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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VI.-No. 2.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

TO THE CANADIAN BISHOPS

The following is an authentic transla-tion of the Papal decision on the school

tion of the Papal decision on the senior question:
To our Venerable Brethers the Archbishops, Bishops and other Ordinaries of the Dominion of Canada, having peace and communion with the Apoatolic See, Lee, P.P., NIII.; Venerable Brethers—Health and Apostolic benediction. In addressing you, as we most willingly and lovingly do, there naturally occurs to our mind the continual interchange of proofs of mutual kindness and good offices that has ever existed between the Apostolic See and the people of Canada. The charity of the Catholic Church watched by your very cradle, and she has never ceased since she has received you into her maternal bosom to held you in a close on. very cradle, and she has never ceased since she has received you into her maternal bosom to hold you in a close embrace and bostow benefits on you with a predigal hand. If that man of immortal memory, Francis DeLaval Montmorency, first Bishop of concee, was able to happily accomplish for the public good such deeds of renown as your forefathers witnessed, it was because he was supported by the authority and favor of the Roman Pontiffs, nor was it from any other source that the works of succeeding Bishops, men of great merit, had their origin and drew their guarantee of success. In the same way, to go back to earlier days, it was through the inspiration and initiative of the Apostolic See that generous bands of missionaries undertook the journey to your country, bearing, together with the light of the Gospel, a higher culture and the first germs of civilization. It was these germs, rendered fruitful by their devort labors, that have placed the people of Canada, although of recent origin, on en equal focing of culture and glory with the most polished nations of the world.

It is most pleasing to recall those be-

world.

It is most pleasing to recall those beloved facts, all the more so because we can atill contemplate their abundant fruits. Assuredly the greatest of these is that amongst the Catholic people there is an ardent love and real for our holy religion, for that religion which your ancestors, coming providentially, fire and chiefly from France, then from Ireland, and afterwards from elsowhere, faithfully practised and transmitted as an invaluable deposit to their children.

THE ZEAL OF THE CLERGY COMMENDED.
But if their children have faithfully preserved this precious inheritance, it is easy for us to understand how much of praise is due to your vigilance and your zeal, venerable brothers. How much also is due to the zeal of your clergy, for all of you have labored with transmity and assiduity for the preservation and advancement of the Catholic faith, and we must pay this homson to vation and advancement or the Camonic faith, and we must pay this homage to the truth, without meeting with dis-favor or opposition from the laws of the British Empire. Thus it was that, when moved by the consideration of your common merits, we raised a few wnen moved by the consideration of your common merits, we raised a few years ago the Archbishop of Quebec to the Cardinalate dignity, we had in view not only to recognize his personal merits, but also to pay a tribute of homage to the picty of all your Catholio people.

people.

As regards the education of youth,
man which rest the best hopes of relion which rest the best nopes or ren-ious and civil society, the Apostolic See as never ceased, in conjunction with ou and your predecessors, to cocupy self. Hence were founded in great umbers in your country institutions cestined for the moral and scientific in stined for the moral and scientific inrection of youth, institutions which
e so flourishing under the guardiatip and protection of the Church,
mongst these the University of Quees, adorned with all the titles and enying all the rights which Apostolic
thority is accustomed to confer, copies a place of honor, and sufficiently
tores that the Holy See has no greater
ecocupation nor desire than the fortailon of youthful clitrens, distinguishthy intellectual culture and commendble by reason of their virtue.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Therefore it was with extreme solici-

roy reason of their virtue.
THE SCHOOL QUESTION.
herefore it was with extreme solici; as you can readily understand,
we turned our mind to the unhappy
he which in these latter years have
ked the history of Casholic education
ked the history of Casholic education
is a duty for us, to strive to obtain
to effectively obtain by all the
us and all the efforts in our power,
in or hurt shall come to religion
ug, so many thousands of souls

whose salvation has been specially committed to us, especially in the country which owes to the Church its initiation in Christian doctrine and the first rudiments of civilization. And since many expected that we should make a pronouncement on the question, and asked that we should trace a line of conduct and a way to be followed, we did not wish to decide anything on this subject before our Apostolic Delegate had been on the snot, charged to proceed to a wish to decide anything on this subject before our Apostolic Delegate had been on the spot, charged to proceed to a serious examination of the situation, and to give an account to us of the state of affairs. He has faithfully and diligent-by fulfilled the command which we had

ly fulfilled the command which we may five him the question squitated is one of great. The question apprehence, We speak of the decision taken seven years ago by the Parliament of Manitoba on the subject of education. The Act of Confederation had secured to Catholic children the right of education in Public schools, in keoping with their conscientions convictions. The Parliament of Manitoba abolished this right by contrary law.

A GRAVE INJURY INFLICTED.

A GRAYE INJURY INFLICTED.

By this latter law a grave injury was inflicted, for it was not lawful for cru children to seek the benefits of education in schools in which the Catholic religion is ignored or actively combatted, in schools where its deerrine is despised and its fundamental principles repudiated. If the church has anywhere permitted this it was only with great reluctuoe and in solf-defence, and after having taken many precautions, which, however, have too often been found unequal to parrying the danger. In like manner one must at all cost avoid, as most perdicious, those schools wherein every form of belief is indifferently admitted and placed on an equal footing—as if in what regards God and Divine things, it was of no importance whether one believed rightly or wrongly, whether one followed truth or faisehood. You well knew, venerable brothers, that all schoola of this kind have been condemned by the church, because there can be nothing more pernicious or more fitted to hours the strike.

SCHENDIYLE INSTITUTION NOT ENOUGH.

and to turn away the tender minds of youth from the truth.

Schnyttro instruction not enough.

There is another point on which even those who differ from us in all else will agree with us, namely, that it is not you man of a purely scientific instruction nor by vague and enperical notions of virtue that Catholic children will leave school such as their country derives and organization of copyly and fully instructed in their case and organization of the consequence of the control of

after having overthrown its very foundation.

For the Catholic there is but one true religion, the Catholic religion; hence in all that concerns dootrine or merality or religion he cannot accept or recognize anything which is not drawn from the very sources of Catholic teaching. The control of the catholic and reason demand, then, that our children have in their schools not only scientific instruction but also moral teachings in harmony, as we have already said, with the principles of their religion, teachings without which all denoation will be not only fruitless but absolutely pernicious.

CATHOLIO SCHOOLS IMPERATIVE.

LIC SCHOOLS IMPERATIVE.

Therefore, when the law in Manitoba truck a blow at Catholic education, it was your duty, venerable brothers, to

freely protest against the injury and disaster inflicted; and the way in which you all falfilled that duty is a proof of your common vigilance, and of a spirit truly worthy of Bishops; and, although each one of you will fluid on this point a sufficient approbation in the testimony of his own conscience, learn, novertheless, that you have also our conscience and ourapprobation, for the things which you sought and still seek to protect and defend are most seared.

WANT OF WHIND DEPLOTED.

WANT OF UNION DEPLORED.

you sought and still seek to protect and defend are most sacred.

The difficulties created by the law of which we speak by their very nature showed that an alloviation was to be sought for in a united effort. For so worthy was the Oatholic cause that all good and upright editzons, without distinction of party, should have bauded themselves together in a close union to uphold it. Unfortunately for the success of this cause the contrary took place. What is more doplorable still is that Catholic Canadians themselves failed to unite as they should in defonding those interests which are of such importance to all—the importance and gravity of which should have stilled the voice of party politics, which are of much less importance. We are not unaware that something has been done to amond that law. The men who are at the head of the Federal Government and of the Province of Manitoba have already taken cortain measures with a view of contrained to the contrained of the contrained to the contraine

changes of local orcumstances they may easily become valueless.

THE COURSE TO BE FURSUED.

