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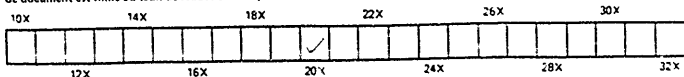
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THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN

The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. TALKS BY "THERESA"

A DREAM. I walked through the streets of a great city. There were blond men, and squallid h. s. side by side in the streets, and many crowds were coming and going. As I watched the throng hastening past, I saw with surprise that each one bore a golden censor. Some of the censurers, indeed, had become so tarnished from careless use that the precious metal was scarcely discernible beneath the outer coating of dirt and dust. But upon some a little care had been bestowed, while others shone and glittered in the sunshine as true gold should. Round these latter I could read the legend plainly written:—"Love is the fulfilling of the Law."

And even as I looked at the bearers of the glittering censurers, I saw that, as they passed along, swinging them carefully, a cloud of sweet incense arose and perfumed the air around. And as the fragrances clung to the garments of the passers by, anxious faces brightened into smiles, and tired feet trod more lightly; joy stole into eyes that had been full of tears, and lonely children smiled and ran after the censor bearers; to gather the receding sweetness.

But what of the dimmed and tarnished censurers? They hung idly from the hands which held them, and no sweet cloud arose from them to aid in the labour of love. Then I looked down at my own hands, and lo! I too bore a golden censor, but when I would swing it, it was empty. Then I heard a voice saying to me:—"Lift up thine eyes and follow that which thou shalt see; for it shall lead thee to the place of filling of censurers." Obedient to the voice I lifted my eyes and beheld a procession winding its way through the crowded streets. Grave and recollected it paced along, and I saw many of the friends I knew and loved whose deeds and works breathed of holiness. Many priests and religious walked in the procession, which was endless, and as they walked they carefully carried their censurers and protected them from every speck that could mar their beauty. And I saw that they were empty. Again I heard the voice:—"Fear not, but join the throng, many saints are here, and many unworthy, but by their fruits ye shall know; for I will understand them, as ye know; for I have been a great temple which seemed to reach even into heaven, and upon the door was written in golden letters 'The House of Prayer.'" The priests and religious raised their voices in a chant as we entered the wide portal and the sweet sounds rose and swelled in majestic volume through the vast building. They sang: "Holy, holy, holy Lord God of Sabaoth, Heaven and earth are full of Thy glory." Then I saw a great white Throne raised on many steps and on the Throne sat One clad in priestly vestments like unto those worn by the censor bearing priests. And He, too, held a golden censor, large and wondrously beautiful. It was in shape like a heart, and from its centre issued golden flames and clouds of sweet incense, which ascended like a rainbow before the throne and sent forth His perfect perfume into all the world. Each censor bearer gave humble thanks to the Priest and delivered his empty vessel into His hands. Then the Priest, taking a quantity of burning incense from His own large censor, filled the little censor with it, and delivering it again to the bearer bade him: "Go into the highways and hedges, into the streets and lanes of the city; and let all men know thee for my disciple by the incense of Love, with which thou shalt sweeten the lives of others." So raising the censor bearer gave humble thanks for the rich gift he had received. And one by one, each censor bearer, in that great procession knelt to receive the burning incense of Love, and passing out into the world, bore with him from the House of Prayer a laden vessel to swing ceaselessly in his journey through the streets and lanes of life. When I, too, kneeling before the throne, had received a portion from the heart shaped censor of the High Priest whose wondrous vessel was never the emptier, I seated once more from the Temple. As

I took my way along the streets I saw to my amazement that many of those whose censurers had but just been replenished were swinging their censurers so carelessly that presently the sacred fire went out and they again became empty. Other bearers whose glittering censurers were full and burning strove to swing their incense in places where there was least fragrance, and so great a cloud did they send forth, that it not only clung to the garments of those who came near, and scented the air for some distance around, but ascending far above the city, it came up before the very Throne of God. And I awoke from my dream.

To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, Kidneys and Liver so disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonous waste material, Stomach Disordered, Bowels Constipated, Head Aching, Back Painful, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

Sir Henry Bannerman is Favorite. LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Radical, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, in the course of a speech to his constituents at Nowent this evening expressed the opinion that the Liberal members of the House of Commons would choose as their leader in succession to Sir William Vernon Harcourt the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, member for Stirling District, former Chief Secretary for Ireland and former Secretary of State for War.

HAMILTON PROVES

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Bright's Disease.

Though All Other Means Fail—Mr. C. E. Aikens' Case Shows that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the Only Cure for the Disease.

HAMILTON, Jan. 9.—One of the most popular of Hamilton's hotel clerks, is Mr. C. E. Aikens, of the Commercial Hotel. Mr. Aikens' duties are onerous and heavy throughout the year, and a man who was not possessed of more than ordinary shrewdness and capability could not possibly fill his position. This being the case, it will be readily understood that Mr. Aikens was very heavily handicapped when, some three years ago, he was attacked by Bright's Disease—a disease which many physicians claim is incurable.

Mr. Aikens found a cure, however. And so important does he rightly deem his discovery, that he has given the following statement regarding it for publication, in the hope that other sufferers from Bright's Disease will be rescued. "I could get no relief, no matter what I used, nor which of one doctor treated me. I had suffered (with Bright's Disease) for two years, and had tried many remedies and wasted many dollars in endeavors to regain my health. When I was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, I had no expectation of receiving any benefit from them. "I tried them, however, and soon had reason to be thankful that I did. Before I had taken a dozen doses I felt a change for the better, and the improvement continued steadily until now I see as strong and healthy as ever. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills did this for me."

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Kitchener Personifies a British Protectorate.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—Viscount Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, and General Lord Kitchener, the Sirdar, have held a reception of Sudanese Sheikhs and notables at the Sirdar's house at Omdurman. Lord Cromer, in the course of a long address to the Sheikhs, pointed to the British and Egyptian flags floating together near by and said:—"For the future you will be governed by the Queen and the Khedive. The sole representative in the Sudan of the two Governments will be the Sirdar, in whom both the Queen and the Khedive have the fullest confidence. No attempt will be made to govern the country from Cairo, still less from London."

Then, announcing that they must look to the Sirdar alone for good government. Lord Cromer promised them perfect religious freedom, and, in reply to the Sheik's question, assured them that the Moslem Sacred Law would be applied. He also declared that taxation would be "moderate and just."

A LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson, Cameron, states:—"I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Ore, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best result. Acting on his advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half bottle cured me; I certainly believe I saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

Anxious to Recall His Book.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of The Union and Times Buffalo:

"I have received official notice from His Eminence Cardinal Ledochowski through Rt. Rev. Bishop Quigley that the Congregation of the Index has condemned a book written by me entitled 'Monks and their Decline,' and placed the same on the list of forbidden books which the faithful may not read or retain in their possession. I submit to this decision of the S. Congregation in this matter, and in compliance with its decree, condemn the book and will withdraw it from circulation. If those holding copies of this book will return them to me I will refund the price paid me for them. (RAY) GEORGE ZURCHER."

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Chats with the Children

The four cousins who have answered regularly to the present will each receive one of the "Games of American Catholic Authors." The marks stand as follows: F. McCarthy, Hamilton, 20; M. Smith, 12; P. Rouss, 11; B. Maher, 11. In looking through their replica I find that they have omitted their addresses; if they will send them to me I will forward their premiums at once.

Cousin Flo. Answers to Puzzles, December 19th and January 6th. SQUARE. G A L M A L O E L O V E M E E T

CHANGED WORDS. Close, lose, pose, dose, nose, foos, goos, doos, koos, woos.

CHARADES. 1. Bon-fire. 2. Water-butt. 3. Post-ago.

HIDDEN PROVERBS. It is never too late to mend.

CHARADES. Card Board, Kettle-drum Plate-rack. Not-with-standing.

Americans and Filipinos Spar for an Opening.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—An official telegram received by the Philippine Junta here, dated Manila, Jan. 4, says that Aguinaldo has gone to Iloilo at the request of the insurgents there to place himself at their head with the view of possible fighting with the Americans. The despatch gives the make-up of the Filipino Cabinet, which has already been published, and says:—"The Cabinet is described as homogeneous, every member being pledged, according to these advices, to resist the American military occupation of the Philippines."

A Washington despatch gives the text of President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos. It claims full rights over the entire archipelago, announces the inception of firm rule, but winds up by assuring the Filipinos in every possible way of that full measure of individual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free peoples, by proving that the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule.

Lord Salisbury and the Czar.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The reply of Lord Salisbury to the proposal of Emperor Nicholas for a disarmament conference of the powers, which is just published, promises the cordial co-operation of the British Government, and asks for an indication of the heads of discussion at the conference.

In the course of the document, which was transmitted through the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Lord Salisbury assures the Czar of the Government's cordial sympathy. He goes on to say: "This sympathy is not confined to the Government, but is equally shared by popular opinion, which has been made strikingly manifest by the numerous resolutions adopted by public meetings and societies."

The Pope and the Czar.

The London Daily Chronicle says that according to information which has reached Berlin, the Pope has won a great diplomatic triumph in Russia. Count Muraviev has, it appears, consented to the appointment of a Papal Nuncio to St. Petersburg, whose duties will be to negotiate many vexed questions still unsettled between the Vatican and the Holy Synod.

It is believed that the appointment of a Nuncio will largely contribute to the pacification of the Polish question. According to the Berlin "Lokal Anzeiger," it was Archbishop Richard of Paris who negotiated this matter with Count Muraviev, during the recent stay of the latter in the French capital. The Pope, in consideration of the Czar's concession, will, it is stated, pledge himself further to support the idea which the Disarmament Conference represents.

The Canadian Stenographer.

This is the title of a new Toronto publication which makes its first appearance in favorable style. We have had Canadian efforts in this line of journalism before, but nothing was ever attempted so good as Messrs. McKinley and Jackson have put forward. The chief feature of The Canadian Stenographer is its abundance of fac simile shorthand notes. This work is done by professional shorthand writers and the editor, Mr. Jackson, has had long a career as one of the foremost members of the press gallery at Ottawa. The large pages of the issue before us are brightened by illustrations of celebrities of the hour who are the subjects of some of the articles. There is also included biographical sketches of some leading stenographers of Toronto. The contents of the paper throughout have the stamp of merit and good value.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

Calendar for the Week.

