard daughter of Mr. Leonard, Newcastle West, county Limerick; and Miss A. Gleary, daughter of Mr. Cleary, of Bulgarden, Co. Limerick; The arrangements for the cruise of the members of the British Cance Association on the waters of the Shannon during the present year have now been completed, and will constitute an important advance in the movement for tourist development in Ireland. The association is composed of gentlemen interested in cance sailing, and hailing from all parts of England, Wales and Sootland. They hold in each year a cruising meet, ottended over a period of several weeks. The moving camps will be seven in number, viz., Athlone, Clommaonoire, Banagher. Cloghan, Portumes, Dromineer, Mount Shannon, and Killsice. From 30 to 50 cances will make up the interesting feet. They will be brought over with their members in the first week of July, via. Dublin, and proceed to Athlone, from which the fleet will start on Saturday, 10th July, on their southerly sruise.

The funds by which street preaching in Irish towns is sustained made a loes of £300 by their attempt to establish street preaching in Sligo during the past year, and an appeal is now made to make good that amount.

Waterford.

The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehau, Bishop of Waterford, who was appointed intermediary, after several interviews with both sides has announced to the pig buyers that there was no hope of a settlement. In doing so his lordship was visibly affected.

In doing so his lordship was visibly affected.

At the Dungarvan Petty Sessions Pat Connors, apparently about eight on years of age was called on as a witness.

The Chairman asked him could he speak English.

The witness replied in Irish. Chairman I warn you if you can speak English to do so.

Constable Kelleher made an information stating the witness was acquainted with the English language sufficiently to give evidence in a court of justice.

The warrant was made out, and as the police were removing witness he said, "I did not see any sheep or any dog," which remark occasioned loud laughter.

Chairman—Will you answer the questions in English now? No answer.

The witness's friends again addressed him in Irish, urging him to do his best.

Witness—I did not see any dog or

best.
Witness-I did not see any dog or

Witness—I did not see any dog or sheep.
Ohairman—He would not answer at the time.
Witness—I saw no dog or sheep.
Ohairman—It is a gross contempt of court, and you will go to Waterford Jail for a week now. I find you know plenty of it.
The witness was then removed by the constables en route by train to Waterford Jail.

Westmanth.

Some of the members of the Granard Board of Guardians would be very glad to see that distinguished Irishman, The O'Conor Don, late chairman of the financial Committee, resume his place in parliamentary life. When the subject came up.

Mr. Gelshinan asked—Is he in favor of maiority rule?

the aubject came up.

Mr. Gelshinan asked—Is he in favor of majority rule?

Mr. Edgeworth—I think every man who is against taxation will, sooner or later, become a Home Ruler. I am a Unionist myself.

Mr. Gelshinan—There are some of them very good, and some of them very good, and some of them very bad (hear, hear).

Mr. Madden—He won't resume Farliamentary life with the principles we want him to advocate.

Mr. Gelshinan—We object to him on that ground.

Mr. Madden—He was a Home Ruler, and he seconed from it.

Mr. Gelshinan—You may strike that name off (laughter).

Mr. Browne—Maybe Mr. Johnston of Ballykillbeg would retire, and let The O'Conor Don in. Ask Mr. Johnstan or stire (laughter).

Wexteré.

#### Wexford.

The Courty Wexford meeting to consider the Financial Relations Commission's report, summoned by the Lord Lieutenant of the County, Lord Maurice Fitsgerald, in response to a very influentially signed requisition, was held in the Assembly Rooms, Commarket. There was a very large attendance, including many ladies. On the motion of the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ferns, seconded by the Protestant Rector of Wexford, the chair was taken by the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Maurice Fitzgerald.

#### ENGLAND.

A Strage Patriastics.

A very surprising paragraph has been published in the London papers setting forth the terms of an alleged edict issued by the Cardinal Archishop forbidding Catholic elergyments ances. The statement was very circumstantial, and was well calculated to deceive, as it did deceive, those who were not Catholice, and who do not know that the Catholic Church has a code of discipline, the growth of conturies of experienced wisdom, which does not need any such additions as this at this time of day. It has been found desirable to inform the public that no such edict has been issued.

The Pope's Meath.

#### The Pope's Mealth.

that no such ediet has been issued.

The Pope's Meatth.

The alarming rumors as to the health of the Pope are received with a grain of salt at Archbishop's House, London. Cardinal Vanghan, says The Westminster, who is on the most intimate terms with His Holiness, would at once be informed if the state of the Pope's health were such as to cause alarm. Leo XIII. although suffering from the infirmity natural to his advanced age, is, considering all things, wonderfully well. He still rises at an early hour, celebrates Mass as usual, and receives the acoustomed audiences and visitors. Besides his official work he is still able to devote time to literary pursuits. The recent alarming rumors have all arisen from a slight indisposition which affected the Pope a few weeks ago, and from which he has completely recovered.

Cardinal vanghas and Hr. Baiser.

The Tablet re-choose in very signi-

The Tablet re-echoes in very signi-cant terms the disappointment spressed by his Eminence the Cardinal

Archbishop at Mr. Balfour's treatment of the Voluntary school question and his indications of the scope of the new Education Bill. It says—"Unfortunately the whole tone of his speech was calculated to produce the impression that it was deliberately used in order to pour cold water upon the agitation in favor of Voluntary schools. There was an odd contrast between the talk of 'political lunacy' to-day and that other talk about 'the intolerable strain' which did such excellent service before the general election. We hear from Manchester that the disappointment among Mr. Balfour's constituents is bitter and angry, and if other constituencies go as Cleveland has gone who shall be surprised?

#### DR. CONATY INSTALLED.

Eulogistic Address by Cardinal Gibbons-A Patriotic Spirit.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Rev. Dr. Thomas Conaty. of Worcester, Mass, was installed as rector of the Catholic University of America yesterday after-

noon.

The exercises took place in the Ausembly room of the McMahon Hall of Philosophy, where a large and distinguished audience had gathered.

On the platform with Dr. Conaty were a number of distinguished Catholic elergymen, including Cardinal Gibons and Archibishop Ryan, of Philadelphia. The address of Cardinal Gibbons was largely devoted to eulogistic welesenes. Then turning to Dr. Conaty, he said:

"May your administration be a

deiphia. The address of Oracinai Gibbons was largely devoted to culogistic references. Then turning to Dr. Conaty, he said:

"May your administration be a blessing to religion and education. Let the watch-word of the Catholic University be revelation and soluence, religion and patriotism, God and our country. If I had the privilege of modifying the constitution of the United States I would not expunge or alter a single paragraph, a single line, or a single word of that immortal instrument. The constitution is admirably adapted to the growth and expansion of the Catholic religion and the Catholic religion is admirably adapted to the genius of the constitution. They fit together like two links in the same chain.

"Our Government bolds us the arm of its protection without interfacing with our God-given liberties as expounders of the durine law."

In conclusion His Eminence made a plea that those connected with the University be vindicators, not only of religion and science, but also of the "civil and political institutions of our beloved country."

The Late General of the Christian Brothers.

The Paris correspondent of The Dublin Freeman writes: It may be too late in the day to say a word about Brother Joseph or M. Joseph Marie Joseph or M. Joseph Marie Joseph or M. Horden of the Christian Brothers, who was buried on Thursday in the sepulchre set apart at Athis-Mons, near Paris, for the heads of the Order. It was thanks to him that the Christian Brothers was on Thursday in the sepulchre set apart at Ahis-Mons, near Paris, for the heads of the Order. It was thanks to him that the Ohristian Brothers were able to wather the Ferry decrees against the Religious Orders. They were in greater danger at the time than any other religious community in France, but they came out of the ordeal more successful than every than once won the praise of University magnates and even the statesmen of the Radical camp. Of late years the Brothers have made great progress with what is termed in Ireland in Intermediate Education," although they have been criticised for going beyond the statutes of their founder. As Cardinal Lecot points out, however, in a letter to the Brothers, of whom he is the great patron, their founder, if alive, would not object to their sounder, if alive, would not object to their sounder, of the statutes of their founder, if alive, would not object to their sounder, if alive, would not object to their sounder, of the statutes of their founder, if alive, would not object to their sounder, if alive, would not object to their sounder, it has the special season of their tendency to go beyond more elementary or even intermediate education when necessary, the Brothers have for the first time issued a Compendium of Philosophy, which is a model of what such books should be from the Catholic standpoint. Brother Joseph, the great teaching the order at the age of fourteen, and studied hard until he became one of the most stifful and successful schoolmasters in France. His title was the "Tres Honore Frere Joseph" Letters of condolance with the brethern who have lost their shelf were sent not only yall the French prelace, but by the Precedient of the Republic, the heads of the great teaching bodies of the State, and by Cardinal Ferrata, late Papal Nuncio in Paris, who wrote a long eputle from Rome, in which he recealled Brother Joseph's life long devotedness to the Church and the Holy See.

#### Death of Father Kelly Leeds.

BROCKVILLE, January 20.—Rev. Father Kelly, parab priest of Trevelyen, Leeds County, died on Monday of concumption. He was born in 1859, in Quebec city, where he réceived his early education. Thirteen, years ago he was ordained to the priesthood in Montreal, and before going to Trevelyon was estationed for some time at East Cornwall. He was very much beloved by his flock.

### THE CLURK.

All the neighbors referred to the shild thus, but his father and mother, for some reason, continued to call him George. There is reason to think that originally the title was bestowed in a spirit of derision. "I see the clurk a few minutes ago, playin' in the gutter, said a woman to whom Mrs. Want had been expatiating upon George's prospects. In the street it would have gone better with the lad if his mother's imagination had been less fertile. his mothe

less fertile.

The story goss back eight years, and begins with Mrs. Want stepping upon an unfastened coal-plate and falling heavily. George, who at the time was an infant in arms—her arms, unfortunately—suffered an injury to his spine that made infancy a martyrdom. In his minth year a fresh complication sont him for two months into the Pentonville Hospital. He came out feeling surprisingly shaky, and the weeks went by without bringing any great increase of strength. He was an appealing little figure, walking slowly to school with his chin down on his chest, his wondering eyes, and peaked baby face. Cleanliness was not one of his strong points. The woman on the next floor described his week day complexion as "ohildren's pastry," referring to the dough the little ones beg when there is cooking in progress, and bake for themselves. It had just that dirty pallor. By a stroke of unment irony he was dressed in a sailor suit. The Board School authorities made every allowance for him, indeed the head master was concerned that he resolved one evening to drop in upon the Wants, and make sure that the convalescent was being given a fair chance.

He found George half undressed in front of a fire, and a tall woman rubbing some strong smelling lotion into his back. A working man looked up from a sporting paper, discouragingly. "I've come to have a chat with you about George," said the visitor, after he had made himself known.

"Speak to 'er then," Mr. Want had would survive the qualifying rounds for the English Car. Mr. Want had kicked empty time about the road in boyhood, and knew how football should be played. On all points connected with it he was a recognised authority, although there being no ground in the sphool of the school his knowledge by evening study, and with this he allowed nothing to interfere.

For some time the visitor and Mrs. Want conversed in an undertone. When the schoolmaker rose to go, Mr Want pushed back of his head corrowfully. What he wanted to suggest was that his seeming indifference during the i

trouble in study (there is nothing like work in these cases), but the woman meditated upon the speech all the evening.

"I suppose there is no chance of your 'avin' made a mistake?" she asked at last, almost timidly. "George there will never be fit for a day's work, never so long as 'e lives?"

"Look at 'im fur yerself," said the man, pointing to a cot in the corner of the room. Although salesp the child's face was drawn by pain. A white hand, almost trans; rent, it was so thin, hung down over the blanket.

"What kind of a workin' man is goin' to be made out of that?"
The woman's eyes clouded.

"E carn't stand fur a 'arf hour without turnin' faint,' the man continued reproachfully.

Mrs. Want went across and busied herself making the child more comfortable. The working man took up his position so as to absorb in his own person the entire heat from the grate, and lapsed into an abyse of self pity.

"I 'ad 'oped,' he said, "naturally, for George to follow my own trade. Orfen when I've bin goin' to work I've seen 'im, as it were, by my side, straight as a scaffold pole, goin' to the same job as me, and proud and appy to carry 'is fathers tools. Now 'e' 'il be just a clurk, nothin' out a mere clurk."

Mrs. Want had finished re-arranging the tumbled clothes, but she did not look round. She had fancied that George would one day become a foreman.

The following morning Mrs. Want trook the news to the street.

foreman.

The following morning Mrs. Want broke the news to the street, knowing the value of the first word in such matters, and having no faith in her husbands ability to keep his grief to himself. "On ever bity she represented the departure as an ambitious dream put into her head by George's astounding eleverness.

"'Ow cum you to think of it, Mum:" asked a woman respectfully.
"If theorge 'ad belonged to me, I might 'ave looked at 'im for a lifetime without discoverin' that 'o was d'tferont to hamybody else."

Mra. Want smiled indulgently, You'd 'ave found out quick enough when you 'eard 'im tork. Some of the things that child 'as said—well, there! She threw up her hands In despair of doing justice to such conversational excellence. "'E don't say 'is best things before strangers," she added.

"When I've'eard 'im," 'said a woman with weak eyes, "o 'as bin arskin' the boys not to thump' im on 'is bad back. I can't say I noticed anythink remarkable in the way 'ed did it."

"George will be in a rare 'igh standerd." said a woman who happened to know that the future clerk still languished in the first.

Mrs. Want did not attempt to hide her son's position, but explained it on the ground of his love of lessons. He had been hiding his talents for fear lest his period of schooling should be curtailed. "You should 'ave seen George's face yesterday, when Mr. Want promised, 'owver 'igh 'e might get, to let 'im stay on the full time."

"And nave, of course, we shall see him shoot shead' said the woman from the next floor spitefully.

"It don't take sich a power of asmall wasking cunnection. "Hall they 'ave to do is to write and hadd figgers, and I do that impself."