In a word, the rights of Catholics and the education of their children have not been sufficiently provided for in Manitoba. Everything in this question demands and is conformable to justice that they should be thoroughly provided for, that is, by placing in security and surrounding with doe sacrounding with design and the surrounding with the claim surrounding with the claim surrounding with the claim surrounding and which suppears best to be done.

CATHOLICS OF MANTIOBA.

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CATHOLICS OF MANITOBA.

which appears best to be done.

CATHOLICS OF MANITOBA.

As regards especially the Catholics of Manitoba, we have every confidence that with God's help they will succeed in obtaining full satisfaction. This hope is founded, in the first place, on the righteousness of the cause, next in the sense of justice and prudence of the men at the head of the Government, and finally in the good-will of all upright men in Canada. In the meantime, until they are able to obtain their full rights, lot them not refuse partial satisfaction. If, therefore, anything is granted by lav to custom, or the good-will of men, which will offer them some means of attenuating the evil, it is expedient and useful to make use of such concessions, and to derive thereform as much benefit and advantage as possible. Where, however, no remedy can be found for the evil, we must exhort and besecch that it be provided against by the liberality and munificonce of their contributions, for no one can deanything more salutary for himself or more conducive to the prosperity of his country than to contribute, according to his means, to the maintenance of these schools.

THACHERS MUST. BE PROPERTY QUALIFIED.

schools.

Trachers Must. Be Properly CTALIFIED.

There is another point which appeals to your common solicitude, manely, that by your cathority, and with tissuit assistance of those who direct educational institutions, an accurate and suit able curriculum of studies be established, and that it be especially provided that no one shall be permitted to teach who is not amply endowed with all the meossary qualities, natural and acquided, for it is only right that acquide sachools should be able to complete in bearing, cultures another large that the provinces of Canada to develop public instruction, and to raise its standard more and more, in order that it may daily become higher and more perfects. Now there is no kind of knowledge, not perfection of learning, which cannot be fully has monized with Catholic doctrine. Especially Catholics who are writers on the daily press can do much towards explaining and defending what we have already said. Let them, therefore, be mindful of their duty. Lot them sacrady and couragoously uphold what is useful to the Orders that it useful to the Orders that it useful to the Christian religion and the State; let them do it, however, in a decoration of the surface of the Provinces of the Provinces of Canada to develop public instruction, and to raise its standard more and more, in order that it may deally become higher and more perfects. Now there is no kind of knowledge, our perfection of learning, which cannot be inly has monized with Catholic doctrine. Especially Catholics who are writers on the daily press can do much towards explaining and defending what we have already said. Let them, therefore, be mindful of their duty. Lot them sacredy and couragoously uphold what is a unsert to the Christian religion and the become a north of the course of the province of

corous manner. Let them avoid personalities, let them never overstep the bounds of moderation. Let them respect and religiously take hood to the sutherity of the Bishops and all legitimate authority. The greater the difficulties of the time and the more imminent the danger of dissension, the more sudiously should they endeaver to promote unity of thought and action, without that which we all desire will be obtained.

venerable brothers, and we young and people.

Given at Rome from St. Peter's, on the 8th of December, 1897, in the twentieth year of our Foulificato,

Lizo, PP., XIII.

There is at present in Terento one of the most widely known, and at the same time one of the most scholarly, released. Ireland. This is father Dispose change of the most widely known, and at the same time one of the most scholarly, released. Ireland. This is father Dispose change of the received the first of the received the first of the received the first of the suspect " kaken up under Mr. Glad stone's special law for the correction of frishmen in the early days of the land agitation. Father Sheeby was nine months in the "suspect" jail-Killmainham—and after his release, when he had good about the beater of the head too he had told the people of Cork that nine months experience of coercion had not succeeded in coercing him. Before the second warrant was issued for Gladstone and the Liberals had experienced a happy conversion. Father Sheeby is here on a non-political mission. He is building, a suitable church for his flock at Brance, had as he is gifted with the fine discriptive powers of Seazoilu as a platform its propers of Seazoilu as a platform is course. The church of the his field with the fine discriptive powers of Seazoilu as a platform is course. The which so far has proved most successful. Father Sheeby has had cowded house, which as far has proved most successful. The viewled, and his personal acquaintaine with all the scenes unfolded, added to his rich descriptive powers makes his entertainment a rare treat. He will lecture in Association Hall on the evening of Monday Jan. 24. He, will be unsatised by some of the foremost lock and stags, who will intersperse the movel. The work of the course of the co

Irish Parliamentary Fund for 1598.

Catholic Register, Toronto.

Dan Sin.—The following subscriptions towards the Irish Parliamentary Fund for 1998 have been received since the last statement was sent you on December 27th, 1897:

The Rev. J. J. McEntee, P.P., St. Paul's Church, Toronto \$100 00

The Rev. J. J. McEntee, P.P., St. Joseph's Church, Toronto 20 00

Mr. Patrick Boyle, Tilsonburg, Ont. 1.00

....\$121 00

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

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

The Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association met on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Dickson O'Brien, Huron street. Reports from the various committees in connection with the "At Home" to be held on February fifteenth, in St. George's Hall, were read and adopted. Following this was a reading by Mrs. Kav.asgh from one of the best works of Lawrence Sterne. Two most lenjoyable piano numbers, "Saltarelle," Theodore lack, and "The Broken Melody," You Blene, wore contributed by Miss Agnes Forbes. The next meeting of the association will be held on Tready the second of the second of the second of the control of the control of the control of the second of the control of the contro

MISCHIEVOUS ZEAL.

Wallitzyon The Received

Wanterec The Resource 1

We copy the following from a Detroit paper of December 31, 1897:

"The Detroit W.O.T.U. has not lost faith in W. R. Bird, the temperance lecturer, who was obliged to leave Windsor to avoid payment of a fine of twonty-five dollars for being drunk and disorderly and a vagrant. He borrowed money from the ladies of the organization in Windsor. and Detroit, and is said to have spout it in debauchery, in Grand Rapids, while in his possession when arrested were found scores of letters from silly girls who had answered his advortisements, but that cut no figure with the W.O.T.U. At their moeding yesterday afternoon they adopted the following resolution."

We take it our readers don't want the resolution. It is not what the resolution says we are concerned with, but the fact that this society, or any other society acting in the name of Christianity, should attempt to foist such a man as the above upon the community as a teacher. Against that procedure, whether in this or any other similar case, we protest most energetically, on the ground that it is both silly and wicked, as well as useless; a clover device, indeed, of the devil to bring contempt and ridicule upon a holy work. The argument that the shortcomings of the advocate do not affect the cause he advocate do not stand take he ed to the him who stands take heed the he fall," is a warning which no one can afford to deepise.

But for this very reason the greatest care should be taken not to threat

can afford to despise.

But for this very reason the greatest care should be taken not to thruss interly unreliable persons into places of high responsibility. It is quite fair, and according to the dictates of prodence, to use all available means for the success of a worthy project; but, outside of these women's societies, you may look in vain for the approval of plans skillfully laid. In advance for longuring the detect of what is considered a great good. We don't buy our shoes from: good. We don't buy our ablest from a man who nesoriously never knew what a good shoe was, nor our clothes from a tailor who has never got further than

s good thoe was, nor our clothes from a stillor who has nover got further than apolling every plees of cloth he out.

We would be fools it we did; yet we are asked to learn temperame from a drunken; treacherous vagrant, whilst his reath still smells, and his eyes are yet red, and the mud of the last gutter he wallowed in has not been washed or dried off him. And why? Because, clother of the man drak no more for a few days, and his quivering nerves, all; angled by excess; give a kind of hysterical wildness, if not force, to his depundations of newson force, to his depundations of newson force, to his depundations of newson and a call on them to dap the unfortunate into some safe confinement. But the women, who don't reason, but only feel on matters of the kind, are quite carried off their foet—rather off their heads—and gather in admiring crowds to hear him exhort; they write him efficaive letters, and give him money, and their blessing, and commission him to go forth and reform society; that is, they double and quintreple his power and opportunities of being a drunkerd and a blackguard and a deceiver of silly girls.