- Jan. 12—Of the Octave. 13—Octave of the Epiphany. 14—St. Hilary. 15—The Most Holy Name of Jesus. 16—St. Marcellus I. 17—St. Anthony. 18—Chair of St. Peter at Rome.

The Mexican "Kills for Souls" has turned up again in The Canadian Baptist. Our contemporary has a new editor who is greedy for stale bait.

The American "expansion" policy does not run smoothly. Our neighbors have had it out with the Spaniards, they are now about to have it out with the Filipinos, and subsequently they will have it out among themselves.

The oft-asserted presence of the devil in Masonic transactions was never established until The Globe on Saturday last published a photograph showing how a Masonic greeting was mailed in the Toronto post-office as the first Canadian letter for England under ocean penny postage. If you doubt it look yourself at the startling figure in the background.

The unexpected and lamented death of Bishop Sullivan, rector of St. James' Anglican Church, Toronto, removes one of the three most prominent and respected members of the clergy of the Church of England in Canada. The other two are Bishop Dumoulin, of Niagara and Dr. Carmichael. It is something of a coincidence the fact of all three being Irish-born Celts. But the coincidence goes further into the clerical names now being mentioned in the newspaper obituaries of the deceased Bishop. He was ordained by the late Bishop Cronyn, of London, also an Irish-born Celt.

Ex-President Cleveland thoroughly understands the philosophy of imperialism, or expansionism as it is termed in the United States. Being interviewed at Princeton on the situation in the Philippines he said: "Assuming that my ideas on the subject are antiquated and unshared by these progressive days. It is a matter of surprise to me that the refusal of certain natives of our new possessions to acquiesce in the beneficence of subjecting them to our control and management should in the least disturb our expansionists. The remedy is obvious and simple. The misguided inhabitants of our annexed territory who would prefer something different from the plan for their control which we propose or who oppose our design in their behalf should be slaughtered. The killing of natives has been a feature of expansion since expansion began."

A semi-official forecast of the coming session of the Canadian House of Commons advances the scheme of Senate reform outlined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his Montreal speech of last week as the chief item in the political programme for 1899. It is likely, therefore, that the assembling of parliament will be pretty much occupied by the public discussion and consideration of the startling idea which Senator Mills and Sir Wilfrid Laurier appear to have evolved between them. As stated by the Premier the plan proposed is easily described. If the Commons and the Senate get into a deadlock, whatever proposed law they fail to agree upon shall be passed by a majority of the two houses at a joint sitting. The possible effects, however, of such a plan are not easily imagined. The change wrought upon the constitution by the reform would mean that one single verdict of the people secured by an appeal to the party spirit would have an indefinite future influence. This is simply what would occur: at the coming session the Liberal majority in the House of Commons would pass this reform measure and the Senate would reject it. Thereupon an appeal to the people would be taken upon a cry raised by the party in the majority, and probably that cry would prevail in the country, the party spirit at the present moment being very strong. The verdict thus obtained would be considered as a mandate to the Senate to agree at the first session of the new parliament to

the joint vote method of treating deadlocks.

Let us suppose the success of the scheme up to that stage. We would then have, by the mandate of a political party of an hour, a reformed Senate that could not produce a deadlock. The next question is, would that be a great boon? In order to form an opinion upon this point it is necessary to bear in mind that the province of a second chamber is to stop hasty legislation, at least to hold it back for one session while public opinion as expressed by the representative chamber appears to be in a heated state. All men who are unopposed to hold reasonable ideas concerning the character of responsible government admit the desirability of this check upon hasty legislation. It is assumed by them that the electors of the present should not be quite absolute, and that the electors of the future, especially the next future, have some rights. Now it is perfectly plain that Senator Mills' and Sir Wilfrid's notion for reforming the Senate is based upon the universal condemnation assumption that the electors of the present have absolute rights affecting their own interests as well as those of posterity. If an appeal to the people for the endorsement of this plan is to break all future deadlocks and make it possible for hasty legislation to be railroaded through Parliament in a single session, it simply means that the electors who happen to be upon the voters' lists for 1899 are to exert an influence over the ever changing interests of the community five, ten or twenty years hence. In other words, the electors of the next generation are to be deprived of the admittedly reasonable provision in the constitution for the checking of hasty legislation and they are to be so deprived not by themselves but by us.

In the Australian colonies they have lately been looking to Canada for guidance in the matter of framing a constitution for the contemplated federated government of that great oceanic realm. They have been considering the character of our second chamber, which it is true they have not been inclined to copy exactly. The Australians apparently think the Canadian Senate a little too irresponsible for a legislative body in a young and energetic nation. Their opinion of our Senate may be right; and indeed the *Register* is not prepared to deny the justice of the claim that the Senate needs reformation. But let our reformation not make a laughing stock of a body for which as a patriotic people we should entertain proper respect. Compared with the Senate of the United States and the lauded aristocracy furnishing the second chamber in the United Kingdom we certainly have good cause to feel proud both of the intelligence and the honesty of our Canadian Senators. Sugar arrests, it is said, can buy up the American Senators in whole groups, and company promoters can upon the market place of London with job lots of bait in the form of hard-up English lords, but it has never been charged that the Senate of Canada has been influenced by the money powers. They may be partisans—no doubt are—but all men are as a rule partisan in their view of public questions and an honest partisan is preferable at any time to a bribe-taking scoundrel. Although the statement of Australia do not favor a second chamber so partisan perhaps and so irresponsible as ours, they have no intention whatever of creating a Senate that would be utterly irresponsible, and the very existence of which would seem to suggest the idea of carrying any proposed law past the second chamber by foul means if the thing could not be done in the fair and regular way. The plan that finds favor in Australia is based upon the submission to the popular judgment of each and every cause of deadlock as it occurs between the two branches of the legislature before a joint sitting of both houses may undertake to pass the desired bill upon a three-fifths vote of the entire body of legislators. There is prudence in such a plan of dealing with parliamentary deadlocks, but it is simply amazing that the Premier of the Dominion of Canada is found advancing a plan that would snatch from the people their dearest right—that of exercising supreme power at any and all times when differences between the two branches of the legislature happen to reach a deadlock.

Hon. Edward Blake and the Irish People. The National press of Ireland publishes with the greatest possible prominence Hon. Edward Blake's speech on the present political situation, reviewing the difficulties and encumbrances of the hour. The representative bodies throughout the country are likewise emphasizing the absolute necessity of union action in employing the greatly increased popular power for the success of the national cause. The duty placed upon Mr. Blake's shoulders is to give direction and effectiveness to all the strong

orgles of the people. There still remains some disposition on the part of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Healy to pause and dispute as to the best way onward. There is weakness in their attitude and an unwillingness to respond to the call of duty. Referring to them Mr. Blake has spoken in words more direct and plain than he has heretofore employed: "Candidly speaking, I do not see that either of these gentlemen has as yet given signs of that cordial adhesion to resolution which is essential to success."

But the opportunity cannot be lost on account of the hesitancy of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Healy, and turning from them Mr. Blake has addressed the following serious observations to the people: "I warn you that, though Ireland's cause be immortal, yet this like other phases of her struggle cannot last for ever, nay, will not under existing conditions much longer live. And should it unhappily end, I do not choose to conjecture by what wretched chaos it may be followed, or how many weary years of degradation may lapse ere we regain our present ground. In the meantime, what is left for you and me, men of the rank and file of the movement? To strain every nerve to secure the reconciliation on which success depends, but anyway to fight on all the harder the more desperate the struggle; to use cordial sympathy towards friends, patience and long suffering with separated brethren, stern determination towards the adversaries of our country; to see to it that, whoever may fail or falter, each of us stands firm, doing his own work, and approving himself the faithful servant of our holy and sacred cause."

Who Has It? Dr. Langtry of this city holds that the Anglican Establishment is the very same institution described in Magna Charta, as ecclesie Anglicanae the Church in or of England. The honorable the Minister of Education says it is the product of Henry the Eighth's quarrel with his wife in the 16th century. And now (see Mail and Empire of the 7th) her most gracious Majesty, who, as all the world knows, is sovereign over these realms in all things "spiritual" as well as temporal, that is in head of the church, gives it out, as her mind in the matter, that the "last Henry made the country Protestant." Who is right? Which of them, if any, has got the real fact?

Artemus Ward met a man in California so hideously drunk that he could not tell his own name! What is the matter with these Anglicans that no two of them can say the same thing?

Bogus Intelligence. A Toronto paper questions the authority of an eastern contemporary to repudiate an alleged decree upon the burial of Catholic Freemasons. In doing this it challenges the attention of The Register. Really there is nothing for dispute. A despatch from nobody knows where appeared in the press recently alleging Pope Leo's sanction to burial of Catholic Freemasons. News of this character hardly comes as a surprise to intelligent readers of the newspapers, and it invariably happens that when the invention calls for a contradiction a denial is authorized. In this instance no one in authority appears to have heard of any such decree. Several bishops as well as the Apostolic Delegate at Washington have declared their complete ignorance of it. The despatch must accordingly have been an ordinary invention. It appears to us that any statement of the plain reasons showing the absurdity of the original allegation could only encourage the manufacturers of such news to further efforts in giving the people "something to talk about." It will soon be quite unnecessary to deny any revelations concerning the Catholic church that the newspapers may deal in. Ninety-nine per cent. of people already find no hesitation in assuming that reports without stamp of authority are most probably manufactured.

Newfoundland will be the Next Treasonable Subject. New York, Jan. 5.—A despatch to The Herald from Paris says: There seems to be a growing conviction here that the Newfoundland question will furnish the next subject for discussion between England and France.

His Eighty-Ninth Birthday. There has been a recent lull in the publication of alarmist reports concerning the Holy Father's health. The thing became monotonous. In the course of the first quarter of the new year upon which we have entered His Holiness will celebrate his eighty-ninth birthday; and his patriarchal years are blessed with ever increasing moral and spiritual influence. He is at once the strongest and most venerable figure of the closing century.

The Power of American Catholicity.