"It's not the adding, 's said a man who had intruded into the conference "it's makin' the figgers cum the same. Some of them clurks could do a sum as many as a dozen times and only 'ave one answer. One answer for a dozen times! That's where they do us—makin' the figgers cum the same. "Where I lived before," said a woman, "a boy becum a clurk. 'E wos in the seventh standard when 'o left school, and went on learnin' after that."

that."
"I didn't know there was anything to learn after the seventh standard," said the man, and this was the general

to learn after the seventh standard; said the man, and this was the general idea.

"Ow will that suit your George?" said the weak eyed woman sympathetically.
"First-rate," replied Mrs. Want, moving away. She did not wish the hear any more. She was committed to quite enough as it was.

The conference left Mrs, Want ill at ease. Even clurking, it seemed, demanded other qualifications than incapacity for manual toil. There seemed a strong chance of George's becoming nothing at all. Supposing, when the time arrived for his leaving school, it should find him with the fifth, sixth and seven it standards—those educational peaks—tunealed. Her heart sank at the prospect. She resolved to make the young climber amend his somewhat leisurely gait, her own credit demanding that the improvement should begin immediately.

When George came home from school his progress was made the subject of searching investigation. The examiner was entirely illiterate, but the importance of this fact can easily be rated too high. Mrs. Want made little noises with her tongue against her teeth, and seemed depressed by each of her son's answern, and it is difficult to see that the most rudite parent could have done no more. Her grief at heaving that in geography he was only doing South America was so polgoant that the boy was reduced to the verge of tears.

"Wot's the game?" Mr. Want inquired when he came home.

George, ink-splashed to the roots of his hair, was sprawling over the table. Mrs. Want explained that if George was to be promoted a standard in January, the best use would have to be made of the intervening time.

"If it means turni" this into anight-school, I'd sooner 'ave 'im stop where 'is is."

"You kin read jest as well in the arm cheer," said his wife, knowing where the shoe pinched. The workman doubted whether it could be done. His heard would not be for favourable to connectration of mind," said Mr. Want, suggested that George should read the paper aloud.

"I it wears turni" this into a night-school you'd take 'im up when 's wen

CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN.

THAT BOOKS THE CRADLE BULKS THE S. I. Those miserable Armenians are occur

Those misorable Armenians are occu-ying a vast quantity of the business of the world, the time of statesmen, and the money of the charitable, and yet buy do not seem to be much better off. When one hears of 7.000 or 9.000 of hom standing quietly around to be assacred without lifting a hand in their own defonce and of the men at running away and leaving their women and children to the tender inerties of and children to the tender mercies of the brutal Tarks, the story seems noredible. We see told that they are a prace loving people and that they have a meaning the seems of the seems of the rise those that are available? There are the plonty of wooden clubs and ron crowbars and similar articles about if they had any spirit at all they would the least sell their lives dearly and give the quictus to a tow spections of the unspeakable Turk.

Of course one feels pity for the

ouspeakable Turk.
Of course one feels pity for the wretched people, any Christian would, but in many cases it is pity tuned with a considerable amount of contempt. How far the Christian nations are responsible for the deplorable state of affairs in Armonia is a disputed question, but one thing is certain: the country that goes to the rescue will have its hands full.

Non-resistance and submission and Christian resignation and that sort of thing is all very well, but it certainly does not mean that a whole nation is to thing is all ve.y well, but it certainly does not mean that a whole nation is to be quiesly exterminated without making an effort to save itself and to punish its eppressors. It is not autprising, however, that the Tarks think it a work of merit to try and destroy as many Christians as possible. Apart from the teaching of their religion, which incultants the extermination of unbelowers, they see so much bickering and quarrolling among Christians thomselves. At most of the shrines in the Holy Land Tarkish soldiers are stationed for the purpose of keeping order among the light may be an extended to the purpose of keeping order among the light may be a stationed for the purpose of keeping order among the light may be a stationed for the shrines halves and pistols to keep the Catholics out of the churches, so intense is the jealousy felt by the Grook ceclesiastics, who as a rule are a brutal and ansecruptions so of men without regard to either order or decency. I allude of course to the schismatics.

to either order or decency. I aim to so corre to the schismatics.

I abould like to know whether any of ear churches in Torouto are in the habit of holding meetings or socials for the purpose of bringing the younger members of the congregation together? I have always been used to such gatherings in the old country, and up to the present I have not heard of anything of the kind here. Do they ever hold meetings at St. Basil's, which seems to have a great many young people in the parish? I do not mean sociality meetings or anything of that kind, out just social gatherings with a little music and, gerhaps, "tos, tosst and salk," for the purpose of making the congregation better known to each other.

I was for many years a member of a large and influential church at Sheffield, Yorkshire, having an enormous and widely sociatered congreation, most of them young people of the middle and working classes.

One of the priests, the Rev. Father Caynor, himself a young and energetic man, conceived the idea of forming a society and the second of young people, anybody in fact who had a tasset for music, and used to hold periodical meetings, concerts, teas, & or, the latter function the unsophisticated Corschie function the current of the correct function the current of the correct function the current of the current of the correct functions the unsophisticated Corschie function the current of the c

war was waged on the edibles. Fine strees we used to have and plenty of innocent fun. The clergy would be certain to come no matter how many were invited; and they always did full justice to their tea and cake, which was served for them at a table raised somewhat above the others, perhaps to enhance their dignity or more probably to enable them to see what was going on below. Occasionally none of them would shoot a remark at some hilarious member at one of this beautiful to the see what was going on below. Occasionally not estables which would cause shouls of laughter. I well remember jovial Father De Chyper of St. Marios, who was extremely stous, insisting upon solsing the plates of sandwiches, &c., from the adder who were distributing them and carrying them around himself, perhaps half a dozen plates full at a time, and leaving a track of cake and sandwiches behind him, which, he remarked to ome one who picked them shy, would do for the boys as they were not very particular. The adulasion was fixed and see the continue of the continue o

Some of the ladies used to volunteer to lay the tables, cut bread and butter, make tes, &c. The bread and cakes were purchased wholesale.

Of course we had speeches from the clergy, interspersed with sougs, recitations, dislogues, &c., and many sound lessons our rev. fathers managed to insall into youthful minds, besides themselves becoming better acquainted with their flook.

solves becoming better schulars.

It is a common reproach that Catholies do not stick together, and I am afraid it is only too true, at least as far as our social intercourse is concorned. The evil of mixed marriagen is one that is very much to be deplored, and I believe it could be greatly lessoned were ear young people brought more together and a spirit of clannishness infused into

TALKS BY "TFRESA." them, such as is manifest in the various Mothedist sects, who invariably keep together security and otherwise.

'I nion is strength' in religion as in corrything dist

worything obe.

Will the lather who are managing St.
Paul's kency Fair send me some particulars about it such as where domained of work as, are to be sent, when the strength of work as, are to be sent, when the reconnect I with the affair.

Will my readers understand that I want to help in everything I always like to have a finger in the plo if I can do any good and it does not matter to me what therefor institution is to be been fitted. In the matter of parish "Teresa" is cosmopthan, sine is the property of verygond and at present as far as use is concerned, shy seems to be going a beeging.

THE ITELL IN THE CHINA SHOP

Tather Minchan deserves the greatest commendate in for his splondid reply to the blastering and blatant Dr. Langtry, which appears on It he Mail and Empure of January 19th. It is a masterpiece of criticism and redutation. The only pity is that this clover controversialist did not enter the arona before, he would have saw of trouble, and Dr. Langtry a great many useless jeers and anties more becoming to a school bully than a gentleman and a clergyman. "Bah" shouts Dr. Langtry to Rov. Dr. Treacy, and "Catholic Layram"; You are frauls all of you, none of you can refute my magnificent serious, in which I smashed the Pope of Rome to smither recus. You can't, you dassent do it, you have been obliged to draw a red herring across the trail, and make a hullabaloc about image worship." But Dr. Laugtry reskoned without his host, another Nemesis was on his track in the shape of Fr. Minchan, and lo, the bull is in the chuna shop at last, and smash goes the whole of Dr. Langtry a beloved crockery, "images" and all.

If every Catholic who has anything to say on the subject of his religion, and can say it well, would take the opportunity whenever it presents itself, of skating his belief in the columns of the Protestant press; an immense bonefit would accrue to the Church. She cannot have too many defenders, especially in a country where bigotry stalks rampant, as it does in Canada. Every effort for the welfare of our beloved Church will meet with a great and lasting roward.

#### GAVE AWAY HIS CRUTCHES.

THE STORY OF MR. J. McDONOGR OF TIVERTON, ONT.

Suffered From Two Severe Attacks of Rheuma-tism.-Doctors Feared the Trouble Was tieing to His Heart.-Pink Pills Cured Him and he flars Amy Jile Cratches. From the Tiverton Watchman.

Anyono seeing the robust health and active form of Mr. Jack McDonogh, who is managing Mr. A. Gilchrist's harness business during his absence in Scotland, would be considerably surprised to learn that only two years ago he was a confirmed invalid and unable to walk without the sid of crutches. But such is the case, and hearing of his remarkable cure from the exorniciating agony of inflammatory phomunism by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a representive in the Watchman called upon him to learn the particulars. Mr. McDonogh was found working at the harness bench, as well and softice as any young man in the country. In reply to a question about his cure he said:—'Yee, mino was quite a representation of the work under the care of the doolor, and and workine. I was in bed for three weeks under the care of the doolor, and and work of the work under the care of the doolor, and had to use crutches for a long time after that. The next spring the rheumatism came back again, worse than ever, attacking all my joints, but principally my ankles, kincs, hips, elbows and wrists. The doctor gave me very little encouragement, and said he was afraid of it going to my heart and killing me. I had read a great deal about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the cures they had we nght, and I determined to try them. As first I did not notice much change, I was so much improved that I had given away my crutches said he was afraid of it going to my heart and killing me. I had read a great deal about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the cures they had we nght, and I december suffering as I did.

1r. Williams Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health to pale and sallow choices. Mean brocked wow by overwork word rais poetify restore the rich glow of the state of the manufacture.

### Mgr. Fabre's Bon Mot.

Mgr. Fabre's Bon Mot.

A rather good story is told in Paris about the late Monsignor Fabre, Archbishop of Monitreal, where French sympathies were well known. He was during with the Covernor-General of the Dominion and his staff one evening, and in the course of conversation used the expression "France our motion." "France, your mother!" repeated the Governor-General with surprise. "What about England then?" "Oh." replied the prelate without moving a musele, "England is our mother-in-law." The recorder of this bon mot does not state how it was received by the Governor-General and bis assistants —Paris correspondent Dublin Freeman's Journal.

The Banshee's Warning

The London Daily News—A respect ed and entirely ser ous Irish correspondent believes in the Bansbee story. He writes — The statement made with absolute sincerity that the wailings of the Bansbee were heard a week before Chrustmas in the valley of the moving bog in East Kerry by large numbers of people must not be set down as a freak of the Colite imagination. These circumstances, which are believed to presage death, reached at least in one instance official cars on the eve of the terrible disaster, have myself heard the late Archdeacon Whately, who was an Englishman educated in England, the only con of the celebrated Archdeacon the celebrated Archdeacon which the old your parish be heard distinctly, when administering the Holy Communion to a dying person, the wail known as the cry of the Bansbee." The London Daily News-A respect

The Sequel of an Insult.

The small attendance at the Opera The small attendance at the Opera House last night at Mr. Redmond's lecture probably indicated that the Dublin attack on Mr. Hency is not overlooked here. The point is that the paper in which Mr. Redmond is interested never withdrew the anonymous calumny published nor expressed regret for its mistake. Mr. Hency is thought too much of by his followitzens for that sort of injustice to go unrebuked when opportunity offers. There is probably also a feeling among many Irishmen that Mr. Redmond's personal ambitton is largely responsible for the split in the Home Rule party.—Ottawa Journal.

Thy Ir.—It would be a gross injustice to confound that standard healing egent — Dr. Thoxax' Ectaernio On.—with the ordinary unguouse, lotions and salves. They are oftentimes inflammatory and astringeat. This Oil is, on the contrary, emineutly cooling and soothing when applied externally to relieve pain, and powerfully remedial when swallowed.

The State Machine

Prof. Goldwin Smith has never denied the right of religion in public education. In the last issue of The Sun he says:—The Government (of the United Kingdom) will, no doubt, bring forward another measure of aid to voluntary schools, avoiding the fautte of construction witch occasionable wreck of the last measure in spite of the immense majority in favor of its principle, while the Opposition in its enthusiasm for State aducation will strive as before to roll everything flat beneath the State machine. Sun he save .- The Government (of

Tell THE DEAR—Mr. J. F. Kellock, Druggist, Forth, writes: "A customer of mise having been cured of deafness by the use of Dr. Thrown's Eclarorino Drt, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

#### Knights of St. John.

St. Mary's Commandery No 216
met in Cameron hall on January 14th
and elected the following officers for
1897:—President, Daniel Fitzgerald;
1st Vice-President, Jamee Wheelan;
2nd Vice President, Jamee Melen;
Financial Secretary, James McEvoy;
Tresscurer, Charles O'Brien;
Financial Secretary, James McEvoy;
Tresscurer, Charles Bird; Messenger,
P. C. Rossitter; Sergeant at arms,
John Walsh; Guard, P. McGinnis;
Trustees, J. J. Doyle, Pater Herber,
John Deveraux, Peter Henry and
Thomas McIntyre.

Read Ayor's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatism, catarrh, soroula, drugopias, cocoma, debility, humors and sores, by the use of Ayor's Garaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's Fair.

#### Death of Cardinal Blanchi.

Rome, January 22.—Cardinal Angelo Bianchi, Bishop of Palestrina, and prodatary of the Pope, is dead. He was born in Italy in 1817 and was created a Cardinal in 1882.

### If?

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

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have made an snalysis of water take
from your filter and find it of first-class
purity, being bright, cleer and free fron
all suspended impurities.
Yours truly,

(Signed) THOMAS HEYS, Consulting Cher

R. O'KEEFE. Prost, and Mgr. W. BAWKE, Vice-Prost, and Aust, Mgr. JOHN G. GIBNOE, Secretary/Free

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histor intended for the Editor should be so addessed, and hast arrive not her than Monday of the work of the third than the th

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 189

#### Calendar for the Week

Jan. 28 - S. Raymond of Pennaiort.
29 - S. Francia de Salea.
30 - S. Martin.
31 - S. Poter Nolasco.
Feb. 1 - S. Ignatius.
2 - Purification of B. V. M.
3 - S. Laurence.