The whole business is so shocking

double and quinterple his power and opportunities of being a drunkard and a blackguard and a deceiver of silly girls.

The whole business is so shocking that if we had not instances of it almost every day it could not be believed that women, otherwise sensible enough, could do such things and defend them, too. Their method of def mee has about as much logio in it as the original fault. Would you not, they say, do anything to help a weak brother. Is is not sweet and consoling to see the tool of yester-day sitting olothed, again and in his right mind, etc. Of course mo one can dispute this. Everybody feels with Artennas Ward: "When, we see a brother gold down hill let us not give him a push, but lot us had not the gold down hill let us not give him a push, but lot in the lot of the cost tails and pull him back to morality." Surely, but is this any reason for making him a preacher? Is it not, indeed, as well as the seed of the new mounts at him will be seed the new mounts at him of the lot willing to vice them, Give him, time to get used to his new mature—non neophytum. It is not good for a chronic that to be put as a conce in charge; of your valuables. Arguments like shase are enough for common sense people, but have no sort of effect on these ladies. The better, tenderer apurits among them, unable to make a rational reply, knock you out with a flood of tear; the more measunine minds as you are lacking in phillanthropy, and the plous ones begin to pray that you may have, an outpouting of grace upon your, heart; an efficacious when you had the flower in the Grand it and the content in the work is talk about the Grand it and while the content in the cont

apostles, He gave them three years of careful instruction, and, if one might so say, more careful discipline, before let-ting them go forth on their great mis-sion.

Again, if over there was a conversion about which no misgiving could exist, it was that which took place on the way to Damascus; you have a conversion about which no misgiving could exist, it was that which took place on the way to Damascus; you have a possible to Damascus; you have not not a possible to commanded his disciples to do in the choosing of their assistants. "Non noophytum," not a neophyte, he says to St. Timothy. And he gives this good reason, "Lees their puffed up with pride he fall into the judgment of the devil." His second observation is equally in point here. "Moreover, he must have a good testimony from them who are without; lest he fall into the reproach and the snare of the devil." (Timothy ili, 0, 7).

Wo daron't use the Protestant privilege of private speculation in a place of this kind, or we would express the opinion that St. Paul must have been contemplating just such cases of the object of the devil." (Timothy ili, 0, 7).

Wo daron't use the Protestant privilege of private speculation in a place of this kind, or we would express the opinion that St. Paul must have been contemplating just such cases of the devil." (Timothy ili, 0, 7).

Wo daron't use the protestant privilege of the devil. "Wo must be present of the devil." (Timothy ili, 0, 7).

Wo was don't suppose the W.C.T.U. will be much changed by anything said here. They have their aims and objects, and way and seem to be pleased with them. This is a free country and a liberal age, and the spirit of the times, for good or for evil, is to give every one the privilege of flying his own kite, vitier with the properties of flying his own kite, vitier with a subject of the devil of the devil of the privilege of flying his own kite, vitier with a flying and the privilege of flying his own kite, vitier with a flying and the privilege of flying his own kite, vitier with a flying and his distance of the flying objects of the flying objects of

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

The Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association met on Tuesday evening, January 4th, at the home of Miss O'Donoghue, D'Aroy, street. After the transaction of some important business, Mrs. Kavanagh read "The Lite of Lawrence Sterne" together with a short extract from that author's best known work "Tristram Shandy." This was followed by a violin number by Miss Annie homahow who also played the violin obligate to Mascheronis "For all Eternity," which was sung by Miss Katie O'Donoghue. A reading from the "Greek Mythology" was given by Miss Helen A. Quinn. The next meeting of the Association will be held on Tuesday evening, January 11th, at the residence of Mrs. Dickson O'Bleien, 16º Huron street, There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee on Saturday evening, January 8th, at the home of Mrs. Kavanagh, 25 Gloucester street.

St. Nichelas' Rome.

his new nature—non neophytim, It is not good for a chroate thief to be put at once in charge of your valuables. Arguments like these are enough for common sense people, but have no sort of effect on these ladies. The better, tenderer spritts among them, nuable to make a rational reply, knock you out with a food of tears; the more mason line minds say you are lacking in philant thropy, and the plous ones begin to pray that you may have an outpouring of grace upon your, heart; an efficacious visitation of the spirit of the Gospel whey!

Now this talk about the Gospel in such a connection is the most ghastly feature in the whole had business. For if there he one thing more than another which the Gospel most thoroughly discountenances, it is this threating forward of wretches still recking in sin, to be teachers of morality or anything else.

The divine Master 'Himself was 'not structure, and the whole had business. For if there he one thing more than another which the Gospel most thoroughly discountenances, it is this threating forward of wretches still recking in sin, to be teachers of morality or anything else.

The divine Master 'Himself was 'not still a such a connection is the most ghastly feature.

Solon 'I wretches 'Rome.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the St. Nicholas Boys' Home grate of the St. Nicholas Bo

X The Motherland England Scottand

Autrin.

Close on £20,000 is the grand result of the bazaar held in Belfast in and of the Mater Infirmorum Hospital. This magnificent total is in the highest degree oreditable to all

the highest degree creditable to all concerned in carrying out the project as well as the generous denors, both Catholic and Protestant, whose contributions helped to ensure the success of the undertaking.

Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne, who was once bishop of Galway, is expected to visit Ireland next summer. His arrival is looked forward to with great pleasure in ecclesisational circles, and his Grace will not fail to receive many compliments for his success in founding, with the help of generous assistance from Catholics, the largest cathodral in Australasia.

Corr.

The probability that another Irish pilgrimage will soon come to Rome has given rise to a series of absurd reporte. It was said, first, that the Most Rev. Dr. O'dalaghan, Bishop of Cork, had, during his recent visit to Rome, made all necessary arrangements for the reception of a great pilgrimage. The Bishop of Cork was more surprised than anyone else at such a statement, which had not one element of truth in it. Now the presence in Rome of the Archbishop of Edinburgh has revived the strange story, and it is said that he will bring to Rome in the course of February no less than 2,000 Irish pilgrims t These stories have gone the round of all the papers of Rome and of several other cities beside.

grims: Interestories have gone the found of all the papers of Rome and of several other cities beside.

Kerry.

The late Professor Jevons grants to Kerry the distinction of boing the birth place of the first political economist. Jevons who was himself an economist of high standing, was the earliest to note the fact that Richard Cantillon was the first writer on economics. But his information about Cantillon was the first writer on economics. But his information about Cantillon was becessarily very ceanty and indeed largely conjectural. He tells us that he was a banker of Paris and London, who was of a Kerry family, but he implies that he had only a slight connection with Kerry, and he says that his name was clearly of Spanish origin. The truth is that Cantillon eame from Ballyheigue, where his family, originally Norman, had been settled since the 12th or 18th century. One of his descendants, the Baron Cantillon de Ballyheigue, of Paris, had in 1846 a picture in his possession representing one of his Irish grenadiers at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709, and the Chevalier Thomas Cantillon, the son of this officer, fought with great distinction at Laffeldt in 1747. The Cantillons became thoroughly Irish—more Irish than some of the Irish themselves, in deed. They intermarried with the O'Connells and other Kerry families, as Mrs. Morgan O'Connell has shown in her excellent work on "The Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," and their names are frequently mentioned in the Kerry records from about 1800 to 1088.