No thoughtful observer of the events of the day can fail to be impressed by the rapid rise of American Catholicity among the potent moral forces of the world. The recent war has unquestionably given the United States an astonishing increase of prestige among the powers; but the Catholic influence in the great republic must be said to have advanced into a relatively more advantageous place. This fact will come to be more and more recognized Cardinal Vaughan last week in issuing a pastoral letter dealing with the future of the Sudan, directed his appeal outside the United Kingdom and paid a tribute to the strong faith and unswerving generosity of the Irish race in America. This is one aspect of the general recognition to which we allude. Another and perhaps a more exciting phase of it is discernible in the attention which the biography of the late Father Hecker has challenged throughout Europe. As a result of this we may count upon an early authoritative declaration regarding the essential democratic ideas dominating American Catholicity as it stands defined before the world. Just now it is not difficult to realize that American Catholicity, if we may contemplate its social and spiritual momentum as apart and distinct, signifies a stronger democratic idea than the national sentiment of the republic that goes by the name of Americanism.

New Bishop of Aberdeen.

Scottish Catholics throughout the Dominion will be interested in the news that comes from Rome this week announcing the appointment of Monsignor Chisholm, rector of Blair's College, to the Bishopric of Aberdeen, made vacant by the death of Bishop Macdonald. Bishop Chisholm is a native of Inverness, and was born in June, 1836. After a most distinguished career he was ordained priest in 1859, and in 1860 he returned from Rome to Scotland, and labored very successfully in Glenlivet, Beauty, Aberdeen, Glencairn and Banff. During his eighteen years residence in Banff Bishop Chisholm endeared himself to the people of that town, many of his best friends being non-Catholics. On standing for the School Board of the burgh he was returned at the head of the poll with an overwhelming majority. He left Banff in 1890, to become Rector of Blair's. For the last eight years while he has been at the head of Blair's College, his genial rule and energetic administration have done much to popularize and promote the best interests of Catholic education. He was made an LL.D. of Aberdeen University at the quarter-century celebrations. A few months ago he received the dignity of Right Rev. Monsignor, and his selection by His Holiness to succeed Bishop Macdonald as head of the diocese is a mark of confidence which will give much satisfaction and pleasure alike to the Catholic community and the public at large.

Lecture by the Solicitor-General. The Ancient Order of Hibernians have a very energetic committee in charge of their annual concert and oration, to be given in Massey Hall on next St. Patrick's night. Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General will deliver the oration, and the programme will include the leading high class artists of the city.

The Western Watchman rises to remark: "Premier Laurier is in a very delicate mood over the grasping and selfish spirit manifested by this country towards Canada. We do not know what Mr. Laurier complains of; but let all the British colonies on this hemisphere look out when the Lord of the sea and land sends another thrill of humanity into the heart of the American people."

ST JOSEPH'S CONVENT.

Strangely impressive are the notes of the Catholic Church, impressive with a solemnity which must cause even the careless watcher to feel there is in them something more than what falls beneath the senses, but in all her glorious and monies thro' is scarcely anything more striking than that of giving to her children the habit of religion.

Of such a solemnity St. Joseph's chapel of the same on Thursday last, when a large crowd eagerly assembled at 6 o'clock to witness the reception of three young ladies, Miss Duggan of Wyoming, Miss Murphy of Toronto, Miss Egan of Oseola, and the holy profession of novices Sisters M. Hieronymy, Navarin and Marcelline.

Although it was the intention of the community that the event should be private, many heard of it through the immediate friends of the novices, and came in the hope of hearing such music as one seldom hears but at a convent ceremony.

They were not disappointed for from the moment when the procession entered the chapel until the end of the Mass, the music alone would cause one to feel the spirit of the proceedings. The triumphant strains that greeted the entrance of the youthful brides—the joyful psalm sung while they retired to divest themselves of their worldly dress—the holy hymn of thanksgiving after the solemn consecration, each in turn touched a responsive chord in the hearts of the listeners, who did yet over-remember the love of an Infant God was not forgotten.

After the procession had entered the chapel and all had taken their places under the canopy of St. Joseph, the Mass, and the sermon for the occasion was preached by the Rev. A. Stuhl, O.S.B. It was addressed almost exclusively to those taking part in the ceremony. He spoke of the manner in which the world regards the cloister, of the great and sublime knowledge which God had made them sharers in giving them a holy vocation, of the interior joy experienced by those who left all to follow Jesus Christ on the road to Calvary. He touched upon the trials which they must inevitably meet, and proved that the very holiness of their state was a sufficient reason to cause the powers of darkness to league against it; but he exhorted them to seek at the foot of the altar their help, to put their trust in God, and all would return to their sanctification and to God's glory. He called particularly on those who were about to pronounce their holy vows to remember their weakness, and even while saying the solemn words (by which they would separate themselves to God) to cry out in their hearts with St. Peter, "Lord save us or we perish," that they need not, for the Lord stayed with them, and the Holy Virgin, Mother of their Lord was their protector, especially as their parents were daughters of that great saint whose characteristic virtue was love for Jesus and Mary. After the sermon the young ladies to be received into the chapel to be divested of their worldly dress, were returned clad in the humble garb of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and then received from the officiant, Very Rev. J. J. McCann, Administrator of the Archdiocese, the names by which they are henceforth to be known: Miss Murphy, Sister Mary Agnes; Miss Egan, Sister M. Remigius; Miss Duggan, Sister M. Euphrosyne. After the making of the vows by the novices, mass was then celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Murray, of the Holy Communion from his hands, thus bringing to a holy close a very day's retreat conducted by the Very Rev. J. J. McCann, O.S.B. In the sacristy among others was noticed the Rev. Fathers Frachon, C.S.B., J. Leland, F. Devine, of Oseola; L. Brennan, O.S.B., A. Stuhl, C.S.B., M. Chino, S. Grogan, O.S.B., E. Murray, O.S.B., and F. Ryan. When all was over, one could not but think that a scene had been appropriate for such a scene that the eve of the Feast of the Epiphany, that day on which the God of Nations made Himself known to the Gentiles. Each retiring year those who now offered themselves at His feet, will celebrate a double Feast of Manifestation, that honored by the whole Christian world, and that on which they themselves followed the "Interior Voice" as the Mass of old followed the star. They sought the light of a priest, and sought as a man of sorrows to find long before the end of their journey that He is the God of all consolation.

J. M. + J. D.—Athens Church Debt. Athens' Church Debt. Reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,248. All those who will send me \$1 (or more) I promise them that they will have part in all my Masses, offices, prayers, and all the other good works that may be done by me, until my death.

Rev. J. J. COLLINS, Trevelyan P.O., Leeds County, Ont. Post Office Orders payable at Athens, Ont.

Letter From Paisley. Miss Helena Corcoran of Toronto who has taught in school section No. 8, Greenock near Paisley, very acceptably during the past three years, was recently presented by her pupils on her retirement with a gold pen, gold ring and gold chain. Miss Corcoran is one of the many who have ever taught in this part of the country. The first teacher in this school was Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, the Canadian literature.

On Christmas Day Father Kelly of Warkton drove eighty miles, celebrating six o'clock Mass in Southampton, nine o'clock Mass in Chesley and eleven o'clock Mass in the mission of Brant. Such endurance and sacrifice belong to the noble character of the priesthood. The two missions of Chesley and Brant should maintain a priest between them. They are not without faith or means. The Catholics of Brant are noted for their generosity and Oshesley congregation is growing besides being full of faith and enterprise.

Miss Kathleen Egan of Paisley returned this week to Loretto Abbey, Toronto where she will pursue her studies in music and literature. Miss Flood gives promise of being a rare musician in inheriting the fine musical gifts of her mother and her aunt, Miss Strong of Brantford and Mrs. McLutty of Orangeville.

Father Zettler, curate in Warkton has in him the making of a good pulpit preacher. He is thoughtful clear and logical and is gifted with a disquieting that sends every statement home to the intellect and heart.

Miss Gertrude Klein, daughter of Judge Klein, of Warkton returned to Loretto Abbey, Toronto this week. Miss Klein is a very popular young lady and her work at the Abbey testified to her earnestness as a student.

One of the most recent accounts in North Bruce is Joseph Ferguson of Brant. Mr. Ferguson has many of the fine genial and intellectual traits of his grandfather, brother Father Michael Ferguson, O.S.B., Professor in Assumption College, Sandwich, Ontario. Mr. Ferguson has two sons now attending the Sulpician Seminary in Montreal.—Conn.

St. Paul's Fancy Fair. St. Paul's annual Fancy Fair will open on Monday 16th inst. in St. Paul's Power street. Many new features will contribute to make the Fair more interesting to the public than previous events of this kind. The ladies in charge of the department have been working hard for the past three months and no doubt the result of their labors will satisfy the highest expectations of their friends. Mrs. Rigney and Mrs. O'Hagan are in charge of the "Holy Family" table; Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Conlin, the Refreshment table; Miss Kearney and Miss McAuley, the Sacred Heart table; Misses Dixon, Baxter, and Kennedy, the "Society table." Various side attractions in the shape of doll, candy, prize and fortune tellers will contribute to the principal booths.

The programmes for the week are arranged in the following manner: Monday night the school children; Tuesday, the choir; Wednesday, the Ancient Order of Hibernians; Thursday, I. O. B. U.; Friday, the Catholic Order of Foresters; Saturday, the Knights of the Name. The attendants on the tables and canvassers for prizes will wear a neat and attractive uniform. No visitors will be allowed to collect or tease children to the hall.

The Rev. Dom Lorenzo Perosi. On December 16th his Holiness again showed his appreciation of the merits of the Rev. Dom Lorenzo Perosi, the priest-musician, in a most signal manner. By a double decree issued from the Vatican, he appointed the Maestro to be Director of the Sixtine Chapel choir, retaining at the same time the present occupancy of Comar, and he conferred the Knightship of the Order of St. Sylvester upon his father, Signor Giuseppe Perosi, Director of the Choir in the Cathedral of Turin. He graciously admitted both to a private audience, and received the thanks and the profession of their sincere respect and fidelity. These honours speak for and by themselves. There are no higher honours in the world. In the Papal Chapel in the world. In the company with it, the St. Mark's Basilica at Venice, which St. Mark's Perosi now holds, is secondary, as are secondary those of all other Basilicas and Cathedrals. Leo XIII., the Pontiff of the present time, has honored both musicians as only he knows how. Meaning, the success of the "Renascence of Christ" continued without abatement, and on December 19, it was given for the last time, with the usual applause, and with unusual regret that it had been heard for the last time. Both musicians have now returned home, but the priest-musician will return to take up his permanent residence in the Eternal City.