Premier Laurier has donated \$100 to the fund being raised by The Montreal Star for the Indian famine sufferers.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, who already stands committed to the recognition of the Irish demand for a Cathola university, has now committed the Government. has now committed the Government Such is the news by cable; but we must await the text of Mr. Balfour's speech before coming to the conclusion that he has not hedged the Government policy around with some conditions that allow for further procrastination.

With regard to the cabled report that ne son of Lord Russell of Killowen has companied Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick to Rome to present the school "settle-ment" to Cardinal Ledochowski, Lord Russell's speech on Catholic education in Ireland and in Canada, which we blish to-day, will be read with all the re interest. The subject of the address is higher education; but the Catholic view applies with a hundred fold force to primary education.

Mr. C. R. Devlin, M.P. is reported to have a scheme for the promotion im-migration from Iroland. It is at least open to dispute whether Canada is an inviting field for Irish immigration at inviting new for trial immigration the present time, when war against Casholic religion is in the air. Our copinion is that Ireland eeds all population she has to-way and my have no sympathy with the "I motion" of immigration which usus means the promotion of emigration.

to January number of The Month
is to us from the New York agents
cours Longmans. Green & Co., 91-93
a ave, New York. This number
menoes a new series of the world's
test Catholic magazine, which is
published at the reduced price of
per year. The lower vice brings wow published at the reduced price of 3.60 par year. The lower vrice brings he Month within the reach of a larger number of readers and correspondingly creases its influence, which is second to periodical of this or of any other age carrying Catholic truth throughout to world to meet all the assaults of resey and error. The first number of the new sories is a proof that The Month the future will be found lacking in mee of that literary intellectual and cological excellence for which its lie has been a guarantee for over thirty sers.

We admire the spirit of an address on the necessity of religious education re-cently delivered in Peterborough before the Fortnightly Club by Mr. Hampden Burnham, an Anglican gentleman of that city. Mr. Burnham pertinently enquired what the result would be if the teaching of arithmetic and religion were to change places in the public schools of the country? What sort of arithmetic-ians would the present generation pro-duce? What sort of thinking men are increasing at the present time. This duce? What sort of thinking mea-duce? What sort of thinking mea-ducreacing at the present time. This last query he answered as follows. The rise of secularism, humanitarian the modern cult. Man is modern God and the utilitarian his et." People need to take care that om in the products en by Mr. Burnham shall not cause serious

Had Ivory, the alleged companion of Typan and others, been convicted of participation in a dynamite conspiracy, the collective columns of condemnation the collective columns of condemnation which would have been poured upon that the deeperst oriminal, the Irish "patriot" would make a girdle for the earth. But Iroyr, after a protracted period of detection, is told no evidence has been found to connect him with any conspiracy, and in vain do we look for the least condemnation of one of the most palpable offorts ever put forward to exist the distinct of the public many and in vain do we look for the patriotic properties. The famine will the public mind, until this year, when we shall have again. Heaven knows that if prople are ever to be fitted for self-government, their trainin long enough and severe en

at a critical moment. The plot" was spring upon the world when the Irish ational Convention at Dublin had risen ron: its deliberations with a settled sations Convention at Dublin had risen from its ichibrations with a sottled plan of action for the future. For weeks the police fanned the public mind to panic over Irish-American dynamite. And then a few of the reputed agents of the sevent service department were arrested, fed like princes in jail and duly liberated with a title to "particule" hartyrdom. Tynan & Co. have given what we hope is the final performance of this sort of play. The elaborate bumbing has for once been a failure. The Scotland Yard managers of the performance must be greatly disappointed with the results. Lynamite "patriots" manufactured in that way are played out, and the modus operand of shocking the nations by the discovery of Irish-American dynamite compiracies is protty generally understood.

as protty generally understood.

A cegent and complete, but withat brief, answer to an Anglican clergyman of the diocese of Montreal is made in The Star re the papal decision against Anglican orders. The writer of the article in The Star signs himself "A Catholic Theologiau." He points out (what has happened to other Anglican controversialists in Eugland in Ireland and in Canada) that an authentic version of the papal decision cannot have been consulted otherwise the deductions of the controversialists could not be characterized by complote misconception of the reason why Anglican Orders are held invalid. In Montreal the Anglican critic of the Bull indulged in the threadbare sneer against the Orders are held invalid. In Montreal the Anglican critic of the Bull indulged in the threadbare sneer against the "Italian mind." He is asked, however, to consider how the facts have presented themselves to the English mind. "Catholic Theologian" points out "the first man to study and roport upon this question was Cardinal Pole, an Englishman; that the Englishmen Canon Moyes and Dom Gasquet took the most prominent part in the commission of 1896; that no English member of the Roman Catholic clergy judged otherwise than has been decided by Leo XIII. Moreover, since 1845 Newman, Manning, Faber, and over 500 other members of the Anglican clergy—Englishmen every one of them—recognizee the nullity of Anglican Orders, returned to the Catholic Church and were ordained according to the and were ordained according to the Catholic rite. Many of them I have known; some of them I have lived known; some of them I have lived and labored beside and loved. They are men of intellect, of learning and of men of menters, of sterning and of con-ness. They were an honor to the Anglican Church, they are now an honor to the Catholic Fasth. But what they did not have in their Anglican commun-ity they have found in the Catholic fold; peace of mind, and security of eace of mind, and security of ice in the certainty of unity conscience with Christ.

The familiar re-appearance of the spectre of famine once more brings along the old warning that the Indian Empire cannot maintain at the same Smpire cannot maintain at the same time its swarming population and the heavy load of officialdom which imperial rule has placed upon her. There is no part of the world so extravagantly governed as India, and to make matters weres the extravagance is accompanied governed as India, and to make matters were the extravagance is accompanied by a species of paralysis produced by incompatability of impecial and native institutions. Of course the statesment of Britian will answer that England is educating India for the duty of responsible government, which must sooner or later devolve upon her. That is all right, perhaps all the long, bloody and cruel education is needed. But why should it be made so expensive? Swarms of Englishmen are educated for the Indian service, they live there for a Swarms or service, they live there for a while and then retire with their pile at dwell at home at ease in England for dwell at home at ease in England for the remainder of their lives. While this is happening on the one hand, on the other we see yearly famine taking off a margin of the native population to which the English rake-off leaves no balance for subsistence. At the present moment two millions of the Indian people are starving and the hat is, as usual, going round about the British empire for the periodic famine fund. Some £200,000 have been subscribed in a hurry. A little while ago the last famine fund amounted to over half a million sterling. The Anglo-Saxol is million sterling. The Anglo-Saxol is famine fund amounted to over half a million sterling. The Anglo-Saxon is by nature generous, and he loves to be generous on occasions of alarming and well advertised alms giving. The way the Indian fund is rolling up in England in Ireland, in Canada, and whorever two in Ireland, in Canada, and whorever two or three Englishmen are gathered together (and can get their donations in print: is simply marvellous and most praiseworthy. And the money will be well administered. Relief works will well administered. Relief works will be started and the crisis will be tided over in the old way. In a little while the indian Budget will come before Parliament, and the discussion will turn lugulariously upon the fall of the rupes, and John Bull will grown a little that India is not paying as well as formerly. The famine will pass from the public mind, until this time next wear, when we shall have it all over year, when we shall have it all over again. Heaven knows that if the Indian ople are ever to be fitted for econom.. If-government, their training has been

are glad to see the fund rising. No donation is too big for the needs of donation is too my tor the 2.000,000 starving people. But the chronic famine of India has other lessons

#### Church Endowments in Quebec

A correspondent enquires whether The Globe and THE REGISTER SCIOUSly recognize Canada as a sovereign state ? If not how can they discuss the possibility of injury being inflicted upon the Church in Quebec through any action of the Federal Govern-We recognize the importance of the query. The article which appeared in last week's issue of Tur REGISTER simply tackled The Globe on the unreal ground chosen by the Liberal organ. We now propose to discuss the idle threats of our contemporary from the constitutional standpoint. Canada, of course, is not a sovereignty. Its position is that of a member of an assemblage of dependencies, the supreme power over which is vested in the parent state, to speak exactly in the Imperial Parliament. The Globe must bear this fact in mind when it threatens what it is pleased to call the "special privileges" of the Church, "Special privileges" leges" and religious rights The of the Church, "Special privi-leges" and religious rights The Globe mixes up together when it says:

In Ontario and Quebec they have a system of separate schools, and in the latter province the Catholic Church enjoys, through the action of the state, large revenues and endowments.

We have already devoted more than enough space to the absurdity of speaking of Catholic "separate" enough speaking of Catholic seven-speaking of Catholic seven-echools in Quebec. We pass on to andowments. The history of the case of catholic seventhe endowments. The instory of these "special privileges" enjoyed in Quebec is important to remember. They are specified in the Articles of Capitulation of Quebec in 1759, in the Articles of Capitulation of Montreal in 1760, in the Treaty of Paris of 1768, etc. Their incorporation in the Quebec Act of 1774 is far enough to go back. From the last mentioned in strument we quote the words follow-ing the guarantee of the free exercise of the Catholic religion :

And that the clergy of the said Church may hold, roceive and enjoy their ac-customed dues and rights with respect to such persons only as shall profess the said religion.

The well-known constitutional es sayist, Creasy, remarks that the liber al provisions of the Quebec Act and its recognition of the Catholic Church and its maintenance of that Church's endowments in Quebec, form a strong contrast with the intolerance the practised towards Roman Catholies in England. But Lord Mansfield's fam England. But Lord Mansfield's fam ous judgment in the case of Campbell v. Hall showed the necessity of the English sovereign maintaining these endowments: "The laws of a conquered country continue in force until they are altered by the conqueror. The justice and antiquity of this maxim are incontrovertible." (Lord sfansfield's judgment prop. 5). The conqueror has never altered the liberal provision which was made for the conqueror nas never assets an anoma-provision which was made for the Church in Quebee, following the well known rule that the conqueror never atters the laws governing, his new subjects unless their happiness demandait, in which event they them selves are expected to petition for relief. So that the temporary sur render of all rights to the Parliamen of Great Britain at the time of Con-federation may be considered as the only landmark in the subsequent history of events. The present state of the Church endowments of Quebec, therefore, is that not alone by the the Church endownents of Quebee, therefore, is that not alone by the imperial authority of the Parliament of Great Britain, but by the obligations of a series of the most secred constitutional guarantees those "special privileges" which The Globe saily talks of destroying, are beyond constitutional guarantees those "special privileges" which The Globe gaily talks of destroying, are beyond the power of the Federal Parliament or any other authority in the Dominion to touch. Mr. Clarke Wallace, who has been talking in the same strain as The Globe, seems to think that the majority of the Canadian people could have their will upon the Church in Quebee by merely breaking the Canadian Constitution. This idea is so absurd that it could only have occurred to the mind of a only have occurred to the mind of a ignorant person. Outside the tution of Canada, outside the constitution of Granda, outside the constitution of Great Britain, there is a constitution, which Edmund Burks styles the constitution of the British Empire. That is the reserve power which Quebes would fall back upon in case a majority of the Canadian people, actuated by the patriotic (?)

impulses of Mr. Clarke Wallace and The Globe, should declare war upon the endowments of the Church Quebec. It is a serious question in nec. It is a serious question of declaration by Partiament of su war would not break the bond of Confederation. Certain it is that any hostile act of the Canadian Parliamen would do so. Quebee would then
pass immediately under the protection of the Imperial constitution. So
that when Mr. Clarke Wallace should
lead his braves into French Canada, as he not long ago dropped a hint Protestant minority rights Protestant minority rights there, he would confront not a subordinate provincial power, but the imperial power of the parliament of Great Britain. He might just as well think of an invasion of England as of Quebec. It is a had sign of the times that the press and the politicians of Canada true to contrapt to any such Canada turn to contemplate any such possibility as the breaking up of Oon federation. But it is as well to make it clear that if Confederation should ever give way, the province of Quebec will not find itself at the mercy or under the rule of any other power than the sovereign power of the Imperial Parliament. The Globe making itself very ludierous by insti gating this agitation against the guar antees held by Quebec, not from the subordinate Federal state, but from the chief state, which has granted them, which alone can alter them, and which will not attempt to alter them till Quebec herself shall petition for the alteration. The co no more concerns Ontario than it does Australia or any other British dependency.