Anticipating to return of Hon. Eddward Blake to Ireland, The Freeman's Journal save: Mr. Blake, we understand, will return to Ireland about January 6 h, and will speak at the great Financial Reform meeting at Longford, on the 12th. The cordiality of his reception will be in proportion to the invaluable service he has rendered, and is rendering, to the frish cause. Longford has, indeed, good reason to be proud of the representative.

Limariek.

Sentative.

Limstek.

Last week there passed away our from mortal life the noble soul of a great Christian Brother, the Rev. Brother J. P. Slattery. Born in the county Limerick 78 years ago, of respectable and pious parents, he evined at an early age a desire for intellectual and mental culture. Urged on by the laudable desire he went from school to school in his native county, and ultimately he sought ascolation among the reputed literate of the city by the Lee. Here he met the man who, under Providence, did most to impress on the generous mind of the youth of twenty summers the great responsibilities of life. Brother John Wiseman, himself a remarkable scholar, was then a prominent figure in that noble band who had consecrated their lives to the moral elevation of the youth of Cork.

ed their lives to the moral elevation of the youth of Cork.

A correspondent of The Freeman's Journal says that along the north castern border of the Swinford Union is the parish of Curry, county Sligo, over which the Rev. Philip Mulligan, P.P., has spiritual charge, lie certain townlands which are a continuation of one of the most congested and poverty stricken divisions in the Swinford Union, which everyone, even the Government officials, admits to be one of the poorest and most destitute in all Ireland. Those townlands—Culrower, Currachunane, Sargars, Bunnacana, Fuel, Drumbane, etc., in Tobercurry Union—it is no exaggration to say are even more congested and poverty-stricken than any district in Swinford Union. The correspondent says he

is well acquainted with the several districts in Swinford Union referred to, and, accompanied by the Rev. M. J. Devine, the C. C. of Curry parish, he travelled through the townlands a above referred to in Tobercurry Union, and saw and heard from the lips of the people themselves certain astonish ing facts as to their real condition. The state of affairs in this district is quite as wretched and hopeless—if not more so—as in Swinford Union.

guite as wretoned and nopeless—in homore so—as in Swinford Union.

ENGLAND.

Catholic lith we and the Perrage
With reference to the rumor that
the Duke of Norfolk had approached
Lord Salisbury with the proposal that
Cardinal Vaughan should be created a
life peer, it is now stated on good
authority that some years ago it was
proposed to confer peerages on four
English Catholic Bishops, but that
they one and all refused the profirerd
honor. Cardinal Manning was utterly
opposed to the Catholic hierarchy
being represented in the Upper Chamber, as he folt it could not fail to be
detrimental to the interests of the
Church. The admission of the Bishops to the Lords was, it is believed,
offered as an inducement to Cardinal
Manning to assent to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between
the Court of St. James and the Vatican, but His Eminence heing equally
opposed on principle to both schemes,
the offer failed in its object.

The Rev. Price Hughes continues

opposed on principle to both schemes, the offer failed in its object.

The Rev. Price Hughes continues his appeals to religious higotry in the newspaper which he edits. He has chosen this season of peace and goodwill to hold up the Catholics of the United States and Ireland to odium as the only foce of arbitration among the English-speaking races. "The opponents of arbitration," he says, "srethe Irish and other European Roman Catholics, who constitute a perpetual menace to the free institutions which America inherited from the Flightm Fathers." No doubt a good deal of harm is done to the Irish cause in England by the dissemination of such pernicious rubbish as this by persons like Mr. Price Hughes.

Ike Mr. Price Hughes.

SCOTLAND.

A Cathelle Marriage.

The other day it was announced that Lord Encombe, the eldest son of the Earl of Eldon, had been converted to the Catholic faith. It is now stated that he is shortly to be mar ried to the Hon. Mary Fraser, the eldest daughter of Lord Lovat. The Lovats are, of course; one of the oldest Catholic families in Great Britain.

The French President and the Bishop of New Orleans.

of New Orleans.

It is affirmed in Paris that the appointment of a Freuch prelate, Monsignor Chapelle, to the See of New Orleans was brought about by Mademoiselle Lucie Faure, daughter of the President of the Republic. The Freuch clergy New Orleans objected to the appointment of an Irishman (they had a Beligan betore), and appealed to the President's daughter. A letter was accordingly forwarded to Rome, through diplomatic channels, with the full approval of President Faure, and thus Monsignor Chapelle, who is a native of the South of France, was appointed to the American See.

School Teacher: Now, I spell needle. Bobby: Ne-School Teacher: Wrong, I no "I" in needle, Bobby: 'taint a good needle, then. Now, Bobby, y: N-s-i-d-l-e. /rong. There's Bobby: Well,



mation and stops executions are one of the common of the common of the condition of the condition of the common of

Brian Bwee.

The fair was ever, the folk were flown Brian Bwee walked home alone, wer the fields he followed the path, That winds away to the haunted rath

Over the fields his way he kept, There in the mosted rath he slept, There in the meated rath he slept. Under the lonely fairy thern Such a sleep as he slept till morn!

Doop he lay in a dreamy bed,* Downy pillows beneath his head. Round and round on magical feet Flew the fairies to fiddles sweet.

Wrinkled witches, old wizened chaps, Scarlet mantles and crimson caps, Silver buckles on tmy brogues, Such a laughter of little regues!

Round and round while the piper played, In and out, little man and maid, Golden tresses and kirtles green, Clown and courtier, and king and queen

Up the middle and down again, Here and there to the witching s All night long, till the village cock Crowed at half-past three o'clock.

One, two, three!—and the weird spel broke:
Briau Bwee from his sleep awoke,
From the crown of his head to the sole
of his shoe,

With the feet of the fairles black and

Now in his chimney hob he sits, Robbed, they say, of his five wite Old and feeble and sorry and sor And he hears the music for ever

-- Ратвіск J. Coleman in The Irish Monthly.

THE HAUNTED ABBEY.

It was Christmas eve. The great yule log burned brightly in the old fire-place, through whose broad and spacious chimney the silvery moon had oft peered down, despite the smoke and flame of orackling wood, whose pop-gun reports and showers of sparks had often caused a quick reteat from the warm atone seasie in that old-fashioned chimney corner. As every cau o produces an effect many a roar of merriment re-effect through the ponderous archways of that old and once venerated abbey (another sad memorial of the so-called Reformation), now in a state of descoration.

On this particular night the so-

Reformation), now in a state of dese-cration.

On this particular night the ser-vants and retainers of the old Baron of Ben Abbey were seated around the festive board enjoying the foaming mead and oracking jokes upon one another, utterly heedless of the raging storm outside, whose hurricane blasts sent huge columns of snow upon the ivy clad old walls.

Ever and anon there came a fearful cry of dire distress outside, and yet they still played on.

"It is only the cry of the screech-owl," said one. And they resumed their games and cards.

Suddenly the doors and windows of the abbey were violently shaken and then thrown open by some invisible power.

""" the passage night of the

the abboy were violently shaken and then thrown open by some invisible power.

"This the passage night of the spirit of Ben Abbey," whispered a voice as the startled servants sprang from their seats.

"Move not for your lives, for the shadows of death are near, and woe to the one who is curious." It was the Baron of Ben Abbey who had spoken. He was an old man whose pallid features bore the impress of a disturbed mind. His keen, restless eye glanced upon the assembled group with somewhat of displeasure. In truth, he himself looked like a spectre of the night, for his long white hair fell upon his shoulders and he wore a knightly robe of dazzling whiteness, "Have you forgotten," he cried, "that this night is the anniversary of the curse?"

And again the abbey walls shook to their very foundations. And a shriek of horror ran through the lonely aisles as Baron Ben Warren returned to his room.

"Oh, when shall 'the curse' depart from the house of Ben Warren?" he moaned as he fell back upon his face with his hands.

"Popa!"