A. O. H. Church Parade. Division No. 4, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will attend St. Paul's Sunday evening, 15th inst. A special programme of sacred music is in course of preparation by the choir of the church. Rev. Father Dollard, the orator and poet will take on the occasion. A collection will be taken in aid of the Ladies' Auxiliary and Relief society of St. Paul's parish.

The Pope's Charity.

The Sovereign Pontiff, out of his poverty, ordered that 18,000 francs be distributed amongst the poor of Rome at the Christmas season; 18,000 francs are to be given to the laity, and 5,000 for poor priests. When it is considered that all his revenues have been taken from him by the Italian invasion of 1870, this charity of Leo XIII., living as he does on the alms of Christendom, is the more magnificent.

Mr. B. B. Hughes Receives an Appointment. Mr. Bernard B. Hughes, for many years in the wholesale dry goods business in this city, and a brother of Mr. Patrick Hughes, has been appointed a clerk in the court office of the High Court of Justice, in the room and stead of Michael J. McNamara, transferred to the office of Clerk of Records and Writing.

Red Fatality at Hamilton. HAMILTON, Jan. 5.—The funeral of Mr. Peter McKenna, who lost his life in a fire-boiler accident on Monday, took place this morning from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. William Dillon, to St. Mary's Cathedral and Holy Sepulchre cemetery. Rev. Father Brohman said the mass for the dead.

Chatham Catholic School Trustees. CHATHAM, Jan. 5.—The elections for Separate School Trustees resulted as follows:—Jas. A. Jordan, John Walsh, Homer Lajoie, Wm. Neff, J. T. O'Keefe, Frank Garber, J. A. King, Jos. Flynn, Edward Reardon and Peter Robert.





Farm and Garden

In an exhaustive pamphlet on the subject of farm-yard manure, Mr. G. B. Day, agriculturist at the Guelph College, says:—
Farmyard manure should be kept as near the surface of the soil as possible. The rainwater, as it percolates through the soil, has a tendency to carry the soluble plant food downward, and out of reach of plants; consequently an attempt should be made to delay the downward progress of plant food instead of assisting it by plowing the manure in deeply. Then again, nitrification is most active near the surface of the soil. Therefore manure kept near the surface is under more favourable conditions for having its plant food made available, and consequently gives quicker returns.

When a heavy application of manure has been plowed under deeply, it is no uncommon thing to see lumps of manure brought to the surface by subsequent plowing, showing that it had never become properly incorporated with the soil. It is quite probable, too, that this deeply-buried manure has lost considerable nitrogen through denitrification. Economical manuring consists in obtaining quick returns over as large an area of the farm as possible, and this is accomplished by moderate applications incorporated with the surface soil. As a result, the soil does not bake and crack in dry weather; it absorbs and retains water much more satisfactorily, and works up into a fine tilth more easily.

Farmyard manure gives better results with sprouted crops if applied and incorporated with the soil during the preceding fall. This is the case especially with crops sown in the early spring, such as mangels or a grain crop. The reason is obvious, since mixing the manure with the soil in the fall gives more time for the preparation of the plant food which it contains. The quantity of manure available for fall application is usually limited, for keeping manure in the yard throughout the summer is open to some very grave objections. Extended experiments at various American experiment stations show that very serious losses may occur in the manure pile during the summer. Sheldon, of the Kansas Experiment Station, concludes that manure should be hauled to the field in the spring, otherwise the loss in six months may amount to nearly forty per cent. of the nitrogen it contains. Experiments at the Cornell Experiment Station tend to confirm this conclusion; but in one case, where the manure was very firmly packed, the loss in value was less than ten per cent.

When manure is carelessly scattered over badly-constructed yards during the summer, the loss in value is extremely great. When kept in manure sheds during the summer there is danger of excessive fermentation. To say the least, it is an extremely difficult matter to keep manure over from spring until fall without incurring considerable loss. To avoid this loss and to relieve the pressure of work in spring, the practice of drawing manure as it is made and spreading it on the land during the winter is becoming popular in many districts. No doubt some loss occurs when this method is followed, but just how great the loss is it is impossible to ascertain. Steep hillsides or those parts of a field that are subject to the wash of surface water in the spring are entirely unsuitable for the winter application of manure, but on comparatively level land, where little washing occurs, it is probable that the loss of plant food is no greater than in the average yard or shed. At any rate, the practice seems to be giving good results on many farms, and, so far as present knowledge goes, it seems to have many commendable features when judiciously followed, though no doubt it is frequently abused. Land which is inclined to be wet in the spring, which is intended for early sown crops, should not be manured during the winter.

MAYOR RYAN OF KINGSTON.
The Kingston Freeman says:—Dr. Edward Ryan, was on Monday elected Mayor of Kingston by a majority of 123 over Mr. W. H. Carson, and 538 over Dr. Curtis. During the last week of the three-handed fight for the Mayor's chair for 1899, the candidates and their supporters worked earnestly, late and early, but on Saturday the election prophets predicted a stiff fight between Dr. Ryan and Mr. Carson for first place, with Dr. Curtis practically a looker on. With the exception of one speech on the part of one of the candidates in his speech on nomination day, the campaign was a model one, being carried on by the press, candidates and citizens in a gentlemanly manner, the fact of Dr. Ryan being a Catholic seldom being heard above a whisper. The victory was neither grit nor Tory, for the victor was favoured with many Liberal votes, while on the other hand his Liberal opponents were favoured with a goodly sprinkling of Conservative votes. Both the leaders had well-organized forces at their backs, but the result proved that the doctor's honest and out-manoeuvred the other fellows and carried off their scalps with flying colours.
Dr. Edward Ryan is the second Catholic Mayor Kingston has ever had. Hon. Senator Sullivan being honoured with a double term nearly a quarter of a century ago. The Mayor-elect is a township of Loughboro boy, where his father now resides. He has lived

In this city the major portion of his life and is a self-made man. He carried off honours in Queen's University, has been an excellent member of the Council Board for seven years, and will undoubtedly make a capable chief magistrate for this historic city. His remark in his nomination speech that if elected he would be "no man's man," was evidently remembered by electors who desire to see the Mayor have a free hand in everything pertaining to the city's business. The Mayor-elect may have some interesting civic problems to solve during his term of office, but with his experience as an alderman, and endowed as he is with talents of a high order, those matters will be ably dealt with to the city's benefit. We congratulate Mayor Ryan on his victory and bespeak for him the hearty cooperation of the several committees in this the last year of the nineteenth century.

A PROTESTANT'S TRIBUTE TO A CATHOLIC BISHOP.

The following has been taken from a Cape Town paper:—
To the Editor of the Looker-On.
Sir,—On visiting some of the small-pox patients recently discharged from the Laarsroet, I was much surprised to learn that the only Christian ministers who visited the institution were Bishop MacCarthy and his lieutenants. The former has stood by the bedside of those who were in the worst, and most repulsive stage of the disease, speaking cheery words of hope and comfort, and afterwards visited their unhappy and often penniless relatives, and materially assisted them.
I am not a Roman Catholic myself, but I think such a noble example of the Christian charity should be more public, especially in a town where Protestant papers are sometimes buried with only an undertaker to read the burial service.
On reading the weekly edition of the Cape Times, I see that funds are collected for the purpose of erecting a new Protestant cathedral at Cape Town. When we hear of acts of self-devotion on the part of the clergy of the Church of England, similar to that of Bishop MacCarthy, we shall not doubt gladly support the movement, but in the meantime it would be well for our spiritual guides to carefully study the 25th chapter Matthew, especially verses 42, 43, 44.—Yours, etc.
F. E. HARRIS.
25th Nov., 1898.

PROFESSION AT PETERBOROUGH.

Peterborough, Jan. 3.—At Mount St. Joseph this morning, two young ladies, Miss M. Fitzpatrick, of Asphodel, and Miss Winkie, of Renfrew county, professed as members of the order of St. Joseph, and took the final vows. Miss Fitzpatrick will be known in religion as Sister M. Stanislaus, while Miss Winkie will be known as Sister M. Angela.
Two other young ladies received the holy habit, preparatory to becoming members of the order. These were Miss Dillon, of Asphodel, who will be known in religion as Sister M. Bernard, and Miss O'Sullivan, of New York, in religion, Sister M. St. Joseph.
His Lordship Bishop O'Connor officiated, and was assisted by Ven. Archbishop Casey and Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, of Young's Point. The sermon was preached by Very Rev. Father Kelly, V. G., of Kingston. There were also present in the sanctuary Most Rev. Dr. Gauthier, Archbishop of Kingston; Monsignor Laurent, V. G. of Lindsay; Rev. Father Conway, of Norwood; and Rev. Fathers J. O'Sullivan and J. J. O'Brien, of the cathedral.

Archbishop Gauthier arrived in town last evening, and returned to Kingston to-day.
Sister M. Stanislaus is a sister of Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, of Young's Point.

HOME RULE PROSPECTS.

A special correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes to that paper from Dublin:—"Mr. John Dillon is the Parliamentary leader of the largest of the Irish Nationalist divisions, and he headed the late Administration and worked with it, and he is consequently the man whose views on the situation are of the greatest interest over here just now. I have had a chat with him; but while he converses freely on Irish politics, I could not induce him to venture an opinion on the leadership of the Radical party. That was no business of his, he said. But so far as he understood it it was the right of the Liberal members of the House of Commons to select their own leader. When asked him what would happen to Home Rule in consequence of recent utterances and writings branded as totally different, and to the leader a vastly more important subject.

"Home Rule," he said, "is safe. It will come; it must come. We only want unity—that is all. If we had eighty-six united men on the floor of the House of Commons, Home Rule would of necessity become a leading issue in English politics."