#### What's in a Name? An Ot'swa newspaper has thrown

an already fairly well gnawed bone of

contention amongst our separated

brethren of the Anglican denomina

tion. And they are busil, occupying themselves with it. It happened that themselves with it. It happened that an allusion was made to the Anglicans as "Protestants." A section of them immediately took up arms—or pens to be exact—and rushed into print to declare themselves "Catholics." They resent the word "Protestant," according to the theory put forward by some of their bishops, that the stronger and more frequent one's as "Protestants." A section of them promoting Christian re union in the one true Catholic Church that has never borne any other name. nger and more frequent one's protests are—or in other words the more one denies—the better "Pro-testant" one is. Our respected con-Our respected con emporary, The Evangelical Church man, has little patience with Protest-ants who are ashamed of their statutory And in order to rec ans to the obnoxious designation, it advances an argument of its soun, is advances an argument of its own to prove that the word "Pro-testant" is not nearly as bad as it looks. Being derived from the Latin words pro (before) and testis (witness), The Evangelical Churchman hulano that as the "Protestant" is a witness for something it must be for th truth. It proceeds to show that Pro-testantism has been witnessing for the truth in unbroken continuity from the beginning. But even such remarkable reasoning does not recommend the word to the people who insist on call lves " Catholics" The selon waxes hot. We have b looking into the mat looking into the master ourseives with a view to apprehending, if possible, the respective positions of the disput-ants. The Standard Distionary gives the following matter of fact definition of the word "Protestant"; "A member of one of those bodies of Christians that adhere to Proteste posed to Roman Catholicism." In order to test the bone fides of the case of The Evangelical Churchman, we or The Evangetical Churchman, we take up that recognised authority in the Establishment, Brewster; and he tells us (rage 7, "Reflections on the Ordination Services") that "the Church became Protestant" at the Reformation, and he duly the "those bright lights of the reign of Elisabeth," Parker, etc., for it. It is clear, then, that the English Church was not always "Protestant" if it became so only in the time of Eliza-beth. But if Brewster seems to give the weight of his authority against The Eveneri ical Churchman, he is ed to the other side who the despise the word "Protestant."
Brewster says it was "a grand era"
when the Church "became Protestant." Previously there had not been a "Protestant" Church, so that for many contaries England must have, according to The Evangelical Church-man, got along without any "witnesses

But Browster himself for the truth." seems to be badly mixed as to whether the English Church should be called Protestant or Catholic. He would be "Protestant" and "Protestant" only for the "high language" of Queen Elizabeth, wh in her Injunctions of 1559, r quires
"All ecclesiastical persons having ours of souls shall to the utmost of their wit, knowledge and learning, purely and sincerely, and without any color or dissimulation, declare, man fest and open. four times every year at the least, in their sermons and other collations, that all usurped and foreign power, having no establish-ment and ground by the law of God ment and ground by the taw of Gov.
is for most just causes taken away
and abolished." (Page 145). To
swellow this requirement and
hold to any theory of continuity
istoride two horses rushing in opposite direction. Brewster se all this. He acknowledges (page 72):-" The He acknowledges (page 72):—"The ordination of the Roman Catholic church indeed stands under different circumstances, as our orders are derived from her. . . . We are bound to acknowledge the source that connecte us with apostolic times. would be hard to select words which more distinctly give away the objections now being made to Pope Leo's decision against Anglican Orders then, are we to to expect the name and character of their Angl church, when their most eminen church, when their most eminent divines only plunge them into hopeless difficulty. To abolish the power by which alone they could have laid claim to Order and connection with apostolic times, and still to say that they have preserved both their Orders and their continuity is a genuine instance of humpty dumpty. Under all the circumstances we see no hope of Anglicans being able to agree the claim to the Catholic name, it may as well be borne in mind that as long as that name meant proscription and religious disability they were not so anxious to proclaim it. However, the days of the intolerance of sovereigns is past and religious equality in the state may be one of the influences

The Late Sir Isaac Pitman The death of Sir Issac Pitman, this inventor of an unexcelled system of shorthand, presents a new landmark to the mind of the historian. The influence which Pitman's art has had upon the world follows step by step of Parliamentary institutions in which a constant light of free and universal criticism is seen to best upon the Legislature. It is only of late that every newspaper has become a Hancard, and that daily parliamentary debates,as complete as can possibly b desired, have become accessible at his it is the parliamentary reporter of the newspaper who has made parliament all that we see it—all that it ought to be. It is not so very long ago since the deliberations of Parliament were communicated to the world by the publicist who hid under the be like the burglar under the bed, and like the burgiar under the bed, and served up in his own way what he was able to hear or understand. In still less remote days do we discorn Dr. Johnston in his poor lodgings writing "my lord" address supposed to have been spoken in parliament, which, although it had never been utered, although it had never been utieved, was destined to become history. The Parliamentary reporter has changed all that. And it was Pitman who called the real parliamentary reporter—the one we know to whom space is no object—into existence. Any one who thinks upon the development of parliamentary reporting must be incline to regard Pitman as a man whose induced the property of the pr the modern demo Look little longer and the history of Pitma invention is observed to go the way invention is observed to go the way of all art and individuality in our wonder-ful modern age. Already the machine all set and individualty in our wonder-ful modern age. Already the machine has superseded the supple fingers of the stenographer. Machine shorthand is come to take the place of pendi shorthand. Mark the evolution. One encrusand. Mark are eventually the first generation of reporters was ability to endure the disconfort of renasing curied up like a terrior renasing suried up like a terrior under a seat, to hear and to remember. Next the finger joints supplied all the physicial qualification demanded.

Now the speech is to be recovied by a

machine, just as the type is east by a If we live I nay see a labor saving inventio means of which speeches will be delivered without any expenditure of wind and strength. The world awaits a day of oratory by machinery.

#### Watching for the Cat to Jump. In connection with the letter from

the Archbishop of Dublin to The Freeman's Journal, which appears on our fifth page to day, a brief review of

some recent events in Irish national

politics is needed. These events are chiefly connected with a Healyite convention held in the Ancient Concert

Rooms, Dublin, on January 12th. The Convention was intended t

the strength of what Mr. Healy has been pleased to name the "People's

Defence" movement. It was an ex-

traordinary thing that a convention supposed to vindicate popular rights should be held with closed doors. But for some reasons best known to the Popular Defenders themselves they shut out the public and the public press from their deliberations. The convention was attended by 04 priests and 123 laymen. These individuals repre-sented nobody but themselves, their antipathy to the Irish national party antipathy to the Irish national party and the payment of a subscription into the "Defence Fund" started by The Nation newspaper being credentials quite satisfactory to the managers of the "People's Defence" movement. The editor of The Nation, a clever newspaper man who has never be heard of in Irish politics, was chairman of the convention at nestration of the convention at the outset. It was the editor of The Nation, the friend of Mr. Healy, who inaugurated the "Defence Fund" and collected some £1,200 principally from among the clergy of Ireland. This fund was produced at the convention, and trustees appointed over it. The correspondents of the Engineering of the Engineer it. The correspondents of the Eng-lish newspapers say it is intended to e The Nation with the money d run it as the organ of the " Peo ple's Defence" movement. We have before us a recent bankruptcy state-ment of the affairs of The Nation which resulted in an arrangement of 2 shillings in the pound. ties were placed at £9,800 and the assets at £1,500. The purchase with the fands for the "People's Defence" of such a paper two months after it had sought the protection of the Bank ruptey court, might not be a propriate and of the fixale of Healyite ension. But the most remarkable circumstance connection with the "reopies Lotence" conversion was the absence of Mr. Healy. That cleves gentleman will not make himself per-sonally responsible for work which he can find tools enough to do for him; and after his convention has fizzled away he personally stands ready, when away ne personally stands ready, when the cat jumps the other way, to his after the cat. The letter of the Arch-bishop of Dublin is an influential ap-peal that Mr. Healy and his followers be restored to popular confidence and parliamentary favor in the ranks be restored to popular confidence and parliamentary favor in the ranks and parliamentary favor in the ranks of the national party. Nor is it an appeal that should fall upon deaf ears in Ireland, if for no other reason than that it emphasizes the principle of majority rule, although perhaps at some pacifics of the dignity of the leadership. Mr. Healy does not wish to remain out in the cold, no matter what wind may blow; and he has every reason to be grateful for the consideration of his personal feelings which the Arebbishop of Dublin displays in this letter. Mr. Healy is all the more watehful of his personal interests in a re-united party now, when Mr. T. Herington, in the absence of of Mr. John Redmond, has gone a long way towards bringing the Parnallites way towards bringing the Parnellites back to their duty. Mr. Dillon at a meeting of the Irish National Federation on the 14th replied very candidly to Mr. Harrington. He said: I was reading yesterday the spi delivered by Mr. Harrington, who, sume, spoke for the party with whice works, in which he states that he

works, in which he states that he can see no reason why on all the great points of Irish nationalist politics, on all the subjects interesting Ireland during the present session, the Irish members could not oppose the and well that the third was

present session, the Irish members could not co-operate and pull together. Well not co-operate and pull together. Well I don't see any reason either. I have never been able to see any reason, and, speaking on behalf of the Irish Party—I am hardly in a position to speak on behalf of the Party, because the election to the Chairmanahip will take place next week—but my bollof is that the Irish Party will be most willing and anxious

week—but my belief is that the Place sext week—but my belief is that the Irish Party will be most willing and anxious to enter into conference with the Parnellite members with a view, if it be possible, to a concerted line of

the House of Commons thear, hear: I think the country would approve of it, and I think it would tend towards what we all desire, what I have always desired, some closer union amongst all sections and the restoration of the unbroken ranks of the Irish Party. At least, if a plan can be arranged by which in the House of Common, the Irish Nationalists will present an unbroken from and co operate with each other in deal ing with all these questions—there are ing with all these questions—there are many on which no difference of opinion exists between them—it would be a most desirable thing, and may lead or to before results. to better results.

From the action of Mr. Harrington it will be seen that the return of the re will be seen that the return of the Parnellite members to party discipline is only a matter of a little time. But accidents will happen, and this maybe the reason why Mr. Healy still waits for the cat to jump, hoping to the last that re-union may be averted by some untoward incident. But if Mr. Healy cannot avert parliamentary re-union Mr. Healy is pretty sure to be in it when re-union is brought about.

#### IRELAND AND QUEBEC.

Lord Russelt of Killowen on the Imperial Policy in Regard to University Education,

Spaking in the Autent Concert Itooms, Dublin, on January 6 at the inaugural banquet of the Casticknock College Union. Lord Russell of Rillowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, said: This history of the education question in Ireland is indeed, a curious one. It has in its primary, in its secondary, and in its superior education been one continual history of offering to Ireland not what Ireland wanted, but what external authority thought that Ireland ought to want (hear, hear), not of responding to the wishes of its of people, but a prescription from outside by those who supposed they know better than the Irish people what they wanted. So the primary education which it has exists in its successful condition to-day merely by pretending to be what it is not (hear, hear), not of hear people, as I have said, is, indeed, an old world cry. In a period of our history, little known even amongst ourselves, and little understood, and in such histories as have come down to un instruptional collection of the Justice and which in that remarkable document of the laity of Ireland was preferred only the other day (hear, hear)—said I thought in the authority and the catholic cheers. The propositions of the Catholic of looking up and bringing with me here a book—for it is certainly a matter of interest in which upon that period of linistory, amongst his many other signal and distinguished labours, Sir John Gilbert has thrown so strong a light (ond clezers.) The propositions of the Catholic opposition then on foot, "that for the education of the youth a not constitutional privileges of the remonstrance which they send to the King after a proclamation under more favourable conditions, with a stronger voice, with a greater volume of loyal opinion behind us, and with continuous chools." And here we are, \$20 years, two and a half conturies after the charter the honour was done me of conferring upon me the same degree that if cooking the charter of the Queen, and urder the charter the honour was done me of conferring upon me the same deg

### The Keeley Institute.

Drunkenness is a disease and can be red.' so writes Dr. Leslie E. Keeley have deed a solution of the farmed care for that borrible maked which has carried such ruis and decolaring the Keeley Institute has been established in our only in the beautiful manion to 32 Sherbourne street. Our readers are referred to the advi. which appears where in this issue; likewise to the reverse and received of the Sacred Heart Society for the Sacred Heart Society for the Sacred Heart Society is the second was a member of the Sacred Heart Society for the Sacred Heart Society for

THE LATE MOR. FABRE.

THE LATE MOR. FABRE.

Letters from Cardinal Ledechowski and ArchUsidop Langerin.

Two interresting letters received at the
Archibishop's Palace. Montreal have been
made public. The first is one written
by His Fuducine Cardinal Ledechowsky.
Cardinal Profect of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda at Rome, on
December 30 in reply to a lotter written
by His Grar- Archibishop Fabre on the
12th of the same mouth, to make his
supreme adicux, and express for a last
time his seutiments of respect and devoof affection towards the Holy See. His
Fudincies expressed himself as so profoundly teached by ecotiving His Grace's
too that the could not allow a moment
to the second of the second of the second of
His Grace's cut of the second of the letter of
His Grace's cut of the second of
His Grace's cut of
His His Philonoce wrote that he
had pleasure in bearing testimony to the
fact that he always found His Grace
anxious to act on every occasion in perfect accord with the Intentions of the
Holy See.

The other letter is one sont by His
Grace Archibishop Langevin, in acknow
His Grace of St. Boniface wrote:

His Grace of St. Boniface wrote:

Venerable and

ledgment of the letter forwarded to St. Boniface from his sick bed by Mgr. Fabre.
His Grace of St. Boniface wrote:
Veneralize and Dana Lorde.—Is the possible that you have thought of us in the midst of your sufferings and at such a solemn hour of your life? It you knew how this noble and cordia, expression of sympathy has touched me, and, above all, this signature which accused a state of corporal weakness, but supposed a great vigor of the soul! What sweet and holy thing is the communion of samts, which made St. Augustin cry: "Exaudiat to Dominus in die tribulationis, tribust tibl, secundum cortuum."
The calu in the grief which protudes

in die tribulationis, tribuat tibi, secundum cortuum."

The calm in the griof which preludes the day of deliverance well becomes a holy and courageous pontiff.

A thousand thanks, My Lord. May the Divine Master reward you by an increase of peace and strength in this life and glory in the other.

I remain, venerable and dear Lord, your unworthy but grateful son, who gray you to think of him before God, whom you will soon see face to face.

#### Catholic Education.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register.

A few words on the education of our youth. Education, it has been said, is the gurn of the destiny of man. It is the support of truth or of error. The truth of the catholic states of the c 

Mr. J. E. Walen, chief clerk of the Canada Atlantic Relivay, the head offices of which are in Ottawa, was in the city this wock attending the meeting of the Canadian Freight Agents' Association. Mr. Walen says that as the road is now extended to Parry Sound the company contemplate erecting hotels at different summering points along the line.

(1000 WORD FOR MR HEALY.

The Archbishop of Dublin Writes in Support the Arch-Dissentient's Claims.

Archbishop's House, Doblin

Archbishop's House,
Dublin.

15th January, 1897.

1

see here in Ireland."

Now, I dare say that what Mr. O'Brien has said about me in this matter has reference to some fow words that wor spoken on the occasion of my health being proposed in the Manason House, Dublian, on the first Sunday of the New Year. The short-speech which I made on that occasion was understood, and 'rightly understood, by those who were present, as indicative of my very earnest desire to see peace, and not only peace, but cordial union, re-established between the divided and conflicting parties, or groups, or soctons, or what-vor they are to be called, into which our Iriah Nationalist representation is now so isamentably spils up.