The wretched man started to his feet at the sound of that name, and wasnalty gazed at the beautiful shill before him.

"What alls my Edgar? Why so pale and cold—and trembling, too?"

vacantly gazed at the beautiful child before him.

"What ails my Edgar? Why so pale and cold.—and trembling, too?"
And the Baron took the boy upon his knee and fondly embrased him.

"O paps, a stranger in the blue room," he gasped.

"Noneenes, Edgar, be a brave boy."
But he himnell was trembling.

"Edgar," he whispered, "you know you are not Edgar, but you bear the name for your father a sake."

"I know I am not; but why do you call me by that name, papa?"

"Do you question me, my boy?"
And the Baron's brow grow dark.

"Oh no, papa," returned the child sadly; but I teel so strange sometimes."

"It is only fanny." interrunted the

"It is only fancy," interrupted the Baron uneasily. "Go back to your room. Ha! here comes old Bertram

room. Hat here comes old Bertram for you."

The dark eyes of the boy glistened wildly as he beheld the stranger of the blue room walking behind the old man. He wore a long black habit and cowl, which partly concealed, the death-like features within.

"Papa, do you see him?" cried the excited child. "He's behind Bertram." And he covered his face with his hands.

"I see faithful cld Bertram, and no one else," responded his father.

"No one is behind me that I can see, eaud Bertram testly. "Master Edgar shouldn's make game of an old man like that the Onristmas eve."

The boy answered not, for he had famted away in the arms of his father.

They carried him to his cot in the blue room, and the unconscious child was left alone. But there remained outsede a lonely watcher—the un happy Baron of Ben Abbey. P. L. why does he stay there, a victim to suspense and agenzing remorae? The cld abbey clock has already tolled the midnight hour, and yet he moves not.

... And now he beholds the black-cowled monk pass him, and enter the room of the sleeping child, and still he is unable to speak. A cry of agony and of horror now bursts from his pass he sees the phantom monk return, bearing the unconscious boy in its arms. He springs forward.

"Forbear," said the ghost. "Remember the curse."

"Spirit of my murdered brother, forgive." And the Baron of Ben Abbey fell heavily to the ground

** The Christmas joy-bells are ringing, but they bring no joy to the bereaved house of Bon Warren.

The shadows of the night have again fallen upon the old abboy, and werrd sounds are heard from one of the vaults below. And old Bertram believes he has heard the cry of a child in distress, and hastens with the news to his unhappy master.

"My sin has found me out, Bertram," moaned the Baron. "The Baron has gone to rest, but not to sleep. His frenzied brain works fearfally and brings the past before him. Again, he sees he at his feet, pleading for freedom and for her child. But, he heeds her not, for the demon of jealousy has taken possession of his soul, and he believes her guilty..... And, then, his selfish and deceitful treatment of her child. But, he heeds her not, for the demon of jealousy has taken possession of his soul, and he believes her guilty...... And, then, his selfish and deceitful treatment of her child and his, that so he might de prive another of his lawful right of the broperty of Ben Abbe

one of the men, as he held up the boy's night-dress, all stained with blood.

"He has been murdered by the spirit of Ben Abbey," moaned Bertram, trembling from head to foot. The two men stood aghast.

"Leave me," said Bertram. "I will watch here tenight." "Don't be a fool, Bertram," respondeded one of the men, "but, come away from this cursed spot."

"Go," returned the old man, "I wish to be alone."

As soon as the two men had gone he proceeded, with lamp in hand, to the vault prison of the Baroness, but, it was empty! The iron-dasped door was torn from its hinges, and thrown upon the ground, and everything was in confusion.

"She has escaped," mustered the keeper, "and I am not sorzy—but what will the master say?" "He will say that the curse is still upon him, in letters of blood," said a voice. And the black-cowled monk stood before the terrified old man.

"Go to thy master," said the phantom," and tell him to do justice to the rightful heir of Ben Warren, or let him beware of the black monk of Ben Abbey."

Again the yule log burned brightly

him beware or successful and brightly again the yule log burned brightly in the old Chapter room of the haunted abboy. And the same old servants of the previous year were gathered there.

of the previous year were gathered there.

"May heaven save us from the ghost of the aboy to-night," murmur-do dld Bertram, as he drew nearer to the fire, and looked fearfully around. Its the passage night of that swful spirit—the black monk of Ben Abbey. I verily believe he is a demon, although, our poor master thinks that he is the spirit of his brother, Rupert Ben Warren.

"I wish we had a Roman priest here," said one of the men. "He would soon send that devil about his business."

"Aye, aye, friend, muttered Bertram. "We have to thank old Harry the Eighth for being minus of them. I don't think there is one in England

I don's think there is one in England at prevent."

"By my troth, I believe thee, Bertram, "rejoined the latter; "otherwise, the lost heir of. Be. Warren would have been found ere this."

"Stop, somrade, whatever you do, don's mention him," returned the old man. "This is the anniversary of his being taken away by the Black Monk.

A low mean was now heard outside the great abbey door, and then a loud knock.

"Some poor wanderer," muttered Bertram, as he rose to open the door.

"Can you give hospitality to a mighted traveller who has lost his

"Can you give hospitality to a benighted traveller who has lost his way?" acked a voice outside.
"Tarry awhile until I ask the master, saul the old man.
"Keep me not long, for my time is short," "cutrued the traveller.
After a few minutes' delay, the stranger was admitted. He was a small, sinister looking personage, with long, black curly hair falling upon his shoulders : a moustache the same colour as his harr, and dark piercing oyes. A plentiful supper was placed before him, but he ate sparingly, and accomed ill at ease: a proceiving some of the company crossing themselves.
"I ween ye have travelled a good distance to day, friend," remarked Bertram.
"Distance is nothing to me," responded the stranger with a grim smalle, "I'm used to the road. Where is the master of this fine old abboy?" he asked suddenly.
"Alias! good sir, great sorrows have touched his brann and he is bed ridden,"
"I must see him to night," rejoined the stranger. "I have a message

have touched his brain and he is bed ridden."

"I must see him to night," rejoined the stranger. "I have a message for him."

"Is it from the Black Monk?" oried Bortram trembling. "My master is in continual dread of him."

"Who is the Black Monk? asked the Unknown. "Is he a papist?"

"I suppose he is," said Berkram thoughtfully; "for the new religion has no monks in it."

"At any rate, I'm no Papiet," said the stranger rising. "This will prove it to you," and he showed them his cloven foot.

"The devil !" burst from the lips of the assembled servants, as they rushed from the room with cries of terror. Meanwhile the supposed devil had made his way into the room of the sick man, and stood in silence, beside his bed.

Meanwhile the supposed devil had made his way into the room of the sick man, and stood in silence, beside his bed.

"Who are you that dare intrude upon the privacy of the Baron of Ben Abby?" Ben Warren asked with a scowl.

"Your people down stairs believe that I am the devil; but you, sir, will, no doubt, recognize me as 'Redolph of the cloven foot,' the faithful friend of the rightful heir of Ben Warren.

"I dely both you and the hound who is seeking my inheritance," roar dit he Baron. "Bertram, where are you? Rid me of this scoundrel."

"Bertram is too much afraid of meeting, the devil,' returned "the cloven" grimly. And he seized Ben Warren by the throat. "Aye, you shall hear me to the end."

With one desperate wrench the Baron engaged himself from Redolph and shouted, "I know that you have been always a devil, and may he take you out of this before I send a bullet through you. He pulled a pistol from under his pillow and pointed it at Redolph who suddenly dashed it to the ground with one blow, and again seized him by the throat. "There!" he eried; "don't make a second attempt if you value your miserable life. Hear this message from the son of Rupert Ben Warren, the brother whom you basely betrayed and murdered five years ago in the crypt of the abbey. Restore the right of your nephew, young Rupert Ben Warren, the brother whom you basely betrayed and murdered five years ago in the crypt of the abbey. Restore the right of your nephew, young Rupert Ben Warren, the brother whom young Rupert Ben Warren, and acknowledge him as your lawful heir."