"You spoke of that unity a little thing ago very hopefully. Putting the two statements together, am I to conclude that you believe the Irish party will very truly on the old lines and become as powerful in the Commons as they were in the eighties?"

"Precisely so. We are coming towards unity rapidly, not so much in negotiations among members of Parliament as from the fact that the sentiment of ninety-nine out of every hundred Nationalists in Ireland is overwhelmingly in favour of it. The times have changed recently, and no Nationalist can go before a large meeting and say a word against unity in any part of the country. It will take a little time; but what the people have decided on must be carried out, no matter what Parliamentarians think or say."

"Do the new County Councils not give you some of the cardinal powers you sought in your Home Rule bills?"

"Yes; but our aspirations are for Home Rule, and Home Rule we must have. We looked for our central Parliament and Executive responsible for the Irish people; and, having got it, we intended to form central boards. The Government has merely put the car before the horse. We have got our Parliament next. I will tell you this: we intend to use the councils as a political machine—as a powerful lever to win home government with."

"The other day, by the way, I saw a newspaper report which represented you as urging the Irish Nationalists now to show toleration towards the other side, now that your people have secured power."

"The report was misleading. At a meeting in the West last week I did remind the people that those who now asked for toleration refused it to us when they had no power; and that the Government, by granting county councils before we had obtained an Irish Parliament, had made it necessary for the people to run the local elections on strictly political lines."

"Impossibly the conversation, which I had intended should be confined to the one question of the Radical leadership, drifted into Irish politics, and by-and-by Mr. Dillon started me with the remark:—'We are in for another land war, which will be started by the new United Irish League—an organization that is very rapidly spreading over the country.'"

"Put surely there is no need for another agrarian campaign. Goodness knows, if we are to believe the land-lords they have been badly enough bloodied and looted."

"The time will come when the land-lord will bitterly regret that they did not assist us to get Home Rule. If they had helped us in 1886 they would have got better terms for their land and a full share in local government. The idea that the farmers have got all they wanted is preposterous. My information is that they are in a bad state, and are thoroughly disheartened with the decisions of the Land Commissioners. The new agrarian organization will settle that. It is on the lines of the old Land League, with modifications, and will deal with compulsory sale, the engagement of the congested districts, and similar questions. We have a famine every five years; but this can be remedied at the expense of a million or two. I have no hesitation in saying if the programme of the league were carried out we would never have a famine again."

"How would it be prevented?"

"By giving decent holdings to all those men who are now living on wretched pieces of land that are absolutely worthless. We have had in the West of Ireland long years of proscription, confiscation, and eviction the effect of which has to be undone by the Government. I admit that the Congested Districts Board has done a good deal, but its powers and means are entirely too limited, and it has admitted itself to be thoroughly incompetent to deal with the requirements in a radical way. All that has been done is only a mitigation, and not a remedy."

"So sum up, Mr. Dillon, in your opinion your party feels no concern about the present troubles in the Liberal party, as you believe that, no matter what may come, you must have Home Rule; that the people of the country will secure it; and that Ireland is drifting once more into a land war?"

"It would be putting it too strongly to say that our party feels no concern in present troubles in the Liberal party. But what I do say is that we do not consider that the future of Home Rule depends on the issue of those troubles, but on the progress of the movement towards unity among Nationalists in Ireland. And I am of opinion that the Irish land question is far from settled and that we are face to face with another serious agrarian movement."

DEMOREST'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.

The great ten-cent magazines of the United States are more fittingly regarded as the magazines of cheap publishing than the huge Sunday papers. While the latter feed the multitude upon sensationalism, the leading types of the former are in as high a literary class as their expensive contemporaries. Demore's Family Magazine, New York, begins the new year with an admirable number. The leading article, on "America's Women Painters," reveals the sure development among American artists of works of an imaginative and religious character which is very pleasing. Fiction claims a large space, but the varied literature of the home forms the leading feature of the number. Special writers follow up the progress of science as applied to domestic use. Departments are devoted to home furnishing, art, comfort, cooking, health, dress, the training of children, and quite a miscellany of all that the world is doing to cheapen and beautify the household. The wide and interesting field of interesting activity thus placed under review excites no little admiration.

A Teamster at Gettysburg

The steamer from Newbern, that carried the wagon-train of which Jim Wright had charge, proceeded directly to Baltimore. At this place all of the officer's baggage and the camp equipment of the 70th regiment were unconsciously dumped out. The wagons were then reloaded with ammunition, plans, and with the mules on the cars, and pushed to the front.

It was late in the afternoon of July 22 when Jim's wagons reached the vicinity of Gettysburg. All day they had heard the sound of cannon, and toward noon had met streams of wounded and squads of prisoners under guard.

Now officers were continually hurrying the trains forward, and as Jim's teams were in excellent condition, his train was in advance of the others. He could hear musketry rattling furiously over beyond the hills on the left side of the Taneytown road, when a staff officer came galloping up to the wagons.

"What have you in those wagons?" he demanded.

"Ammunition, sir, E. B. cartridges, calibre .58," answered Jim, promptly.

"Good! Get those wagons up to the front as quickly as possible! Kill your teams if necessary, but get there! The left of our line is being flanked, and the men are nearly out of ammunition. Hurry, for God's sake, hurry!"

"Show me where to go, captain, and I'll shove those wagons there as quick as mules can take them," answered Jim.

"Come on!" The officer dashed ahead. "I'll show you."

Black Sam, the foremost driver, lashed his mules into a run, and the others came galloping after, flanking a high, round hill with a smaller one beyond it, which hid the battlefield from the train, although the white smoke showed the location of the conflict. The captain led Jim's train off from the main road, up a spur of the smaller mountain, and then, looking down the side of the steep hill and out into the field beyond, Jim and Sam saw the Union line. Flashes and puffs of smoke beyond that marked the enemy's position.

A division of the regulars was retreating slowly. On their left one battered brigade was stretched out in single rank, with their left flank "refused," or bent back like a door on a hinge.

"O, Lord, we are too late! The enemy are on our road!" shouted the officer, in dismay.

"Captain," said Jim, scanning the ground, "I can take a wagon down that hill, across that wheat-field, swing to the left, and give those boys ammunition."

"If you could you might save the whole army. But can you?" the captain cried.

The feat seemed impossible. The hill seemed too steep. The likelihood that the wagon would overturn the team and be upset, and the whole load lost, was very great. Once at the bottom, however, the teamster would be all right.

"I can tie a couple of dead mules to the hind end of the wagon, and they will act as brakes. I've let wagons down steeper horses than this," said Jim, confidently.

"But where are your dead mules?"

"Here, captain," and Jim pointed to the leaders of a team. "I'll tie them on behind the wagon, and, touching the bit, when we begin to go down the hill they'll be dead!"

"Good! good!" said the captain. "Go ahead; it's our only chance. Hurry! hurry! or anything that you can do will be too late!"

"Sam," said Jim, addressing the black driver, who had but lately escaped from his native plantation, "I want you to drive your team down there."

"Yes, boss, I hear you," was the stolid answer.

"I'm going along with you, Sam," said Jim. "It's mighty hot down there; we may both be killed; but these cartridges have got to go to the boys in that line—understand?"

"Sergeant Jim," said Sam, "did de cap'n say that this wagon-load ob cartridges mout sabb de hull Linkum army?"

"That's what he said, Sam."

"Den, boss, I's gwine ter take dem cartridges dese. Niggers is cheap dese days. Jew' yo' show de way. I's gwine to stay wid yo'!"

"Bully boy, Sam! That's the kind of talk!" "We aren't killed yet, by any means, and I hope we won't be."

They Jim, having pointed out the course he wished the negro to take, tied the two mules doomed to serve as brakes to the rear of the wagon, and these protruded on the canvas cover. During these preparations, which occupied only a few minutes, Sam, dismounted only, and was patting the mules and calling each by name:—"Jenny, Jenny, good lilly yo'! Yo', Bill, yo' long-earsedascal! Member ole Sam's a-dribbling yo', and similar words to all six of them."

"Come on!" yelled the officer.

Sam leaped into the saddle, cracked his whip, and shouted, "Git—yo'—all!" and the wagon started.

It was but a short distance to the summit; then came a steep, rough descent to the rolling field where the Union line was fighting. As they reached the crest, Jim looked back and saw the shining glow of musket barrels coming up the Taneytown road.

"That's the Sixth Corps," cried the officer. "But, oh, how slow they are!"

The troops were coming on the run! Now Jim's revolver cracked twice, and the two mules fell, shot through the head. Aways the wagon went, crashing down the hill—no vehicle but an army wagon could have stood that jolting, and even the army wagon,

stable as it was, would have been dashed to pieces had not its speed been checked and its course steadied by Jim's ingenious brake. At the base of the hill Jim's keen quickness covered the halters of the dead mules without slackening the speed of the team, and the wagon went flying toward the blue line.

The hissing, humming bullets were everywhere, splinters flew from the wagon-body, but on it sped; with a snarl Jim's horse stumbled and went down.

Jim sprang from the saddle, and ran beside the team, shouting, at the mules and soon the wagon was in the rear of the foremost of the battle.

Back from the firing-line the sergeants came running, and eagerly seized the pine boxes of cartridges. A mule went down; his harness was quickly cut, and the wagon rolled on. The captain's horse was shot under him; he fell with it, and Jim and Sam saw him no more.

At the next halt, soldiers with powder-blackened lips, bloodshot eyes, and ashen faces were roving them, yelling "Cartridges! cartridges! cartridges!" and more of the pine boxes were quickly pitched out and smashed, and the brown paper packages, ten cartridges in each, distributed to the men.

"Pass the word for the boys to hold on hard a little longer—the Sixth Corps is coming on the double quick, and is almost here!" shouted Jim, as he gave out the ammunition.

"They'll have to come mighty soon, or they'll be too late. More than half of our men have gone down, and the rest of them can't last but a few minutes longer," said a sergeant, wearing on his cap the red letters of the Fifth Corps. The leading mules had been shot down already; only three remained; but away went the wagon to the fighting left, Sam holding the leader by the head.

The men in the battle-line of the "refused" flank were in single rank—a thin line with many gaps—and their officers were bringing them cartridges from the boxes of the dead and wounded.