But, from the general drift of Mr. O'Brien's words, i fear that he may have understood me as contemplating a union of a revy imperfect kind—a union of all other sections of Nationalists, to the exclusion, or possible exclusion, of Mr. Healy and of those who take Mr. Healy and of the set of the interest of the property to the control of the particular on prhaps a somewhat low, but undoubtedly very tanglible ground, a union that would leave out Mr. Healy, would stand to say the least of it, in a position of should neutrality.

On another ground also, any such project as that to which Mr. O'Brien's words, however unintentionally on his part, appear to protect the property of the project as that to which Mr. O'Brien's words, however unintentionally on his part, appear to point, would seem to me lie altogether outside the range of practical business.

There are as present in Ireland at least three distinct sections of Nationalist politican—the followers respectively (I take the names in alphabetica order, that I may give offence to none of them) of Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy and Mr. Redmond. Pow. In my view of the stime of the project of the proj

Our representatives to Parliament have

Our representatives to Parliament have the unquestionable right to soloct their own chairman. They have nother the right nor the power, and I am very sure that they will not put forward the claim, be also an extensive the property of the control of the chairman the other than the property of the control of the trick race, or of early section or individual member of it.

This is no subtle distinction. I ought perhaps to apologies for stating in such detail a point that is so obvious in itself. But, obvoius as it is, there are many who overlook it. And, for my part, I am covinced that, if we could only succeed in having it kept steadily in viow, the first great stop would have been taken towards the restoration of our National peace and unity.

Faithfully yours,

Yelliklay J. Walsii, Archbishop of Dublin.

#### A STRONG ENDORSEMENT

Of the FARGO KEELEY INSTITUTE by Right. Rev. John Shanley, Bishop of North Dakote.

We recommend to our readers the following letter from the eminent pre-late whose name is appended. No words of ours could add to the strength of such language; but as a matter of interest to resideate of Ontario we may say that the Keeley Institute recently opened at 582 Sherbourne street, To-ronto, is under the general management of the same gentleman, Mr. Pritchard, who is addressed in the letter—an assurance that the local institute will merit the same high praise:

BISING'S HOUSE, ILLIAND PARK.

assurance that the local institute will merit the same high praise:

BISHOF'S HOUSE, ILLAND PARK.
FARGO, N.D., Sept. 26, 1896.

Mr. L. P. Pritchard, Fargo, N.D.:

DEAR SIR—In saking you to answer some questions the other evening I had an object in view. I acknowledge receipt of your prompt answers to my questions, and I give you permission to bublish this lotter if you desire to do so. Your letter to me states:

"The Fargo Keeley Institute commenced business Ocf. 1, 1894.

"Number of scales rested, 274.

"Number of calapses, 10.

"We have satisfactory evidence that 294 have protected their cure (that is, have since abstained from the use of alcohol in any form).

"Not one of these relapses claimed that he took the first drink through any craving or necessity for the use of alcohol.

"Allegar reasons why some returned to drink!

drink:

"2, Gambling.
"2, Visiting at immoral places.
"1, Deliberately or wilfully 'don't

"1, Deliberately or wifully don't car."

"1, Old associations.

"Not a patient who has taken treatment at our institute and protected his ure is now without cuployment. Many of them are holding positions of trust and all successful in business."

I know that every statement in your letter is true. I am profoundly convinced that you are doing a wonderful work for humanity. I see your patients are provided by the proposition of t

Monthly Competition Commissions Jan., 1807, and Continued during the pr

\$1,625 IN BICYCLES WATCHES

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> It's pure and sure. They also like Pure Gold Flavoring Extracts

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582 Sherbourne St., Toronto.
Call by address for commendations by emanent
collabile Divines.

My daughter, accention years of age, was in very poor health by reason of weak lenge and a ditusing a cogh. At lea' we gas her aper a cherry frectoral, and after taking three bottless, the cough was cured she is most of the will neglect his coffers awhile and attend to that cough. A slight cough is somewhat like the small pebble on the mountain side. It appears utterly insignificant, until a mouse, perhaps, starts it rolling, and the pebble begits an avalanche that buries a town. Fatal diseases begin with "a slight cough." But any cough, taken in time, can be cured by the use of

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

# This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer a Cutchook with a hundred others. Free, Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. 



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Sniario J. H. FWART, General Agent. 

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40 Lombard Street, Toronto.

### PARLIAMENTARY NOTICE.

MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF FABRUARY next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH nextwill be the last day for introducing Private Bills.

ills.
FRIDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF MARCE
ext, will be the last day for receiving Reports o
committees on Private Bills.

CHARLES CLARKE, Clerk of the Legisla

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Bentul.

Musical. CLAXTON'S MUSIC STORE, 197 YONGE

LOT OF MUSIC ROLLS AT 150 - AL.O variety of new styles at reduced prices.

FINE TONED SPANISH GUITAR AND SET of hand belle very cheap. B ESSON SLIDE TROMBONE, ALSO BESSON Duplex (valve and slide combined), each \$30.

A GOOD GUITAR, SLIGHTLY USED, IN perfect condition \$4; a bargain. SELF - PLAYING PARLOR ORGAN, WITH Suesic, \$18, regular price \$30,

BANJOS, GUITARS, MANDOLINS, AMERICAN make from \$4 up.

A LL RINDS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS RE-A. paired in first-class style. Claston's Music Store, 197 Yonge street.

#### PIRESIDE FUN

A very diminutive boy applied at a

house for work. "You advertised for a boy to help in the garden." said the youth. "You will not answer," said the farmer. "Why, you are so small that you would have to use a stepladder to dig potatoes."

Young Doctor: "Here I've had my brass plate out two weeks, and not a case yet. I ve been sitting here like patience on a monument." Friend: "Never mind; you will very soon, no doubt, got a chance to put the monuments on the patients,"

Lady Client: "Sir you have made

the monuments on the patients.

Lady Client: "Sir you have made
me a false set of teeth." Duntist:
"I know." Lady: "You promised
me they'd be exactly like natural
teeth." Dentist: "I did so." Lady:
"But your false teeth make me suffer
dreadfully." Dentist: "Well, they're
all the more like natural for that."

all the more like natural for that."
The Young Man: "And there I stood, the abyss yawning at my feet
"The Young Woman: "Was it yawning before you got there, or ild it begin after you arrived." She yawned herself as she spoke, He "tumbled" as it were, at once, and as soon as he could find his hat melted away into the yawning night.

away into the yawning night.

He thought he was a very funny fellow, so he said to the fair girl scated by his side: "I hope that powder on your face won't go off, dear!" but she didn't see the fun of such a remark, and began to weep copiously. "Don't ery any more, darling," continued the young brute, "there's no danger. The powder won't go off now; it's too damp." Then the poor girl cried more than ever han ever

than ever

Seene: Reilway Carriage.—Male

Passenger (to friend, referring to what
a lady passanger has been saying):
"Well. I must onless I donot admire
the Pharisee." Lady (indignantly):
"Bir! You are no gentleman! You
are—" Male Passenger (smiling):
"You are not phart-isse!" And then
she stormed worse than before.

Alphoness. War. the humonist.

"You are not phari-see !" And then she stormed worse than before. Alphonesue Karr, the humorist, owned an estate in the southern part of France, says an exchange. His neighbor was an elderly Italian Count, who owned a well-stocked library. One day the author who had never neat his neighbor, the count, sent his servant with a card requesting the loan of a book. The count replied in a polite note, saying that he was sorry not to be able to oblige Mr. Karr, but with him if was a master of principle never to lend books outside his home. At the same time he invited his neighbor to come to his house at any time, and his library would be at his disposel all day. Karr swailed himself of the privilege, and became friendly with the count, who not long afterwards sent to his literary neighbor to borrow a lawn sprinkler. Kar replied: "I deeply regret the impossibility of obliging you with a lawn sprinkler but, as a matter of principle, I could not allow my sprinkler to be used outside of my garden; but if you desire to use it on my own lawn I shall gladly place the sprinkler at your disposal all day."

#### Wedded at Peterboro'.

On Wednesday morning, Jan. 20th, iss Lide Costello, daughter of Mrs. Miss Lide Costello, daughter of Mrs. Costello, 628 George street, Peterboro', was married to Mr. A. B. Herbert, foreman of Andrew's printing establishment, Rochester, N.Y. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Fitspatrick. The bridesmaid was Miss Mary Popa Mr. and Mrs. Herbert will take up their residence at 68 South avenue, Rochester, N.Y.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing it becomes soft, silky and pliable to comb and brusk.

A pretty wedding took place at the Bishop's Palace, Montreal, on the 20th. The contracting parties were Mr. James J. O'Shea, the manager in Messrs. Schlomane factory, and Mr.s. J. J. O'Connor, of 218 William street. A large number of their friends were present at the wedding breakfast, which was given at the residence of the bride's parents.

#### Br. Chase Cures Mackache.

Be. Chase Cares Backachs.

Kidney trouble renerally begins with single pain in the back, and in time veelopes into Bright's Disease. People oubled with stricture, impediments, oppage of water, or a frequent desire turinate at night will find Dr. Chase's idney-Liver Pills a blessing. Read se wonderful cures ein snother column, ne pill is a dose, and if taken every ther night will positively cure kidney ouble.

#### The Vatican and France

The Corriere de Napoli, in an article this morning, says it has been assured that his Hollness the Pope 19 preparing the consernant document concerning that his Hollines the Pope is preparing an important document concerning the political and religious situation in France It will appear under the form of a letter addressed by his Holinese to the Archbishop of Paris, and will make an energetic appeal for union and concord among the Catholice of France. The issue of this document will cornoide with the arrival of the Papal Numeic in Paris.

#### DOMESTIC READING.

For a man to think he can escape to consequences of his sin is hideous

Nature takes security for better be-haviour by enforcing her i flexible rule. "Pay as you go."

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap" is one of the corner-stones of the oternal frame of things.

A man should nover be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to day than he was yesterday. —Swift.

—Switt.

Men may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating as wiser by always reading. Too much over-obarges Nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. Tis thought and digestion which make booksreally serviceable, and give health and vigour to the inquiring mind.—Fuller.

No man can produce great things who is not thoroughly sincere in dealing with hin elf, who would not exchange the finest show for the poorrest reality, who does not so love his work that he is not only glad to give himself for it, but finds rather a gain than a sacrifice in the surrender.

a sacrince in the surrender.

It is said that a great orator once gave this advice to a younger speaker (Mr. Pitt to Lord Wellesley) who asked his counsel: "You are more arrious about words than about ideas. Remember that if you are thinking of words you will have no ideas; but if you have ideas, words will come of themselves."

themselves."

A man may chain his appetites, and hold his realm of knowledge within the cincture of his brain, and yet, in the saddest aspect of all, be overcome by the world; and again, how startling is the fact that one may hold on steadily up to a particular point, and there all gives way. To a man meaning to live the life of duty, the life of religion, the world is a mighty antagonist, subtle as it is strong, more to be dreaded in its whispers to the heart's secret inclinations than in gross shapes of evil. It is a great thing in this respect to overcome the world.

A growing tree is not thinking of

thing in this respect to overcome the world.

A growing tree is not thinking of the shadow it will cast. It is growing to bear its fruit or furnish the timber of its being. The shadow grows in consequence. And it is so with an honest, good 'i.e. The inspiration of it is not the desire for others' applause, but the wish to do the duty of the day because it is duty. It is not by mere brains that good, enduring influence is secured. Oharacter, which inspires confidence, wins respect, and by the very laws of life tells on others—this is the force which a good man directs. But self-conceit, personal vanity, and over-confidence in one's self are not over-confidence in one's self are not vicous power, and respect is won; and respect implies influence of the best kind.

The triumph of the science of kind-

respect implies influence of the best kind.

The triumph of the science of kindness is to understand the cry of the silent hearts of those who either cannot or will not speak. Your child is growing up at your knee, and unless you use your mind and consider, you will not understand one twentieth part of the help he wants. Your brothers and sisters meet you day by day, bearing their histories in their hearts, You may help them, but unless you are careful you may hurt them and damage them. Your thoughtless pest, your idle tale, your loud and misplaced remarks—these are often to the hearts around us stabe or blows, or a stumb ling block. Sometimes your feeling is kind and your intention truly charitable, and you you most know how to reach your brother's heart, and he resoils from your efforts to help him. Sometimes your own selfishness is to blame, and you do not take the trouble to realize how bedly your neighbour wants your help, and how earnestly he is longing for it, or how much you are, with all your fancied troubles. Oh, for the great Christian grace to put ourselves in other's places. This is the grand element of that Christian altraism which the Gospel enforces.

—Bishop Hedley.

The Medicary or Liver and Kidney Containt.—Mr. Victor Auger, Othewar.

The Medicine For Liver and Kidney Complaint.—Mr. Victor Auger, Ottawa, writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pille, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and now I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

#### Death of Father Pelletier

Father Pelletier, a pricet of St. Boniface, Manitobe, died at the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, on the 19th, of canoer. The remains were taken to

#### If the Raby is Cutting Torth

Be sure and use that old, and well-tried remedy Mas. Winstow's Bootsino Strave, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoss. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It

The first winter is the critical period of a colt's history. Too seldom do we see at this season the wesnlings frelicking playfully as they did in the fall before being weaned. A great quantity of food is not all the foal requires, but of food is not all the food requires, but management is highly necessary if the youngster is to pay for raising. If the feal is well cared for during the first winter, the expense of the following three years need be comparatively light to make him a good horse; but if he be neglected, and consequently half-starved during his first winter, he will be more expensive to keep in succeding winters, and will miss the mark altogether of being a really good horse.

mark attogether of being a really good horse.