And he tightened his grasp upon the Baron's throat.

"I —I —I—have an heir, but—but he is lost—but—but—may—be found," gasped the half-suffocated nobleman.

"Repeat that lie again, and I'll squeeze the villainoue life out of you, reared "the cloven." "althouch mur-

—he is lost—but—but—may—be found," gasped the half-suffocated nobleman.

"Repeat that lie again, and I'll squeeze the villainous life out of you," roared "the cloven," "although murder is not to my isate. Hear now the story of your reachery. There were two brothers. The youngest loved the eldest with all the strength of his noble heart. At length he married and had one son. The eldest brother also married and had one daughter. A dispute arose between the brothers concerning the property, and they parted in anger. Some time after the youngest brother's wife died, and he entered the cloister of Ben Abbey, and in time became a priest. He was known as 'the Black Monk."

"For heaven's sake!—say—say no more," groaned Ben Warren.

The pressure on the throat became greater, and "the cloven" continued: "The abbey and ground being a very fine property, the eldest brother determined to get is for himself; and applied to Cromwell, who gave it to him on condition that he would turn Protestant. He did so, and, of course, sent the monks about 'their business, moluding his own brother in the Grypt. Words of anger again arose between them, and the Master of Ben Abbey became another Cain."

"Spare! spare, oh, spare!" moaned the hables victim.

became another Cash,"
"Spare I spare, oh, spare I" moaned
the hapless viotim..
"Life for life I" returned "cloven,"
unless you acknowledge the lawful
heir."

heir. "What do you want me to do?" said the Baron moodily.
"Sign this in favour of your nep-new, Rupert Ben Warren, son of the Black Monk. It is only his right."
And Rudolph of 'the cloven foot' handed him a drawn up will of the estates of Ben Warren.

estates of Ben Warren.
"Ourse him," mattered the Baron,
"Ill have revenge yet."
And he signed the deed.
And now the man of the "cloven foot" has departed, and the midnight Christmas bells are sweetly chiming the Venite Adoremus; but, the Baron hears it not—he is only conscious of.

one dread presence which fills his soul with fear.

"Wretched sinner," said the Black Monk, "it is well that thou hast done an act of justice, even at the last mo-ment. I am permitted to warn thee that thy death is at hand. Arise, and fall not to meet me in the chapel in the Abbey ere Christmas morning

Why are the bells of Ben Abbey ringing so wildly, and the people hastening in all directions to meet once more beneath its sacred dome?
Wondrous to relate, there was the priest in his vestments before the altar, descon and sub descon by his side, . . . And the Mass wint on in all its sedemnity. And the Baron (no longer a cripple) knelt with his head bowed to the ground. And the sen of the Black Monk knelt there in all his manly beauty, his dark eyes flashing with hope and joy as he joined in the sacred ritual of his forefathers. And now the Holy Sacrifice is over, and the three recalled monks of the abbey approach the old Baron to thank him for giving them possession of their abbey once more. And in his bewilderment he turns to ask the meaning of it all.

"Undle, I have invited them in your name and in mine," said young Ben Warren advancing "that the curse on our house may cesse, and that the son of the Black Monk may testify to all that he has forgiven his father's murderer.

The old man looked half dazed at the tall handsome youth before him, and then said:

"Rupert Ben Warren, I have deeply injured you. Btay and be master of Ben Warren I, go to do penance in Ben Abbey crypt."

"Not so," returned the youth; "but make me the happiest of men by bestowing upon me the hand of your daughter, the fairest flower of Ben Warren.

"It eshe alive? Impossible." And the old Baron covered his face with his hands, and wept bitterly.

"The child whose sex you had con cealed was found in the crypt," continued Rupert, "and the prison doors of the innocent ledy of Ben Warren in the Baroncess, with joy, opened a vein in her own arm and stained the night robe of the Lady Ella, and this deceived the Baron of Ben Warren.

"I deserved it," returned the old man in a tone of repentance. "Bit who are the benefactors of my wife and daughter?"

"My wife," gasped the Baron.

"Fearful of losing her child again, the Baroness, with joy, opened a vein in her own arm and stained the night robe of the Lady Ella, and this deceived them in the cr

And the phantom monk disappeared.

Another Christmas eve has come, and the midnight bells are sweetly pealing, as a noble couple stand before the altar in Ben Abbey.

The old Baron is there and his amiable lady, who has long forgiven and forgotten the injuries of the past.

And now the unptial Mass is over, and the happy pair kneel for the old man's blessing; but he heeds them not. The soul of Edgar Ben Warren has gone to its last account.

The last Christmas eve in this story has now come.

Rodolph of the cloven foot stands before the alter in the abbey as godfather to the infant heir of Ben Warren. And the voices of a hundred monks chant forth the Te Deum in grateful thanksgiving to God for removing the curse from the house of Ben Warren.

Branch 145, C. M. B. A.

Branch 145, C. M. B. A.

The ceremony of installing the following officers of Branch 145, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was carried out Wednesday by Chamcellor Kernahan; Spiritual Advisor, Rev. L. Brennan, O.B.S.; President, H. F. MoIntosh; lat Vice President, D. J. Leonard; 2ad Vice President, D. Bennett; Recording Secretary, John Grant; Financiel Secretary, John Grant; Financiel Secretary, F. X. Kormann; Tresseurer, L. V. Byrne; Marshal, J. J. Ryan; Guard, P. Merkensara; Trustees, D. Bennett, D. Miller, P. O'Brien, J. Fullerton, M. Costello; Bepresentative to Convention, J. D. Warde; alternate, D. Miller. Vote of thanks to the retiring officers were unanimously passed, and a most prosperous year was brought to a successful close.

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we add a cough, a cold or any affilcion of the threat or lungs, we would try Bloide's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far absed of all other preparations recommended for such corplaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

Bad Time.—First neighbour: "All that my daughter seems to lack in music is time." Second Neighbour: "Heavens and earth, man! she thumps that piano nine hours a day. How much time do you want her to

600 Momain of WomanTALKS BY "TERESA" 6 @ 200000000000000

Solitary confinement! I wonder how many of us have any idea of what it means. To live, or rather to exist, day after day, week after week, until the weeks grow into months and the months into years, and the mind in the solitary monotony of its surroundings almost ceases to take note of time; without one single friendly face to lighten the thick gloom, without a single voice to whisper consolation and to pour upon our hearts the balm of sympathy. Impatient as many of us are with others, prone to reject their advice and their services, secontul, in many cases, of the need without a shudder the possibility of such an existence.

There was at one time in the City of

without a shudder the possibility of such an existence.

There was at one time in the City of Philadelphia—I do not know if it exists now—a prison, wherein was tried the officacy of solitary coninement as a means of reforming criminals. The prisoner, as soon as he arrived at the gate of the prison, had a large black cap drawn down over his head, so as to completely cover his face, and offectually prevent him from seeing the way by which he was taken to his cell. Once arrived at the door of the bare, whitewashed room that was to be his habitation for the term of his imprisonment, never again to emerge, until the time of his penance being completed he was once more blindfolded and taken to the prison gate to be released. Food was once more blindfolded and taken to use prison pate to be released. Food was handed in to the wretched occupant of the cell through a grating in the door, and the only persons allowed to com-municate with the prisoner were the

municate with the prisoner were star officials of the prison.

Work was provided if it was asked for—and it almost always was. Two days of idleness were as much as the most hardened among the prisoners could bear, and theneforward, overy time the jailers appeared at the door, the incessant cry was: "Work! Work! Give me something to do!"