For many a form in blue lay still, and more lay writhing on the red ground. The ranks of the gray were coming on in force, outflanking and enveloping the thin blue line, threatening to roll it up and utterly destroy the brigade. A Maine regiment, stretched the extreme left, but the men were falling so fast that it seemed incredible the wagon could be brought to them. Only two mules were left, and one of these, bleeding from a bullet wound in the neck, already began to show signs of weakness, and could with difficulty be kept on the run.

But a slight hollow seemed to afford some protection, and Jim led Sam that way. They were almost there when a whirling volley felled one of the remaining beasts. Instantly Jim's knife cut the beast out; then Sam, grasping the yoke on the wagon-pole, exerting all his strength, and yelling at the remaining mule, pushed alongside Jim from behind, and with one desperate effort they rolled the wagon into the little hollow!

At that instant a bursting shell crashed over their heads, scattering its fragments in every direction, and the faithful negro and the last mule went down together.

The soldiers came running for the few remaining cartridges, and Jim Wright, picking up a musket which one of the wounded men had dropped, ran with them to the line.

"Stay with them, boys! stay with them!" he yelled. "The old Sixth Corps is almost here! Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah! there, there, come!"

Down the side of the little Round Top, in magnificent order, the blue line came pouring on the run. Then the feeble order that went up from the hard-pressed line was drowned in the crashing volley that came from the troops of the Sixth Corps, whose advance struck the enemy's right flank, threw the men into disorder, and quickly drove them back into the shelter of the thick woods beyond the field.

The rays of the setting sun were touching the crest of Round Top when the firing ceased, and Jim Wright made his way back to the wagon in the hollow. There the black man still lay, face downward, beside the dead mule, and a froth was on his lips.

Jim snatched from the wagon-box a canteen, in which remained a pint or more of precious water, knelt beside his driver, raised his head, and poured a little water between his lips. The drops revived the wounded man; he opened his eyes, and a smile came over his face.

"De cartridges done got yere in time?" he gasped.

"Yes, Sam, they got here just in time," answered Jim.

"Den, boss, it's all right; me an' de mules don't mak' no count. Tell de boys," he whispered, painfully, "dat ole Sam—done stay by—de Linkum soldiers—as long as he las', an' now," proudly, "he's gwine ter die wid 'em."

A group of powder-stained soldiers had gathered around the wagon, and Jim Wright was not ashamed of the tears that they saw coursing down his frocked face.

"He was black and a hero. He gave his life for his country as truly as any soldier," said Jim to a grizzled sergeant.

A wonderful light came into the eyes of the old sergeant, and he spoke some words to the nearest men. Then four of fighting, stooped from that long day of the black man, and lifted it very carefully, and carried it to where a long row of white herries had already been arranged, dead, under the evening sky. There, gently, they laid Sam down in the place of soldierly honour, on the right of the line.—Fred S. Dowley, in Youth's Companion.

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BREAKING THE NEWS.

From the London World. Do you think he'll take it very badly, Nora?

Nora Helmsley shrugged her shoulders. "My dear Betty, you ought to know more about Mr. Markham's powers of endurance than I."

"But why do you think he'll do what do you suppose?"

"Why waste our time in supposition? He'll be here most likely this afternoon, and you will be able to judge for yourself."

Betty Oakhurst sprang to her feet. "Ted is coming here this afternoon? Why on earth didn't you tell me before? And she forgotten nervously with her net before the alarm she spoke."

"But you knew Betty, where are you going?"

"Anywhere out of this," cried the girl, laughing nervously as she stopped to kiss her friend.

Nora, however, caught her arm. "Nonsense, Betty! You'd better tell him straight out and get it over. It will be ever so much more awkward for you if the news reaches him from outside."

"I don't see that at all," returned Betty, quietly, as if to draw away from her companion. "I am sure that if—"

"If you don't mind to say that you expect me to tell Ted Markham that you've jilted him?"

"I certainly don't expect you to put it in that way," replied Miss Oakhurst, with a little laugh, "but I am quite certain that you would explain it to the poor fellow much better than any one else."

"I wish I'd never had anything to do with it. I never felt so uncomfortable in my life as I have done since you dragged me into this precious scheme of yours."

"Poor old Nora!" murmured Betty, sympathetically, while she cast furtive glances at the clock.

"You came here and shed any number of tears, declared that you adored Ted Markham, that your father wouldn't hear of an engagement, but that if you only had a little time before you, you were quite everything would come right."

"So it has," remarked Betty, sotto voce. "It's only a question of point of view."

Nora flashed an indignant look at her.

"I think you might be serious now, and at least pretend that you're ashamed of yourself. You begged me to help you to get my aunt to ask him here, to act as screen in fact, so that your people might imagine it was all over, and that you had both changed your minds, and now—"

"The sound of a bell broke in upon Miss Helmsley's eloquence, and Betty caught up her gloves."

"I'm awful sorry, Nora. Abuse me as much as you like. Good-bye!"

And before Nora could stop her she had darted through the door and was on her way down stairs. She let her use to argue with Betty; she was one of those delightfully irresponsible creatures who always manage to shift the blame of their shortcomings on to other people's shoulders and whom no one—not a man, at any rate—ever dreams of judging by ordinary standards. Nora wondered, as she stood there idly looking into the street, how she could ever have been foolish enough to take Betty's love troubles seriously.

Nora sighed as she stood at the window. It was a topsy-turvy world, and the wrong people were always being thrown together. If only—

"Am I disturbing you? I was told to come in here."

Nora started, and the colour rushed to her face.

"Oh, I hadn't heard you come in! Do sit down. Aunt Jan's well. I am so sorry you should have had the trouble of calling for nothing, but she would be able to go until the last moment. Won't you let me give you some tea?"

She spoke with nervous hurry, scarcely glancing for an answer.

Ted Markham took the chair she offered him, and listened in silence while she rattled on. Suddenly she stopped, conscious of his fixed glance.

"Is anything the matter?" she asked, in a slightly alarmed voice. It was surely not possible that he could already have learned Betty's treachery.

"Yes. We can't do on like this, Miss Helmsley."

"No!"

Nora felt the colour go out of her face.

"It isn't fair to you, and, besides, things have changed—"

"You mean that Betty?"

"Miss Oakhurst is going to be married."

Nora gasped, but did not speak. "She is engaged to Lord Borthorpe. I met Lady Oakhurst just now and she was overflowing with loving kindness to the world in general."

"Betty has behaved abominably!" put in Nora, indignantly.

Ted Markham smiled.

"I think, on the contrary, that she has shown remarkably good sense. I am going to leave London; I really came this afternoon to say good-bye."

Nora bit her lips.

"I am very sorry," she began, hesitatingly. "I'm afraid I was rather to blame, but I thought Betty really cared, and—"

She left the sentence unfinished. Ted Markham's demeanour puzzled her. He was quite white, and there was a look in his eyes which troubled her. What

was there in her "fluffy-haired, blue-eyed little friend to move a man on? That her companion had taken some good resolution, and that a singularly difficult one. It was easy enough to

"Are you going to be away long?" she asked, awkwardly. "I mean if you go long far?"

"I think I am going to have a look at the antipodes. My father has some interest, and I hope to get sent away to Melbourne."

"But hasn't you made up your mind rather hurriedly?" she asked timidly.

"Hurriedly? Why, I put things in train weeks ago!"

"Weeks ago?" she exclaimed. "But Betty's engagement is quite fresh. Did you suspect?"

"I suspected nothing. I knew—"

"You knew?" she exclaimed, indignantly. "Then why didn't you speak? Why didn't you tell me?"

"Tell you?"

"He stood at him, his tone was so vehement.

"Oh, about Betty, you mean?"

"Of course. What else could I mean?"

"Nothing, of course—"

"Really, I don't understand you."

He laughed cheerfully as he rose. "No, I must not explain."

She looked up at him with startled eyes.

"You are too hard on Betty, she—"

"On Betty! Don't you know that I haven't thought of her for weeks—that I found out long ago that we had made a mistake?"

"Then why are you going?"

She managed to keep her eyes upon his face, though her cheeks burned and she felt almost choked.

"Don't you know that I am almost a pauper?" he said bitterly as he turned away.

Nora took a step after him.

"Are you going," she asked in a trembling voice, "because you want to make your fortune or because because I am too rich?"

"Nora?"

She covered her face with her hands. "Oh, if you were not in love with Betty, didn't you see—didn't you guess weeks ago?"

The voices of the chaplains were loud in condemnation when the engagement was announced, and the mothers of younger sons and wealthy titles declared that Lady Hewitt had allowed her niece to throw herself away, while Betty Oakhurst shook her pretty head and reflected sadly that men were fiendish creatures, and that feminine friendship was but a broken reed.

THE VOICES OF THE CHAPLAINS.

The January Atlantic opens with a discriminating comparison between the Destructive and Constructive Energies of the American Government, by President Eliot, of Harvard University. President Eliot pays a high tribute to the skill and energy developed by the Government in the management of the late war, but shows that the energies of all Governments must be developed by the constructive arts of peace.

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MAGAZINES.

Sixteen page plates, superb reproductions of Flaxot's famous paintings depicting the life of Christ, form a striking feature of the January Donohoe's. These pictures were chosen to illustrate the different series, grouped in galleries. The childhood of Christ, His Ministry, Holy Week, The Holy Land, and Types and Characters of His Time, and will bring to readers a closer knowledge of the marvellous work achieved by this modern painter of religious subjects.

"The Ideals of Washington" Contrasted with Those of Our Own Day," by Henry Morton Parker, points out the modern deterioration from the high standards of the past, and severely censures the policy pursued in regard to the Indians. The writer says that Americans have fallen very far below the standards to which their legislative and municipal life was adjusted during the first two generations after his death. At several periods since the Civil War there have been times when the cry of Isalah to the people of Judah: "Thy princes are the companions of thieves; everyone loveth gifts and followeth after rewards," might be urged with equal cogency against many prominent statesmen. A large number of them have been convicted at various times of receiving bribes to influence the passage of bills, and of other political sphere the "bosses" and their influence in great and unduly of their magnitude and audacity of their operations, the delinquents of any other country since the day when the empire of Rome was offered for sale by her pretorian guards. That this astounding perversion of the moral sense, this frightful demoralization of the official classes in the nation, the state and the city, still continues without exciting any particular feelings, is demonstrated by the trial now going on in the second Senate in the Union where the practically elects its congressmen and its senators, stands charged with malversation of funds.