A foal always does better with one or more companion foals. Bran, oats, roots, hay and water, and dry, clean bedding in comfortable, roomy quarters are also conducive to his best thriving. Small feeds regularly given three or four times a day will given three or four times a day will given better results than larish feeding, when some of the last feed will require to be taken from the manger. A daily run in a roomy yard, having a smooth surface free from ies, will do much to develop musele and promote vigor. Underfeed or neglect the foal, and you run both horse and pocket. Be liberal to the foal, and when he is a yearing and a two-year-old he will be strong enough to look after himself, and live cheaply and well with ordinary management. It is infinitely better to raise no horse at all than a medicore animal, for which only a pittance can be obtained when he is old enough to sell.

we believe that seven out of ten colts bred on farms are broken to harness during the winter, as that time affords more leisure, and the sleigh is perhaps the best to hitch to for the first few times. Some colts require very little training to accustom them to going in harness, but in order to handle a high-spirited, wild colt successfully the driver must possess four qualifications in a high degree: Kindness, patience, firmness and porseverance. He must remember that the colt is a dumb brute, without the faculty of reasoning, but is governed by instinct. No colt, however gentle, should be hitched to anything until there has been some preliminary training. Haltering, bridling, checking, harnessing and handling should all have been done a number of times before he is attempted to be hitched to a vehicle. It is well to teach the colt to drive beside some old trusty horse before being hitched up. One man should not attempt this work alone, as unforeseen troubles are likely to arise during the first few lessons. The right side is the proper one on which to hitch the colt. A level head ed sesistant can usually prevent any tangling up or wild lesping by the use of a "side line," which is simply a plough line fastened to the inside ring of the bit, then passed under the jaw, and through the ring of the right side. It is not necessary to even tighten the line except the colt attempt to go beyond his place or become unmanageable without it.

Before hitching, the waggo or sled should be run out where there is

line except the cold attempt to go beyond his place or become unmanagespole without it.

Before hitching, the waggo or sled
should be run out where there is
plenty of room so that there need be
no turning at first. There is no better place than a sod field for the first
few lessons to the sleigh. The team
should be coupled by the lines and
driven about with the neckyoke on for
a little time before the traces are at
tached. Always hitch the old horse
first, and when all is ready for a start
attach the cold's traces, and be off
without further waiting. Have a good,
strong, calm-headed man in the sleigh
to handle the lines, but the beet horse
man should lead the colt at first. Keep
perfectly cool whatever happens, and
never, under any circumstances lose
your temper, but ever remember that
the colt cannot be expected to understand what is demanded of him until
he is taught. Many people expect
more from a colt than they would look
for in a human foreigner, who has to
learn new ways. Nearly every spirited
colt does something alarming before
he is thoroughly broken. A colt that
goes off like an old horse is not likely
to ever make a record-breaker. Am
bition and courage are both commendable qualities, and often show them
elves in the colt by his attempts to
run, rear, lunge, and even kiek at first.
Cool-headed firmnese, with kindness
and patience, will make him a tractable, willing servant, of which his
owner will be proud. After having
gotten the colt to go along in a horsy
manner, the lessons in labor should be
given gradually. If driving on the
road is to be his occupation, he should
never as first be driven until much
fistigued, and it is also bester to go
round a block, coming home some
other way than that upon which he
left home. If the colt is to be a farm
work horse, such light jobe as hauling
manure, wood, and the like will readily
prepare him for the bread-earning.

There is dauger in neglecting a cold.

There is dauger in neglecting a cold.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who hav died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which actiled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the bost physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing out his, colds and all affections of the threat and

#### Chats With the Children

A PARCEOUS SNAKE OF CHINA

A PARCLOUS SHARE OF CHINA.

Noah Brooks quotes the following from the great Venetian traveler in his series of St. Nicholas papers.

"The Trae Story of Marco Polo," in the February number. In this country gold dust is found in great quantities: that is to say, in the rivers and lakes, while in the mountains gold is slate found in pieces of large size. Gold is indeed so abundant that they give one sipple of gold for only six of the same weight in silver. And for small change they use the porcelain shells, as I mentioned before. These are not found in the country, however, but are brought

do before. These are not found in the country, however, but are brought from India.

In this province are found enakes and great serpents of such vast size as to strike fear into those who see them, and so hideous that the very account of them must exolte the wonder of those who hear it. I will tell you how long and big they are.

You may be assured that some of them are ten paces in length; some are more and some less. And in bulk they are equal to a great cask, for the bigger ones are about ten palms in girth. The head is very big. The mouth is large enough to swallow a man whole, and is garnished with great pointed teeth. And in short tney are so fierce-looking and so hideously ugly, that every man and beast must stand in fear and trembling of them. There are also smaller ones, such as of eight paces long, and of fire, and of one pace only.

The way in which they are caught is this. You must know that by day they live underground because of the great heat, and in the night they go out to feed, and devour every animal they can eatch. They go also to drick at the rivers and lakes and springs. And their weight is so great that when they travel in search of food or drink, as they do by night, the tail makes a great furrow in the soil as if a full tun of liquor had been dragged along. Now the huntamen who go after them take them by a certain gin (trap) which they set in the track over which the serpent has passed, knowing that the beast will come back the same way. They plant a stake deep in the ground and fix on the head of this a sharp blade of steel made like a razor or a lance-point, and then they cover the whole with sand so that the serpent cannot see it. Indeed, the huntaman plants several such stakes and blades on the track. On coming to the spot the beast strikes against the iron blade with such force that it cuters his breast and rives (outs) him so that he dies on the spot, and ther owns on seeing the brute dead begin to saw, and then the huntamen know that the serpent is dead and come in search of him

that the serpent is dead and come in search of him.

This, then, is the way these beasts are taken. Those who take them proceed to extract the gall from the inside, and this sells at a great price; for you must know it furnishes the material for a most precious medicine. Thus if a person is bitten by a mad dog, and they give him but a small pennyweight of this medicine to drink, he is cured in a moment. Again, if one has any disease of the skin and applies a small quantity of this gall he shall speedily be cured. So you see why it sells at such a high price. They also sell the flesh of this serpest, for it is excellent eating, and the people are very fond of it. And when these serpents are very hungry, sometimes they will seek out the lairs of lions or bears or other large wild beasts, and devour their cubs, without the sire and dam being able to prevent it. Indeed, if they catch the big ones themselves they devour them too; they can make no resistance.

AN OPPERFORM.

Oh, the beauty of the Christ-Chi
The gentleness, the grace,
The smiling, loving tenderness,
The infantile embrace
All babyhood He holdeth,
All motherhood enfoldeth.
Yet who hath seen His face?

Oh, the nearness of the Christ-Child When for a sacred space, He nestles in our very home,— Light of the human race ! We know Him and love Him, No man to us need prove him— Yet who hath seen His face ?

THE OLDEST TOY.

The most primitive toy is the doll. It dates back to prebistoric times, and is found in every part of the world. This one would naturally expect to flad. A child, seeing its mother nursing other younger children, would imitate the example with an improvised doll. Toy weapons, again, are older than history. Many of the other toys at present in use date from the earliest times of which we have any record. In the tombe of the ancient Egyptians, along with painted dolls having movable limbs, have been found marbles, leather-covered balls, elastic balls, and marionets moved by strings. Ancient Greek tombs furnish clay dolls, toy horses, and wooden carts and ships. In the Louves there are some Greeo Roman dolls, of terra cotte, with movable joints fastened by wires. Greek babes had rattile. Greek boys played with whipping toys, So did the boys in ancient Rome. Horsee speaks of children trundling hoose, and playing odd and even with musts.

THE LEGEND OF THE ASPEN

THE LEGEND OF THE ASPEN.

To "tremble like an aspon loaf" is a common expression. There is a German legend which runs as follows:
During the flight of the Holy Family to Egypt they were obliged to pass through a forest, whereupon every tree but one waved its leaves to do homage to the pilgrims. The aspon tree slone remained disdaintfully quiet and the Holy Child, noticing this stretched forth His hand and pronounced a curse upon it when it beyan to tremble, and has not ceased to this day.

to tremble, and has not ceased to this day.

A slightly different version of this story is given in the following lines.

Once as our Saviour walked with men below,
His path of mercy through a forest lay;
And mark how all the drooping branches show

what homes best a silent tree may

froe. Secretary to join the voiceless wor pure:
int see! He cast one look upon the treo:
Struck to the heart, she trombles overmore."

overmore."
The whole story of the Flight into Egypt is adorned with floral lore. Where the Blessed Virgin washed the swadding clothes of the Divino Child, beautiful bushes, it is said sprung up. Wherever her feet trod the Rose of Jericho bloomed; and, says one old chrousle." at her coming the brooms and the chickpeas rustled and crackled and the flax bristle. up."

Oh, I am a kettle! a kettle am I!
I never shall strive to deny it.
There's nothing about me that's sneak

There's nothing about me that's sneak-ing or sly;
Deception, I never shall try it.
Bubble, I say! and hubble, I say!
Some folks may not like it, but that is my way.
I mind my own business, and give no trouble;

Bubble, hub-bubble, hub-bubble, hub

hubble ! They say I am black; I admirt it is

A respectable tint, and I love it. I never, no, never set out to be

blue;
As for yellow or red, I'm above it.
Bubble, I say! and hubble, I say!
I'm ready to talk any time of the day.
Heap on the coals, and my song I
will double;
Bub-bub-bub-bubble, bub-bubble, bubbubble!—Laura E. Richards in
St. Nicholas.

ROBINSON CRUSOR'S ISLAND.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.
Readers of "Chat\*" in common with all children will regard as a personal loss of the fact that Robinson Crusoes's island, Jeau Fernandes, has been swallowed up by the sea. The story is given what is considered authentic verification by Captain Powell, of the James Kerr, now at San Francisco. The James Kerr has untat arrived from Newsastle. New Numerate verification by Capisain Powell, of the James Kerr, now at San Francisco. The James Kerr, now at San Francisco. The James Kerr has use the story of the Spanish capital state who previously reported the loss of the island seems to be true in overy particular. The Spanish capisan stated that from the deck of his vessel he had seen the island go under and that the sea all round was disturbed as if by the force of a submarine carthquake. Every capisain had word of the remarkable cocurrence, and the story was generally believed among seafaring men. Juan Fernandez was a small bit of earth thrown up by volanic action ages ago. It was situated about 400 miles west of Valparaiso, Chili.

#### LOOK UP YOUNG MAN.

A young man once found a sovereign lying in the road, and ever afterward as he walted along he kept his eye steadily on the ground in the hope of inding another. In the course of a long life he did discover at different times large sums of money. All these days as he was looking for money, he saw not that the heaven was blue above him and nature was beautiful around. He never once allowed his eye to look up from the mod and filth in which he sought the treasure; and when he died, a rich old man, he only knew this fair earth of ours as a dirty road in which to pick up money as he went along.—The Missionary.

NOT ASHAMED OF HIS PATHER, NOT ASHAMED OF HIS PATHER,

A poor tailor named Petit once lived
in the city of Orleans in France. His
son had many intellectual gifts but,
little money, and would have found it
impossible to gain a coveted processorship in the University if those who
governed it had not, in consideration
of his learning and talents, remitted
the entrance fees, which amounted to
six thousand france.

After a Trille the remor practice.

the entrance fees, which amounted to six thousand france.

After a while the young professor became famous, and as is always the way, there were many who were jeel out of him and sought to drag him down from the high place he held, the way one man in particular, named Bouvard, who wished the professorship for himself, and he made all sorts of cutting remarks about Doctor Pettie, often calling stiention to his father's occupation by saying that his ideas were not well sewn to gether, or that his style "out a poor show." The learned and good Pesitipaid no attention to those taunts for



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has achieved its great repu-AGTS DIRECTLY

UPON THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER and by placing them in a healthy condition, drives disease and pain from the system.

lis reputation— Twenty
years of success." In four
continents. Warner's Safe
Cure Co., London, Rachester. Frankfort, Melbourne,
Toronto.

he was not ashamed of his father. He proved his devotion to that parent still more by erecting an aims house, stipulating that it should always be in charge of a poor tailor, "in memory of my dear father," he said.

HEAVIEST IN WINTER.

BEAVEST IN WINTER.

Some curious experiments have been made at one of the royal philanthropic institutions in Copenhagen. For some years back the seventy boys and girls in the place have been ascifully weighed every day in groups of fifteen and under. Thereby it is proved that the children gain weight mostly in autumn and in the early parts of December. From that time till the end of April there is searcely any growth in weight. More remarkable still, there is a diminition till the end of summ.r.

A TERRIER'S IDEA OF HUMOR

A TERRIER'S IDEA OF HUMOR.

A friend of ours and his wife were spending a musical evening with us, and an old, black English terrier, which belonged to the house, had been in the drawing-room, which was upstairs. The dog had been kindly noticed by our friend, who was partially lame from paralysis. On leaving the drawing-room the dog followed him to the top of the staircase—we, with his wife, were waiting belaw in the hall—and with ooked tail and ears stood gravely watching his slow, ilmping descent When the invalid was nearly at the foot of the stairs thee dog began to follow, limping and the leaving his slow, ilmping about the logs began to follow, limping and the same legs—he was quite sound—in humorous imitation of our poor, aff cted friend, and this assumed lamences was gravely kept up till he arrived on the mat. It was impossible to repress a smile, though our politeness was at take.

A BIRD THAT SHAVES ITSELF.

The lammergeyer, or bearded vulture, found throughout the whole mountain chains of the Old World, actually shaves himself. The expert barber who has for his customers crusty millionaires could not ply the keen-edged rasor to the stubby beard of his particular patron more defly than the monarch of the mountaintope prunes his own bristly beard. The head of the vulture is clothed with feathers, and from the sides of the under mandible proceeds a row of black bristles. From this peculiar projection of feathers the bird derives his name. A layer of similar bristles begins at the eye and covers the nostrils, forming a fleecy moustache. With his strong and sharp claws, which act as the razor, he begins to trim his fibrous whiskers with great are and dexterty. He does this with great regularity, and soon the downy beard and moustache give way to a full growth of bristly feathers.

BIRDS AS SURGEONS.