Give me something to do!?

In a few cases books were provided—the Bible was always in each cell—and sometimes, but not often, writing materials were allowed also.

The sentences extended from two years to twenty. Fancy twenty years of a life like that. The prisoner's name was blotted out for all practical purposes. He was designated by a number on the prison register, and only the Governor and the chaplain knew his real name.

Calc and and complain shew his colors a special favor, to keep rabbits; the doctor having stated it as his opinion that if the man were not provided with some means of amusing himself with living creatures he would go mad. Most of us have heard the story of the prisoner who tamed the rate and mice in his cell and tanght them to come at call and feed out of his hand. Their was one who made friends with a spider and actually taught the insect to run point singer when he placed it upon his finger when he was condemned to solitary confinement in a cell with search are ray of light. I do not know where it was or when, probably very mann now. For nearly a week the compared with fear. For the the door and shrieked ill she was refer to the direct who have a share the first two days she beat her hands spainethauted. Then calmer moment is the saw he tuility of her effects to attract attention and cased her relate for mercy. The solitated in the crise for mercy. The solitated in the crise for mercy. The solitated attention, particularly occupied with her dress, she found that part of it was disarranged, and in scarching for upin where with to fasten it, she dropped dress the latter on the floor. She as upon her knees, and falt about on the floor for the pin she had dropped. Gradually she bocame interested in the search; she lost for a moment the knewledge of her position as she esgerly proped about. She had other pins but he had to the pins but he had to be control the leaves in she had cheep her but he knewledge of the position as she esgerly proped about. She had other pins but he had to be control to the most of the means of preserving her reason during the six most had about her, counted them, and then there when one by one upon the floor and tried to

during the six months she spent in her terrible cell.

Tyon how slight a thread does reason hearl! A few pins, a ray of light, a tiny mouse will keep the lawny of immortal soul burning. In Saintine's story," Picciola, or The Prison Flower, we read of a political prisoner, whose long years of imprisonument were brightened by the growth of a tiny weed, whose leaves pushed themselves up through a crevice in taw stones of the yard where he was allow of to take daily exercise. Convintly he leaned the little plant, until at last, as if in gratitude for his care of it, it put forth a beautiful little flower. He would coare and six most a soultary corquant of his "garden." He calls the flower "Picciola," (little

The little plant not only solaces his hours of imprisonment, but also leads his thoughts to God, of Whose existence he formerly doubted.

At lask, "Picciola" begins to drop and wither, and searching for the cause, he finds that it has not enough room, two of the flagstones must be raised. Ho potitions the Governor who sends his potition claswhere, and—but the story is worth reading, it would spoil the donouement of the story if I say any more about it.

any more about it.

* * * * * *

The statement that England is drawing more than two millions of pounds any more than two millions of pounds and the pounds of the pounds

mies in a crate on his back, helped by his wife and children.

After an anxious time the "farm" is ready; a crop of "pratees" is sown and carefully tended. But while the "pratees" are growing the family must live. There is nothing the father can do within a hundred miles, so he bids good-bye to his dear ones and crosses the "sea" to England to pick up what he can at reaping, haymaking, hop-picking and what not.

reaping, haymaking, hop-picking and what not.

In the meantime his lordship's agent has been on the watch. Here is another "settler" on his lordship's "land." Fine land, forsooth! half rook and half hog, about which his lordship never troubles his whole head, until somebody or other comes along and tries to improve it, and then it suddenly occurs to him that it is his by right of nothing on earth save the rapacity of his noble ancesters who grabbed it for the sake of grabbing something and who didn't know what to do with it when they had got it.

"Hore Paddy Murphy got quite a nice little farm," says the agent, "and his lordship not a penny the worse. That will be another four pound a year on the rent roll and so much commission in my pocket if I can squeeze it out of 'em good corp of potatoes there."

Poor Murphy comes back; down comes

on the rent roll and so must continuous in my pocket if I can squeeze it out of 'em good crop of potatoes sheres.' Foor Murphy comes back; down comes the agent. Four pounds a year for the weekly skileing and the bit of bog I Ay, but the bit of the point of the says the agent.

Sure, and wasn't it himself and Oona and the children that drained it and dug and planted it, and what for should they pay rent for it?

Because it belongs to his lordahip who nover put a penny let alone sweat and toil into it, and therefore, because it is his, you must pay for the privilege of improving it, and the more you improve it the more you will have to pay for it. Isn't that reason and logic and justice enough for you? Will have to pay for it. Isn't that reason I tyou cannot pay out of this trands to reason you can't get your living out of his lordahip any harm, but it stands to reason you can't get your living out of his lordahip and without paying him for what it yields. You have paid in toil and wearhess and heartache, but that is more neasonly, you must pay in

for what it yields. You have paid in toil and weariness and heartache, but that is not enough, you must pay in money too.

Its no use going across the bog, because the other side belongs to Sir J. Grubbins, also an absontee. No, there is not two feet of earth that a poor man can settle on in that oppressed country, without having to pay somebody or other for the privilege.

What wonder that the Irish are being rapidly driven out of their native country, to seek in other lands the modest sustenance denied them in their own.

Ol och hone, och hone for the land that's lying bare. And for our country's bosom that is

Which, but for the tyrant, would have and to spare, For all her weary children who must fly To the lands of the strauger lying far

To the lands of the strauger lying tar across the sea.

To friend's woo are kinder than our own:

For they take us, and they make us of their land of plenty free,
And they give us bread to eat and not a stone.

And may they be blessed with the faith that never dies.

That lights our darkened country like a star.

Nought have we to give but prayer, and unceasing doth arise unceasing doth arise.

The prayer of the poor exile from star.

Tarks.

Tarks.

PIRESIDE FUN.

"Yesterday," said James, "I refused a poor woman a small sum of money, and in consequence of my act passed a sleepless night. The tones of her voice were ringing in my ears the whole time." "Your softness of heart does you credit; who was the woman?" "My wife."

woman?' My wife."

"Jane," said the old gentleman re-proachfuly, "if I am not mistaken, you gave that young man a kiss." "I did no such a thing," returned the young woman with emphasis. "We exchanged."

exchanged." Not the Word for it.—" Henry, Not the Word for it.—" Henry, Sin't this pumpkin pie I made you a poem?" "Poem? Josephine, I tell you solemnly, the editor who would throw that in the waste basket ought to be hanced."

" Is your baby intelligent?" "In-telligent! Why, if sh wasn't she'd never be able to understand the fan-guage my wife talks to her." tellig

guege my wife talks to her."
Senence confounded.—"I know a tree," said the farmer to the carnest professor, "what never had a ceaf or bud, and yet they's nuts on it," as Sounding, sit, astounding! No such remarkable tree has ever been found by the botanist. What is it? "An axle-tree."

A her being at the second of the seco

axte-tree."

A boy being asked to describe a kitten said: "A kitten is remarkable for rushing like mad at nothing whatever, and stopping before it gets there." It must have been the same boy who thus defined seaudal: "It is when nobody air's done nothing, and somebody goes and telle."

It must have been the same boy who thus defined searcial: "It is whon nobody ain't done nothing, and somebody goes and tells."

"Yes," said the man, "I realize that cycling is a great thing. I used to be sluggish before the cycle craze, but now I'm spry and energetic." "I didn't know you rode." "I don't. I dodge."

Mother to her boy sliding down the balusters: "Willie, what are you doing there?" Willie: "Making trousers for orphan boys."

Dramatic Author dictating play: "Mary, my light, my wife. I love you; will you be mine? Lady Typist whose name is Mary: "Are you still dictating?"

"Vlast is the worst thing about riches?" asked a school teacher of a boy. "Their searcity," he replued, and was immediately rewarded with a price.