The Catholic World Magazine for January gives a terrible overhauling to Dean Worcester's book on the Philippines and proves that the friars are not only not as bad as represented, but that all the civilization they possess in the Philippine group, and there is not any means a little of it, is traceable to the good work of the religious orders.

Schools and colleges are to be found in the Philippines in which a system of education is carried on not inferior to that in the most advanced nations. The priests have immense influence, and the author adds: "If it were always used to further good ends, there is hardly a limit to what might be accomplished. There can have been nothing like general depravity among the priests when the influence is there despite their connection with the Government, and the worse still their dependence for revenue on petty officials certain to be detested. The publicans were hated by the Jews because they oppressed them by exactions in excess of the taxes of the State. Every one engaged in the collection of tithes for the Episcopal ministers in Scotland was an object of hatred to the Presbyterians. The bishops and clergy of the Establishment in England were said to have been the cause of the great Civil War. Until very recently the rector in every parish was spoken of by the dissenting ministers and his congregation as a priest of Baal. At this moment the rector in almost any part of Wales owes his safety to the law rather than

to the love of the Nonconformist. It is not on account of differences of opinion so much as because the rector's connection with the state stamps him and his flock with a superiority over the others that they are disliked. Almost every incident in the examples cited has been present in the status of the clergy, and yet the natives on the Philippines, and yet the influence of the clergy remains undiminished. We therefore decline to accept the general verdict against the clergy."

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Out Of Death's Shadow

THE EXPERIENCE OF A LADY WHO HAD GIVEN UP HOPE.

Tortured with Pains in the Stomach for Four Years—Doctors and Hospital Treatment Failed to Help Her—In Her Extremity Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Her to Health.

From the Pembroke Observer.

Wherever man is to be found there also, side by side with him, is disease and suffering. Those who have devoted their lives to the alleviation of the suffering and bodily weakness of human beings are surely benefactors of their kind, and deserve the praise of all mankind. For special honor in this line may be pointed out the discoverer of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Recently the case of Mrs. Maggie Brunette, of Chelmsford, Ontario, promissively under the notice of the Observer reporter. He felt it to be his duty on hearing of Mrs. Brunette's restoration from protracted illness to health, to interview the lady and record her experience for the benefit of others who may need the healing influences of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Brunette's farm home was found to be very comfortable and even elegant, located near the base of an immense hill, an outgrowth of the Laurentian Mountains. The reporter was warmly welcomed and Mrs. Brunette said she was very glad to have an opportunity to testify to the great benefits Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had conferred upon her. She is 42 years of age now. Her husband, the late Wm. Brunette, died 14 years ago, and after his death she worked very hard for some years, with the result that she became completely run down, so much so that, although quite tall, she weighed only about 50 pounds. After taking the slightest food she felt such distress that she was compelled to lie down for hours, being so weak that she was unable to sit up. At last she thought she must have been attacked by cancer of the stomach, so violent were the pains that constantly harassed her. She consulted the best physicians and spent more than a hundred dollars in treatment and medicine, in addition to which she spent nine weeks in the hospital at Pembroke. But without any benefit, she was at length declared to be incurable. Finally she decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and accordingly she procured six boxes. Although they benefited her almost from the time she began taking them, she kept on taking the pills until she had taken sixteen boxes, and then felt that she was completely cured, the pills accomplishing in three months what four years of medical treatment had failed to do. From that time, nearly three years ago, Mrs. Brunette has been in good health, needing no medicine. "You can see," said Mrs. Brunette, "as the reporter was departing, "that I am in perfect health, I intend to do all my household work and to go to my usual duties, and have a very good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when I have an opportunity, for they did wonderful things for me. Mrs. Brunette is a well educated lady, speaking French and English fluently."

CATHOLIC LITERARY AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

St. Mary's Catholic Literary and Athletic Association held its regular meeting in the old school-room on Bathurst street on Sunday afternoon, Mr. D. A. Carey in the chair. Under the heading of "Reports of Committees," the Literary Committee reported that they would have at each meeting a programme of songs, readings, debates, etc., for the benefit of the members, the first of which will be a debate on Sunday, Jan. on the question "whether it would be better for Canada to be annexed to the States, remain a British colony, or as an independent nation." Those who will take part in the debate will be Messrs. Jas. McLaughlin and P. J. Lowe, for annexation to the States; "as a colony," Messrs. H. S. Stuart and James Dea; "as an independent nation," Dr. A. J. McDonagh and J. J. Power. The Committee on Nominations recommended the following gentlemen as candidates for the different offices:—President, D. A. Carey; A. J. McDonagh (retired); Vice-President, Wm. Henry, P. J. Lowe; Recording Secretary, John Murray, J. P. McCarthy; Finance Secretary, Edward Walsh, James Dea, Treasurer, M. J. McDonagh, B. J. Crodon; Librarian, Bro. James; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Kelly, J. O'Brien; House Committee, D. Murray, Wm. Kelly, H. Walsh, J. E. Walshe, J. J. Power, John Carolan, Trustees, E. W. Daler, A. Curran, M. F. Stafford, A. Madden, J. McLaughlin, J. Dreen. The election took place next Sunday afternoon, so that a lively time is expected. After speeches by Rev. Fathers Dollard and Sheridan, and candidates for office, the meeting adjourned. H. J. LOWE, Sec.

PARISH PRIEST OF BROOKVILLE.

A special dispatch from Kingston to the Brockville Times says:—His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, of the Diocese of Kingston, has made a special visit to the parish of Brockville. Rev. Father Stanton, S.M., L.L. McMillan, Rev. Father Kelly, V.G., L.L. McMillan, Rev. Father Fleming, S.M.; Trustees, Rev. Father Toomey, S.I.; Chelmsford, Rev. Father Quinn, S.I.; Marysville, Rev. Father O'Connor. The appointment of Father Stanton to Brockville will give general satisfaction to the people of St. Francis Xavier's Parish. It is not out of place to say that Rev. Father Stanton is a worthy successor of the former pastor, Archbishop Gauthier. He is one of the most popular and best known clergymen in the arch-diocese of Kingston, and his appointment to a larger and more important parish is a tribute to his ability and a recognition

of his untiring zeal and energy. From the very first his name was mentioned in connection with the vacancy, and it is therefore no surprise that the Archbishop has made the choice.

Father Stanton is an Irishman by birth. He was born about 57 years ago in the County of Galway, receiving his education in All-Hallows College in the city of Dublin, Ireland. Some thirty-six years since he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Horan in the city of Kingston. His first appointment was as assistant in the Wolfe Island Parish, and he afterwards filled the position of rector of Regiopolis College, Kingston, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Leaving the Regiopolis he accepted the position of pastor of the parish of Erinville, where he built a beautiful church and presbytery. His next charge was that of the parish of St. Michael's, where he did excellent work, and by the united efforts of his parishioners he built a convent and school. From Westport he was transferred to Smith's Falls thirteen years ago. His work there as in the other parishes where he was permitted to labour, has been duly appreciated, and he will leave with the sincere regret and at the same time the best wishes of every member of the congregation. He was successful in completing and renovating the presbytery during his stay in Smith's Falls.

Rev. Father Stanton is a man of scholarly attainments, of fine presence, and an impressive speaker. He has proved himself a good financier, and his ministry has always proved a success. He will be installed on Sunday next by the Archbishop, but will not enter upon the active discharge of his duties for at least a couple of weeks.

CHRISTMAS TREE IN AID OF ST. BASIL'S CHURCH, BRANTFORD.

During the week beginning December 26th, the ladies of St. Basil's parish, Brantford held a Christmas Tree and Fancy Fair in aid of the church. During the past few years, owing to the ill-health of the pastor, Rev. Father Lennon, no undertakings of this kind have been gotten up, and the exceptional success which attended this fair was a pleasant surprise to the pastor and to the ladies who had the undertaking in charge. Not for many days have the parishioners of St. Basil's taken so deep an interest in parochial affairs as was the case in the recent bazaar, and the success which attended it will, it is hoped, only redouble their efforts in the future.

The fair, which was held in the Tisdale block, was well attended every evening. It lasted ten days, opening December 26th and closing January 4th. During its progress the evening gatherings were well attended, and amongst the number of those present were many of the leading citizens of the town. Evening after evening an attractive programme was rendered—not the least important of which was a speech by the Mayor and other distinguished citizens, of whom Brantford claims many. All referred to in the warmest terms to the honoree position which the reverend pastor, Father Lennon, holds in the city, and to the esteem in which he is held by all, and they paid a tribute to that friendly spirit which exists among all creeds in Brantford.

The Hon. A. S. Hardy, Premier of the Province, notwithstanding his numerous engagements found it convenient to be present. In his daily report of the bazaar the "Expositor" in its issue of Saturday, referred to the Premier's visit as follows:—

"The Hon. A. S. Hardy was present for a time last night, and being called upon he made a short, happy speech. He said he had learned of the entertainment when he reached Harrisburg, and knew he would be sure to meet many old friends if he attended. He complimented the ladies on the completeness and beauty of the surroundings, and wished them success. Referring to Rev. Father Lennon, the Premier spoke of his well-known record as a successful financier, and said if he could be got for Finance Minister of Ontario, there would be no more assessments in the Province, and the Government did not possess a surplus." Like all the undertakings of Father Lennon, it is needless to say that the Xmas Tree was a success, and a handsome sum was realized, for, as the Hon. Mr. Hardy humorously remarked in his speech:—"When Father Lennon puts his shoulder to the wheel things move!"

It is with pleasure that the Catholics of St. Basil's note the gradual restoration to health of their esteemed pastor. A short vacation in Jamaica two years ago was the turning point, and from that time his health has continued to improve, and it is hoped that he will be spared many years to direct the spiritual and temporal welfare of St. Basil's.

DEATH OF MR. MICHAEL STRITCH, OF BARRIE.