Some interesting observations, madeby a M Fatio, on the surgical treatment of wounds by birds, were recently brought before the Physical Booiety
of Geneva. In these it was established that the snipe had often been observed in repairing damages. With
its beak and feathers it makes a very
creditable dressing, and has even been
known to secure a broken limb by
means of a stort ligature. On one
cocasion M. Fatio killed a snipswhich had on its ohest a large dressingloomposed of down from other parts
of the bedy, and securely fixed to the
body by coagulated blood. Twice he
body by coagulated blood. Twice he
had snipe with interwoven feathers
strapped on to the site of a fracture of
one or other limb. The most interesting crample was that of a snipe both
of whose legs he had unfortunately
broken by a misalivested short. He
only recovered it on the following
day, when he found that the wounded
bird had contrived to cyply dreesings
day, when he found that the wounded
bird had contrived to cyply dreesings
and a sort of splint to both limbs. In
carrying out this operation some feathers had become catangled round
she beak, and, not being able to use
its claws to get rid of them, the poor
creature was almost dead from huager
when found.

#### THE CLURK.

OFFINERS FROM FACE TWO

Smith turned the ball over to classify the control of the control

strike the upright and

Stop I Wot's the hupright?"
Horge made a bad guess, and his taker had the satisfaction of setting an right.

The evening was a sample of many at came after. Mr. Want threw smelf into this branch of his son a sheation with enthusiasm, buying all he football papers, and not allowing much as an editorial to be skipped. I want had been a same to be skipped. I want had been the should have minunderstood mirely the object of these readings. Fe rarely criticuted George's pronounation or clocution, and if he entermed ideas on the subject of voice production, he kept them carefully to unself. He had it firmly in his and that it was the subject matter that signified. He examined George need to the same that was the subject matter that signified. He examined George in the lives of celebrated players as at forth in interviews, and would ask how many goals some dissatisfied club would have scored with their own referee, and other questions even more difficult and abstrues.

Blowed if these clurks kin do any the contract of the same contract when George.

referse, and other questions even more difficult and abstruse.

Blowed if these clurks hin do anything," he would exclaim when George had to give one of these comundrums the loss of the wenings reduced the given had been as the second of the wenings reduced the reducational scheme to a shadow. To perfect George in writing and arithmetic was as high now as she daro aim. In the latter study she judged compound addition to be the prime need. There was one fearful problem she would dictate, the whole contents of a borrowed washing book, including mention of the garments (George used to wonder if there might not be some, as yet unmastered, table for dealing with these), and she would compare his answers with the original penolings. Alas I they never coincided. Clearly, the clerical faculty of making figures come the same had yet to be acquired.

acquired.

In writing the outlook was brighter. Acting upon the advice of a stationer, Mrs. Want had entered her son upon a course of green-covered copy-books. Starting with straight strokes (within the compass of anyone), the student was conducted, by sixteen equal steps, to ornamented copperplate. Mrs. Want purchased the series. Buying them thus, she was able to obtain the sixteen for one-and a penny—a moderate price to pay for the acquisition of such caligraphy. Here was a prospect George could understand, and he buckled to with a will. The first book was finished in a little over a week. He filled the second in five days. Without pausing to blot its last page, he threw himself upon the third. His mother, who was watching him was at her brightest: she forgot the washing book discrepancies and the football nonsense. She saw George passing the standards hand over hand, and laready qualified for his new calling. The obstacles in the way had raised her opinion of it enormously.

Meanwhile, the neighbours had been following George's progress with the deepest interest, the subject of his mind dividing them into hostile camps. At first the tendency to sooff had been universal, but lately a good many things had come to light Chance visitors had surprised the Glurk amusing himself with sume, and it had been public property that he sat up of nights reading his news paper like a man. Mr. Want's football extravagance gave rise to a legend. On Saturday evenings people had seen him going home with different colouract papers in his hand. The child, said they, entertained political opinions in antagonism to his father's, and insisted upon being supplied with literature in harmony with his own views. Those who had listened upon the staircase said it was as good as a play the way George would go on reading aloud from his newspaper, trying, no doubt, to bring the old man round. The child had all the best of the exchanges. It was rarely that Mr. Want was able to find anything to read in reply. Even those who belonged to Mr. Wan

The same reply sent an admirer into costacion.

"That's about all you would get, or depend upon it, and might think yo'rself lucky not to be chested out of he

mate, perceiber if it cappen to be of a barrer. Jost fancy a little chap is hage taken notice of that. When he acared too high friendly criticism recognized a genius for mark-ting. "Sixteen! Well, if you shok out I wouldn't be carprised but wot you'd get them."

got them.

On the whole the street preferred its mathematics a little mixed.

There was another problem about the quantity of rate a given number of eats would dispose of in twenty minutes, that while it raised an intersting point in natural history, was valueless as a test by reason of no on being acquainted with an answer.

All his discussion had the effect of making Mrs. Want more resolute. The very thought of failure with those eyes upon her was intolerable. Not content with what was being done, she formulated a plan for squeezing every ounce out of George in the Oliristmas holidays. It included the engagement of a thirteen-year-old nephew, a boy of unfathemed appetite, who could be bribed to anything by promise of something to at, in the capacity of private coach. In the meantime her own standard became more exacting. In writing, for instance, she insisted upon George following the directions upon the back of the copy-book. The unwonted effort to sit and hold his pen like the gentleman there depicted gave him a cramp in the fingers. When his mother was out of sight he must sometimes have relapsed into his first style, or tears could not have fallen, as they did, upon his penholder and running down into the mit rendered the succeeding characters pale and indistinct. It was the absence of outlook that crushed him. The when I am a man' in soy's heart will pull him through anything. In the past George had found the extreme of pain and weariness hearable, thinking of the bury insensible working man into whose image a few years would see him transformed. Mr. Want had often complained of the way the child's eyesfollowed him about. One hitle amenity of George's was entirely self-acquired. Before going to bed he made a point of going up and shaking hands with his grown self. Since the school master's visit the habit had been given up. The "E'll 'ave to sit at a desk hall 'is life and be a clurk' had spoil that he had only to shaw neighbours. Sometimes the remuneration for their services would run as high as two-per

for the post his reception was not en-couraging.
"We don't want hany clurks 'ere," said the woman, who was no friend to the Wants.
"I ain't going to be a clurk."
The woman turned round and went on with what she had been doing.
"I kin carry the baby all right."
"Not you."
"I've a muscle," said George get-ting in front of her and bending his arm.

"I've a muscle," said George getting in front of her and bending his arm.

The woman snifed incredulously.
"Them other children won't play with me."

There was more in this. Finally she consented to allow George a day on trial. He left the shop with the baby in his arms, no young mother ever prouder or more radiant. He walked down Bempton Street conscious that his employer's sys followed him. Then he turned a corner and leaned against a wall. He almost began to regret his precipitancy. By waiting, possibly a smaller infant might have been secured, or one less ant to become lead site fifty yards. He was obliged to put his burden down for a few minute. Then he started on the return journey, clasping the babe, in wrestling fashior, round the shoulders. It was his intention to march past the coal shop and take a good rest in the seclusion of his own passage. At a critical moment his strength gave out, and he was compelled to sit down on a door step within full view of the shop. The baby, whom George was beginning to regard with contempt, sat upon his knee. It a shormal fatuees, gegie eyes, and, above all, its detectable trick of bubbling at the month, aroused his aversion and scorn. His employer caught sight of them.
"You Want!" she exceemed scross

his aversion and scorn. His employer caught sight of them.
"You Want!" she screamed across the road. "I don't pay to hev my child sit down. He kin do that at

'ome."
George rose with a sigh. This time he managed to get the weight on to

his shoulder. It seemed a bit lighter this way. Then he had pains down the back, and went shaky at the knees. Once a sudden coldness at the forehead warned him to put down his load and recline upon the nearest step in the more desperately that there was an eternal fee to be overcome, a voice that told him he was not as other children, that his father's prophecy had been true after all. He was heartened wonderfully by hearing a gird anathematise the weight of a baby brother.

George returned to the coal shop at half past five, and the woman admitted grudgingly that he would do. Reaching home, he explained the lateness on the ground of having been kept in Some of the other falschoods he told in the course of the week were less specious. Mrs. Wan was in despair. Between truancy and football home training was at a standstill. The child's obstituacy was proof against entreaties and even tears. One day George came home at the right time, his mother having waited outside the Board school, but the ruse broke down when it was tired a second time. On her way back from this fruitless errand Mrs. Want saw the delinquent disappearing round a corner. A large-heade baby was hanging over his shoulder. She did not attempt to follow, though she could easily have overtaken them. Her thoughts had travelled back four years to a baby of her own that had died at the age of ton and a half months folks took him for eleven), for whom her arms school still. It touched her to find that George fold it in the same way, and had been reduced to borrowing a strange baby to carry up and down. There had been times when, but for fear of ridicule, she would have adopted some such expedient herself. How all these years, she thought, George must have been envings the other children har been compelled to miss. He following morning to the blissful consolousness that the holidays had really so, it bothered him her not being cross. When she wont so far as to venture a carses, he was convined that she was going to be ill. It was a relied to think that the period for thwarting her was nearing is close.

George awoke the following morning to make amends for the afternoon he had been compelled to miss. He foll the street was looking its very brightest. Every woman who had a door stood at it, and the others leaned out of winds was the proof he was defended to miss. He foll almost friends was a secure of the bench the short of the read of the same of the same of the same of the short of the work of the same of the same of the sam

of a do-on boys struggling on the pavement abt... If had just gained the top step when one of them can noned into him, knocking him head long into the area. He gave one cry as the edge of a step caught his mjured back, and then lay, just as he had seen himself, a distorted heap under the window.

When George next onened his eyes he found himself in his own room. A strange gentleman was bending over the bed.

"Shell I hev——?" he began faintly; but the doctor seemed to know exactly what he wanted to say. ', You will never be a clurk," he replied.

The invalid dropped off to sleep cain smilling.

'. You will never be a clurk," he replied.

The invalid dropped off to sleep again, smiling. He had been afraid the accident might have spoilt his plan.

He awake again an hour or so later, and the slight noise brought Mrs. Want to his side.

"Wot is it, dear?" She could see that there was something upo. his mind. "If it's the baby, he wasn't hurt at all. You dropped him before you fell."

Georgo displayed very little interest.

you fell."
Georgo displayed very little interest.
"Your wages?"
The child's eyes sparkled.
"Mrs. Peters sent round this," said
Mrs. Want, holding up a bright shilling, which the woman from the coalshop had given, partly as a thankoffering.

Suop nad Siven, re-offering.

The child's fungers closed round the coin reverentially; but there was still an appeal in his eyes.

"The doctor sez you must be kep' quiet." The words gave the wished-

"E sez I will niver be a clurk.
"Wot?"

Wot?"

George could see the cords tighten in his mother's threat.

"The doctor said it for certain. You're glad, sin't you?"

"Yes."

"The doctor said it for certain You're glad, vin't you?"
You're glad, vin't you?"
The invalid disengaged his hand from hers. "You've hurt it," he said, surveying the injured member rusfully.

Mrs. Want did not catch the words. She was standing with her back to the bed. As an excuse for not turning round she walked across the room and busied herself tying up the whole of the educational paraphernalia, including some books her nephew had sent round, into a nest parcel. "There'll be no more use for them,' she said, thinking aloud.

George hugged himself. The week with the baby had accomplished everything he had hoped. It was no golden day: kind messages, accompanied in some cases by presente, kept coming up, and hit for the woman on the first floor who waylaid callers upon the staircase and turned them back, the sick-room would never have been clear. A couple of street boys cot round her by representing themselves as George's bosom friends. They did not stay long, doing little more than put their heads round the door; but long enough to remark "Wot oher?" to the sufferer with unmistakable friendliness. George's cousin, the educationist, came round about mid-day, bringing with him a couple of coconnuts (he had been given money for grapes but had his own notions of what was likely to strike a juvenile eye), and was so concerned to see George lying there that he went away without even hinting at the desirability of something to eat. Before the afternoon was over, the table was quite heaped with flowers and fruits. George was pleased, but it all seemed perfectly explicable. The street was coming round to him because he was going to be well and atrong. Some years before a philanthropist had rescued him from the hands of his schoolfellows.

"What were they hitting you for?" the good man inquried.
"The boys don't the me."

strong. Some years before a philanthropist had recoused him from the hands of his schoolfellows.

"What were they hitting you for?" the good man inquired.

"The boys don't like me."

"Yhe should they dislike you?"

"Becos I have got a bad back.

Theconverse seemed equally natural.

There is no cynicism so thoroughgoing as that of a wronged child.

All day long the invalid was listening for his father, who, however, did not leave work before the usual time. Coming up Brempton Street. Mr. Want walked like a stricken man. He regarded his affliction as a pedcetal whereon he would stand and be gazed at by the neighbours with compassionate awe. Outside the rag-shop a woman stopped him and expressed regret for the accident. The working man drew a hand heavily acroes his syes. Someone emerging from his house at the moment, she hurried off to secure the lastes bulletin, and never, gave him another thought. Obviously her sympathy had really been for the same idea was emphasised by his wife's greeting. She was awaiting him on the first-floor landing. She expressed no solicitude as to how he was bearing up, but gave a number of directions for continuing George's pre posterous happiness. Mr. Want was not even allowed to commiserate him self.

"The doctor sex I shall never be a clurk," the child whispered when his lather termandous him his these termandous him his lather termandous him h

## CATARRH!

## Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure



See, Bessie, this is the way mother does. You insert the tabe and give one good blow and away the goes. And do you know I have never had but breath or a touch of headache since using it. Now just let me try it can you and I am sure it will help that cold in the head and it will, he red hose

It this worse towards up.ht?
Hose the nose after and burn!
It there pany in the back of the beach;
It there pany in the back of the eyes!
Is there pan in the back of the eyes!
Is there a drouping in the li roat!
Is there a drouping in the li roat!
Are you losing your sense of taste!
Do you sleep with the mouth open!
Does the nose stop up at night!

#### DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE

Gives instant relief—in less than a minute after the first application the air passages are fracted the breathing becomes natural and easy—the most actua attacks of cold in the book of the passages are the state of the passages are the passages of cold in the book of cold in the passages are th

For year I suffered from that deeped disease extracts -1 spect a small fortune is modelesse without ret vining any relief -1 bad the disease in a very load form, and nothing seemed to reach the seat of the trouble until 1 procured reach the seat of the trouble until 1 procured reach the seat in the relief of almost indicate relief and therefore the 1 got almost loading truth of the relief of the great curve.

ARTHUR P. THORNE.

#### DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE WITH BLOWER FREE-AT ALL BRIGG. STS. 250-

hand. "You must stay there all the evening," the woman had said; and although Mr. Want was accustomed to treat women in the manner of the frace now that made him unwilling to disobey. After a time, George fell asleep, passing from the rosy present to a vision of the bright future it pointed to, and awoke to find the dream seated by his bed. Then he dosed again. Thus slipped by the last hours of George's great day. Shortly after nine he fell into a deep sleep, and Mr. Want crept sway to his club. Mrs. want took his place and sat for some time staring blankly at the opposite wall. She was wondering how George would bear it when he leaaned that he was bedridden for life.

#### Another Masonic Murder.

L'Eco d Italia of December 30, a Catholic paper published in Genoa, gives the following account of a Maconic outrage and murder which took placer; recently in the Republic of Equador. A Catholic journalist named Vivar, who had been writing a series of articles in support of religious education, was arrested by order of the Governor and accused of the imaginary crime of inciting the population to rebellion. He was condemned to death by a packed jury of Freemasons and was shot on the Plass of Quito. This outrage was attended with circumstances of unbeard of brutality; for, previous to the execution, the Governor ordered that the fingers of the right hand, which had written the articles in question, should be chopped off, and this was done to the horror of many of the spectators. This was bad enough, but not so horrible as another outrage, which only the heart of a Satanist could have prompted. The unhappy man was refused the consolations of religion before his death, although he begged for the presence of a priest before his execution. It is a singular fact that this Masonia murder took place on August 6, 1896, the twenty-first anniversary of the glorious marty-dom of the heroic Garcia Moreno. L'Eco d Italia of December 80, a

solf.

"The doctor sex I shall never be a clurk," the child whispered when his fasher approached hiru.

In accordance with his wife's prompting, the workman numbled something about being very glad. The same anthority was responsible for his sitting down by the bediede and allow in Greans, French or English, with tild direction of Greans, French or English and Company of Greans, and the c

### He Thinks it Means Home Bule.

He Thinks it Means Home Patie.

Prof. Goldwin Smith as an antiHome Ruler is afraid of the new Frish
Union. He says: "The movement,
of which it is supposed Mr. Blake has
been selected as the mouthpleee, is
evidently an attempt to carry Home
Rule obliquely by shattering the fiscal
unity of the Kingdom. The heat
which it at first excited will probably
in some measure cool down now that
it has been clearly demonstrated by
Lord Farrer, who is himself a Home
Ruler, that England has not been a
gainer by the present arrangement.
There are symptoms also of calming
on the part of the Iriah Unionists, w'o
at first allowed themselves, with
strange precipitation, to be swept into
the agitation. They have begun to
moderate their language, perceiving
that under the veil of a demand for
fiecal justice they are being made the
cat's paws of disunion.

The Lite of Pr. Chase.

The Lits et Br. Chase.

As a compiler of Chase's Receipt Book, his name is familiar in every household in the land, while as a physician his works on simple formulas left an imprint of his name hast will be handed down from generation to generation. His last great medicine, in the form of his Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, is having the large public petronage that his Ointment, Fills and Caserf. Gare are having. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is especially adapted for all Bronchial and Asthmatic troubles.

#### Death of Father Oates

Boston, January 22 — Rev. Michael Oates, C.SS.R., of the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Rozbury, died on Wednesday aft. racon. He was born in Ireland in 1859.

During a difficulty between the French and the Iries in Quebes about sitteen years ago. Father Oates got together about a thousand men, and at their head marched into the Canadian Parliament, pleaded his cause and won the day. In St. John he built a church and had a street named after him.

A DINNER PILL—Many persons suffer exeruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stometh, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the streatment of the convert the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with Indigestion or Dyspepsia.

#### CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

Division No. 1, A. O. H.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register

Sin—With your kind permission I desire to give to your many readers a ittile sketch of the recent doings of Division No. 1. A O II Entering into the new year the members are looking back with pride at the eucess they have accomplished for the welfare of the Division during 1840. having added largely to the membership as well asgreatly increasing their treasury. The concert lawly given under the auspices of the Division was a big financial success and the thanks of the members are tendered to the ladies of Auxiliary No. 1. Daughters of Erin, for the kind manner in which they rendered their assistance which helpsed to add a big item to the financial part of the entertainment.

The last regular meeting of the Division held in the old year was on Monday night, December 28th, nearly every member being present as also a large number of visiting Brothers. The most important business on the calendar for that evening was the annual election of officers for the entertained.

The last regular meeting of the Division held in the fold and after interesting Conthers. The most important business on the calendar for that evening was the annual election of officers for the entertained the belection. The first meeting the lection came up, County President Brother W. J. Moore was invited to take the chair and conduct the election. Many candidates were placed in the fold and after interesting contests the following were declared chosen for 1897: President, J. J. Rutledge: Vice-President, M. Richardson; Rec. Secretary, Wm. Ryan; Fin. Secretary, Vice-President, J. J. Rutledge: Vice-President, M. Richardson; Rec. Secretary, Treasurer, W. J. McLean. Nearly all the officers elected have served for the last year—which be specks that they had showed a good record, which shows that Division No. 1 lives rightly in accordance to the grandest principle of the motic of the programme. The installation of officers for the new yea the fourth term as their President and hoped that sciiveness would be displayed by each and every member for the welfare of the Division, and if so prosperity was sure to reign in the future as it has in the past. At this vigorous applause was heard. The remainder of the officers also spoke in kind words showing the appreciation they had for the esteem in which they are held by the members.

Thanking you Mr. Elitor for your valuable space and wishing your paper a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain

Wm Ryan, Secretary.

Toronto Jan. 12th 1897.

C. M. B. A.

BRANCH NO. 240, MONTREAL

The following officers of Branch 240 have been installed at the last regular meeting by Grand Deputy H. Spedding, assisted by Grand Deputy H. Spedding, assisted by Grand Deputy H. Spedding, sessisted by Grand Deputy H. Spedding, following the special property of the session o

T. Paquette, J. T. Gauron, H. Latour, Chris. Fortier, G. O. Mescier.

The officers of the C. M. B. A. of Canda. No. 229. Cote St. Paul, have been installed by Grand Deputy Costination. Provided the Company of Canda. Spiritum Rev. A. Braul pages. Model adviser, Dr. A. Braul pages. Model Adviser, Dr. A. Braul pages. Model Adviser, Dr. A. Braul pages. Model Brother A. T. Martin; 1st Vice President, Brother F. X. Payett: St. Assistant Socretary, Brother St. Brother Challer Phonas J. Evers; Treasurer, Brother Thomas J. Evers; Treasurer, Brother Herother Thomas J. Evers

this life the beloved wife of our esteer ed Brother. Captain John Sullivan. Be it,

Brother. Captain John Sullivan. 90 %, therefore.
Resolved.—That we the members of Brands 10, C. M B A. extend our sin cere sympathy to Brother Sullivan in the loss he and his children have sustained in the death of a loving wife and kind and affectionate mother, and right and affectionate mother, and bring that Almighty the difference of the mother hand in this their bereavement.
Heastwed.—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Brother Sullivan Linear to the official ergame.

11 & Captain President.
12 & Captain President.
13 & Captain President.
14 & Captain President.
15 & Captain President.
16 & Captain President.
17 & Captain President.
18 & Captain President.
21 & La Hall, St. Catharines, Jan. 21st. 1867.

E. B. A.

St. Mary's Branch, No. 24, Almonte St. Many's Branch, No. 21, Almonts At the last regular meeting the following officers were elected for 1817. Chaplain, Yery Rev. Cauon Foley, President, John Malone: Recording Secretary, M. Merath: Financial Insurance Secretary, P. L. Dowdall: Treasurer, R. Johnson: Stowards. F. Malone and P. O'Brien: Marshal, G. Blair: Assistant Marshal, F. Brunnett: Inside Guard, P. Frawley; Outside Guard, E. McDonald.

ST CECILIA'S BRANCH No 20, WEST TORONTO JUNCTION.

Tokonto Juncties.
Resolved.—That we, the members of St. Ceellia's Branch No. 29, wish to express our sincere sympathy with our esteemed Chancellor. Bro. E. J. Walsh, and the members of his family in the sad loss they have austained by the death of his beloved mother, and horeby wish to assure him that we as Emeralds hope God in His infinite mercy will give hing grace to bear his sad bereavement with Christian fortitude, knowing that his mother has passed to a happy home, where there will be no more pain or sorrow.

Nesoved.—That this resolution be ontered on the minutes, a copy sent to Brother Walsh and to the G. S. T. for insertion in the official organs. J. Fahry, President, W. Boylan, Recording Secretary. W. Lane, S. T.

. C. O. F.

St. Peter's Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, Peterborough, met on the 18th when the officers were installed by Brother J. P. Bryson as follows: Brother M. Caughlin, Past Chief Hanger; Brother J. Bryson as Ranger; Brother J. P. Bryson, Meocrding Secretary; Brother J. J. Lynch, Financial Secretary; Brother J. J. Lynch, Financial Secretary; Brother J. J. Lynch, Financial Secretary; Brother J. Mareo Clancy Treasure; Brother Hev. Father Fitspatrick, Chapiain: Brother Dr. Moher, Physician J Brothers J. Hapin, S. Hayes, O'rady, Trustees.

84. Peter's Court is enjoying much prosperity and now has 84 members.

MGR. MOREAU'S JUBILEE.

Colebration at St. Hyacinths -a Great Gathe

Contration at St. Mysciathes—a Great Gathering of Shabapa.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., January 21.—The celebration in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the episcopal consecration of Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, is being celebrated with much ec. at here to day. There is a large gathering of bishops and clergy from all part of Canada and some from the United States. Among those in attendance are: Archbishop Bugins coolditor of Quebec; Archbishop Langevin, St. Boniface; Bishops Lafleche, Three River; Gravel, Nicolet; Risis. Rimousis; Labrecque, Chicoutimi; Larcoque, Sherbrooke; Emard, Valleyfield; Pascal, Saekatchewan; Gabriel. Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Michaud, coedjutor of Burlington; Dom Antoine, mitted abbot of Oka; Mgr. Decelles, coadjutor of St. Hyacinthe; Rev. Canon Bourgesult, administrator, of Montreal; Rev. Canon Bruchesi.
Mgr. Louis Zephiris Moreau is the fourth Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, the fourth Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, the fourth Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, the following of the price of the price of the price of the college he entered holy orders, and was ordained to the priesthood on December 19, 1846, and made Bishop of St. Hyacinthe Was bern in Becaucour, Nicolet county, on April 1, 1824, and was ordained to the priesthood on December 19, 1846, and made Bishop of St. Hyacinthe November 19, 1876. He was consecrated January 16, 1876. He was consecrated January 16, 1876. He was consecrated January 18, 1876. Mgr. Moreau has been in failing health in latter years and three years go asked for the appointment of a coadiutor blabop, his request being grated by the Holy See, when Rev. Maxime Decelles was appointed coadjutor withing the of succession. A fine necessed wonderfully since he became bishop, and now there are over 120,000 Catholies in it.

Archishop I angevin Appeals to the French-Canadiaus.

Archbishop Langevin Appeals to the Prench-Canadians.



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through your pastor, and my joy is great to meet, in this beautiful Province of Quebee, so patriotic, so Canadian and so Catholic, the encourage ment which I need in the difficult circumstances in which I am placed.

Ø \_\_\_\_\_\_

ment which I need in the difficult curcumstances in which I am placed.

You all belong to that nation whose broad and generous spirit leads it, in Lower Canada, to walk hand in hand with the Protestant minority and grant to it full freedom of action to direct and administer its own school system. What we sak for in Manitoba is nothing more than the freedom which you grant here to each nationality, to each creed, to control the education of their children and to guide them according to the diotates of their conscience. Kowithstanding this, we have been deprived of our rights as Catholles; they are meeking to overthrow our schools; to destroy our nationality, in spite of the reiterated appeals for the measure of justice which should precide over our social relations.

I love to believe that, in the midst

I love to believe that, in the mide of these persecutions, you will not abandon us, you, our brothers of the Province of Quebes, that you will not leave us to struggle alone against powerful enemies, especially when you are aware that we are contending for the holiest of causes.

the holiest of causes.

If we disappear as French Canadians from the plains of the West, the misfortune would not perhaps be very great, because we are the minority, the very smallest number; but in giving way before the invader, we open the door to all capitulations and humiliations. Moreover, why should we not have the possession of all freadom in that western country which our missionaries and pioneers opened up to civilization, which they pecified and conquered at the price of such hardships and with their blood.

#### An Ounce of Prevention

is cheaper than any quantity of cure. Don't give children narcotics or sedatives. They are unaccessary when the infant is properly nourished, as it will be it brought up on the Gall Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

Almost Frozen out at the Capital.

On Wednesday evening 20th inst., Mr. John E. Redmond M.P. for West Waterford and the leader of the few misguided men who, for factious pur-poses, and trading on the name of a dead statesman, lectured in the Opera House in this city; the subject being "Fifteen years in the British Paylia-ment."

"Fifteen years in the British Parliament."

Under different circumstances, no man cuild make surer of a hearty wolcome from the Irishmen of Oitawas than Mr. Redmond. They know him to be an able man, the son of a loyal follower of Ocunell, who for many years, represented his native county, Wesford, in the Irr-perial Farliament; but they remembered that above and before all men, he is to-day the species of discord, and that to him is tragely live the Irr-perial Farliament; but they remembered that above and before all insoners at the Irr-perial Council and that to him is tragely live the Irr-perial Farliament, to Irr-perial Farliament, but they remembered that above at the Irr-perial Council and Irr-perial Farliament, but they remember the Irr-perial Council and Irr-perial Farliament, and Irr-pe

## THE ALE AND PORTER

JOHN LABATT

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AWARDED ON THIS CONTINENT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893.

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