Mr. Michael Stritch, of Barrie, died on Thursday, 8th of December. His death was the result of an accident which he had met on Christmas eve as he went down town to transact some business. He was one of the best-known and most highly-esteemed citizens of Barrie, where he was regarded as a man of high principles and sterling worth. His familiar figure will be long missed by the congregation of St. Mary's Church, where, as the dead report, he was regarded as one of the great old landmarks who are fast passing away. He has left, however, a family who are imbued with the same principles of honesty, integrity, attachment, and loyalty to the Church, which he inculcated, and of which he gave a bright example. Michael Stritch came of a

prominent family in County Clare, Ireland, and was born in November, 1817. Shortly after his marriage to Margaret Croft, of Limrick, he came to Canada, settled near Thornion, on an extensive farm, where he brought up his family until eighteen years ago, when they removed to Barrie. Mr. Stritch had been a Separate School trustee for some years and was always foremost in co-operating with his pastor in every work undertaken for the good of religion.

His wife survives him; also his sons William, Michael, and Thomas, his daughters, Sister Dymphna of St. Michael's Hospital; Sister Teresa Aquinas, of Thornion; and Margaret Mary and Elizabeth.

His funeral, the largest seen for many years in Barrie, took place on Saturday morning, to St. Mary's church, where a Requiem High Mass was sung, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the pastor, who appeared deeply affected by the loss of an old and trusted friend.—Communicated.

SCHOOL BOARD INAUGURAL MEETING.

The inaugural meeting of the Separate School Board for 1899 was held last night in the De La Salle Institute. There were present—Vice-General McCann, the Rev. Fathers Cruise, Hand, Tracey, McEntee, Rohleder, Baldwin, Lamarche, and Messrs. Walsh, J. L. Woods, Ray, Carey, and Cadaret. The following elections and appointments were made:—

Chairman, Vice-General McCann; Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. Father Rohleder; Assistant Secretary, J. G. Hall; Local Inspector, Rev. Chas. Baldwin; Solicitor, J. J. Fay; Auditor, J. P. Mallon; representatives on Collegiate Board, J. W. Mallon; representative on Public Library Board, W. T. J. Lee. Committees:—Finance—D. A. Carey (chairman), Rev. Father Hand and Mr. Walsh; Management and Supplies—Father Hand (chairman), Rev. Father McEntee, Rev. Dr. Tracey, and Messrs. Carey and Ray; Sites and Buildings—Messrs. Walsh, Lamarche, Cruise, and Messrs. Cadaret and F. Cook. A communication was read from the Secretary of the Separate School Board, Kingston, asking for the co-operation of the board to secure legislation to obtain a more equitable assessment of Catholics for the support of Separate Schools, there being required too much delay in many cases in getting names on the lists of Separate School supporters. It was suggested that a deputation made up from the Separate School Boards should wait upon the Government soon after the Legislature meets. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from Brother Urbanus, stating that the number of boys in St. John's Industrial School was too large to be taught by one teacher. Referred to the Management and Supplies Committee.

Bro. Chas. Baldwin, the local inspector, reported that the register number of the attendance in the schools for December was 4,532, the highest attendance 4,525, and the average attendance 3,269.

On the application of the Secretary-Treasurer a by-law was passed authorizing the borrowing of \$5,000 in advance of the taxes for school purposes.

A report of the Finance Committee was carried, recommending the payment of accounts to the amount of \$17,24, and the transference of Insurance Co. as follows:—St. Helen's school, \$50; St. Peter's, \$300; St. Basil's, \$1,000; La Salle, \$500.

The meeting then adjourned.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM DORAN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Doran, stipendiary magistrate and registrar of Nipissing district. Deceased was a practical uncompromising Catholic, a most affable and entertaining companion, and a true, genuine, and whole-souled friend.

The North Bay Despatch, of January 8th, recording the loss the northern community has sustained, says:—"Mingled with the New Year's greetings by our townspeople to each other last Monday was the deep regret expressed from all sides of the approaching death of our most popular resident in the person of the above-named gentleman."

"The subject of this sketch was born in Perth, Lanark county, 67 years ago. As he grew to manhood he chose the lumber business, which he made a success. In 1866 he wedded his now sorrowing help-mate, Isabella, daughter of Mr. Jas. H. McRae, of Wolfe Island. Mr. Doran some years since contacted Lanark in the Reform interest, but suffered defeat. About 14 years ago he received the appointment to this then sparsely settled district, and upon his arrival at once became both a prominent and an energetic citizen, and it is to some extent due to his ability, integrity, honesty and charity, that this district has become more prosperous. Born with a strong constitution he enjoyed the best of health up to within a year, when declining age began to manifest itself, but it was not till Friday last that any serious ailment set in, and notwithstanding everything being done that kind friends were able to do, he continued sinking until midnight of Monday, when his spirit took its flight, deeply regretted by every friend and acquaintance."

Mr. Doran's family arrived in town to join the husband and father on the first through C.P.R. train to the coast, and by their sociability at once won a warm place in the hearts of our citizens, a steadfastness which continues to this day. Beside a

widely respected wife, the family comprises twelve daughters and one son, namely, Misses, Madeline, St. Joseph's convent, Toronto; Mary Ann (DeBar), of the town; and Misses Margie, Julia and Kathleen, and John, who reside at the homestead.

The funeral took place this morning at St. Mary's of the Lake, where a funeral mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Kelly, of Trout Creek. Rev. Father Scollard delivered an appropriate sermon, and Father O'Leary, of Sturgeon Falls, was present in the sanctuary. The funeral cortege to the burying ground was headed by the band, the women, and was one of the largest gatherings that has ever been witnessed in the section. The pallbearers were:—Messrs. Purvis, Bunyan, Brennan, Cormack, Reynolds, and John Bourke.

Several handsome floral tributes were presented—one from the townspeople, and another from the C.M.B.A. Order, being specially appropriate.

A WELCOME FROM IRISHMEN.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The Irishmen of the city to-day tendered a welcome to Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada. A large number of the prominent Irish residents of the city assembled at the Ritz hotel at noon, and there presented his Excellency with an address. The members of St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Association were foremost among the gathering.

Among those who were present were:—Messrs P. Clarke, J. W. Hughes, Wm. Finley, G. H. Workman, E. O'Leary, P. O'Reilly, P. O'Reilly, J. Foley, R. Tobin, Ex-Mayor Bingham, Dr. J. A. Scott, John Henry, F. B. Hayes, Dr. J. A. McCabe, Mayor Payment, E. Devlin, M. Starrs, J. P. Smith, G. Leyden.

CONCERT AT ST. VINCENT'S HALL.

Mrs. Bonner is always famous for the concerts she superintends, and last Tuesday evening she presented a splendid combination of talent to the crowded audience which packed the hall to its utmost limits. Space will not admit of a detailed description, but the mention of such names as those of Miss Owen, Miss Carr, Miss Ida Wallace, Messrs. Costello and Brimsting, will give an idea of the quality of the entertainment which I will speak at more length next week. Dr. Ryan spoke a few words, and Mr. McKeay acted as chairman. Rev. Fr. Macarone occupied a chair on the platform, and many members of his congregation contributed to the success of the evening. TERESA.

C. M. B. A.

Br. 55, C. M. B. A., held their inaugural meeting for 1899 on Wednesday, January 4th, in St. Vincent Hall, when the following officers were installed:—President, Rev. Frank Ryan; Vice-President, Wm. Finley; 2nd Vice-President, Philip Smith; Sec.-Sec., H. J. Winterberry; Fin.-Sec., B. J. Doyle; Treasurer, Thomas Ryan; Marshall, J. Piggott; Guard, P. Kinella; Trustees, R. Dissette, T. B. Winterberry and Wm. Ryan.

After the regular business, the incoming President, Rev. Father Ryan, delivered an address on C. M. B. A. matters generally. He congratulated the C. M. B. A. in Toronto, and Br. 55 in particular, on the splendid work they were doing in the cause of our Catholic people, and pointed out that the C. M. B. A. combining, as it does, a high standard of security, at the lowest possible cost of its members, was a great boon indeed to our people.

A.O.H.

Div. No. 4 held their regular meeting on Sunday, January 8th, in St. Ann's hall, Power street. There was a large attendance of members, and several matters of importance were discussed. It was unanimously decided to tender a hearty vote of thanks to the editor of The Catholic Register for his kindness in placing the columns of that journal at the disposal of the Div., to place therein news of interest to the order. Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year.—R. J. Taulty, 40 Leonard Avenue.

FUNERAL OF FATHER REMSBACH.

The funeral of the late Rev. Jean Remsbach, professor of sciences at the Novitiate of the Immaculate Conception of the Society of Jesus, Montreal, was held on Monday, and was attended by all the members of the Society of Jesus who could be present, led by Rev. Father Turgeon, rector of St. Mary's College.

IS IT DONE DESIGNEDLY?

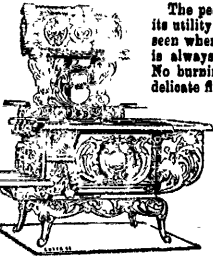
Forty years ago Catholic sentiment was outraged by the sentence to hanging, and the hanging of the unfortunate man Aylward and his wife on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, in this Province of Ontario. Now again, to all appearances, Catholic, and more especially Irish Catholic feeling, is to be outraged by the hanging of a convicted murderer on St. Patrick's Day! Surely something can be done to obviate this wanton outrage.—Catholic Record.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES AS TRADE RIVALS.

The London, England, Globe says:—"Wherever she can America builds a tariff wall, which is designed to exclude all foreigners, and ourselves in particular. In the new colonies, as in the old States, the door will be shut fast in our faces, and we see no reason whatever for supposing that the policy is at all likely to be reversed. We do not say that in this the United States

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Advertisement for A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D., Eye and Ear, Toronto, Surgeon to St. Michael's Hospital.

Advertisement for The Simpson Co., Limited, School Board Elections, The elections for School Board trustees, which took place last week, resulted as follows:—

Advertisement for The Simpson Co., Limited, School Board Elections, Ward One—Joseph Cadaret 113, M. Devane 113.

Advertisement for The Simpson Co., Limited, School Board Elections, Ward Six—J. L. Woods 52, Thomas Callahan 42. The other members were elected by acclamation.