"Jack and Julia are surely en-

and was immediately rewarded with prize.
"Joke and Julia are surely engaged." "What makes you think so?"
"He brings her chrysauthenums now instead of roses; a chrysauthenum, you know, will last a whole week."

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"There are things in this world more valuable than money, my son." "I know it. That's the reason I want money to buy them with."

want money to buy thom with."

Old Jady: You said the train that I should take leaves at 10.30, didn't you? Booking clerk: Yes, madame; and I thunk I've told you that about ten times already. Old Lady: Yes, I know you have; but my little nephew srys he likes to hear you talk.

my little nephew srys he likes to hear you talk.

School girl to inusic-seller: Please, sir, have you got that song called "The Starving Martyr?" M. S.: No; don't keep it. B. S. G. perplexed: "The Starting Motor," then? M. S.: No; but I have the "Stabat Mater," if that's what you want. B. S. G. dubiously: I'll take it, and see if it will do. I guess my singing-master would know if it's right.

Father: So that young man wants to marry you? Mabel: Yee, father. Do you know how much his salary is? Mabel: No; but it's an awully strage coincidence. Father: What do you mean? Mabel: Edward askod me the very same question about you."

same question about you

Fever and Aque and Bilious De-RANGEMENTS are positively quired by the use of Parmolos Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and howels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them open the properties of the properties of the pour copious efficiency, as the properties of the into the bowelf, after which the compa-dent of the properties of the properties of the passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best results.

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or the Mondy Re region, we must necessarily do the business of the country.

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Fortunes are made in legituates are considered in the considered fortunes are all the considered in the considered fortunes are legituated in the considered fortunes are legituated in the considered fortunes and considered in the considered fortunes are legituated for the considered fortunes a

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to ner 1806."

Butcher: "What can I sell you to day?" Servant Girl: "I've come to order some roast beef for to morrow, but let there be plenty of bones." Butcher: "Be plenty of bones! How's that?" Servant: "You see the money I gets for the bones is my parkisit."

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THURSDAY, JANUARY, 13, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

Jan, 13—S. Veronica.

14—S. Hilary.

15—S. Paul, first Hermit.

16—Fast of the Holy Name.

17—S. Anthony.

18—S. Peter's Chair, Rome.

19—S. Wulstan.

We took the part of Mr. S. H. Blake a few weeks ago; but we will not do it again.

In another page will be found a tabulated statement of the collection of Peter's Pence in the Kingston clocese in November last. The generosity of the people in Kingston cannot fail to edify the faithful generally.

The Provincial parliamentario finish their work this week and the dis-solution of the Legislature will follow immediately. The general expectation is that the elections will be held in the last week of February, possibly the 28rd last wock of February, possibly the soft So far no startling or even interesting question has arisen in the arona of provincial politics outside of the timber policy of retaliation against Michigan upon which both sides of the House are upon which boss ... pretty well agreed.

It will be remembered that a deputa-tion of ladies recently waited upon the Ontario government with regard to the unastifactory position of private ma-ternity places and "baby farms" in Toronto. Dr. Sheard, the city medical Toronto. Dr. Sheard, and city uncon-official, was present and repeated an allusion he had previously made more publicly to the effect that babies are publicly to the effect that babies are allusion he had previously made more publicly to the effect that babies are taken away from Toronto and placed with the Grey Nuns and Sisters of Charity in Montreal and Ottawa. "They are spirited away" said Dr. Sheard, "and ladies and gentlemen, you know what that means." It is a pity that Dr. Sheard did not say plainly what he understood it to mean. However he said enough to merit the severe rebute which he received on the instant from Mrs. Boultbee and other ladies on the deputation. They reminded him it is a case of leaving the infants to die—naturally or by poison—in Toronto "baby farms." The Catholic institutions accomplish a work of charity and humanity in Montreal and Ottawa that is conspicuously absent from Toronto to the great disgrace of the city, seeing the reputation it bears for infanticide in baby-farms. Dr. Sheard was taken aback; and the next time he displays his bigetry he will probably take care that no women like Mrs. Boultbee are around.

No. 4 of The Pen, "A literary, his No. 4 of The Pen, "A literary, his torical and critical review," publishe by J. K. Foran, Lit. D., LL.B., come to hand. It is the customary thing t-wish all new literary ventures ever, success; but in the case of Dr. Foran success; but in the case of Dr. Foran s review meaningless phrases are out of place. The publication has been only a ahort time in the field, and already the place. The publication has been only a short time in the field, and already the publisher says he has been advised to discontinue for fear of clashing with other interests. Apparently this advice has come from "bombastic enthusiasts" whe were full of promises of help at the start. Dr. Forza says that there is not in Canada another paper occupying the field which has entered, and he is determined to stay and make The Pen a power. We believe that if a Catholic literary venture can be made to succeed at all in Canada Dr. Foran is the man for the effort. We wist him success, no matter whom he may clash against or hustle to the wall. But the task he has undertaken is no essy one. Literary ventures have failed again and again in Canada, and all for want of capital. Dr. Foran has great abilities; but candidly the number of The Pen before us would not indicate that be has enough financial backing. What is the matter with number of Ine Fen secret us would not indicate that he has enough financia backing. What is the matter with Catholic capitalists, who talk divinely about the great need of showing forti Ganadian Catholic intellimnee? There about ane great need of anowing roran Ganadian Catholic intellimence? There are a hundred men in Montreal each well able to give a venture like Dr. Foran's all the aid it need for the first year or two. Now they have the oppor-tunity of doing something with their money and we should be glad to see matching displays the second below the second to the

Home Rule and Imperial Interests.

Certain writers and politicians per istently raise the cry that Irish Home Rule would in ure imperial interests The island of Jersey enjoys the most perfect Home Rule, and, in the present number of The North American Review, Max O'Rell describes it as "A paradise of good government," and its inhabitants the "richest, the happiest, the freest and the best governed people on the earth." Mark what the observant Frenchman also says. "It is not politically alone that Jersey belongs to the Jerseyans. These happy islanders are not only their isle but of their isle. The Irish in their wildest dreams nover dreamed of possessing Ireland more completely than the Jerseyans possess Jersey, and yet John Bull de clares that if ever he grants Home Rule to Ireland the British empire will crumble to pieces."

The Papal Encyclical. We publish to-day the translation of

We publish to day the translation of the Papal decision on the Manitoba school question as given out at Que-bec. We have before us two other translations of the document, and their

agreement sentence by sentence shows how accurately the work has been

sion has not yet been officially pro-mulgated in Toronto; and until this is done on Sunday next, it will be

ent hands. The deci

by differe

strictly in the spirit of the Holy Father's counsel for a Oatholic journal to confine its remarks to one or two points. The Pope addresses Catholic ournalists in an especial manner when says: In explaining and defending the points we have laid down no slight service can be rendered by thos Catholics who write for the public especially through the press. Let them therefore be mindful of the duty that lies upon them. Let them fight with earnestness and courage for what true, right, and of advantage to Christianity and the State, but in such a way as to maintain decorum, to avoid personalities and to observe moderation rigidly. Let them respect and faithfully obey the authority of the Bishops and every legitimate power. The greater the difficulties amidst which they find thomselves, the more imminent the danger of dissension, so much the more realous! ty and the State, but in such the more imminent the danger of dis-sension, so much the more zealously should they strive to advocate har-mony of thought and action, without which there is no hope, or, at least, scarcely a hope of what we all desire will be secured. In another part of the document particularly addressed to the Bishops, Pope Leo refers to this harmony of thought and action in order to secure what all so muchade-sire. He says: Unity of mind and a certain harmony of action are very necessary. Yet, as there is not a fixed and definite path to the goal which is and ought to be sought, but many ways lead to it, as usually hap pens in affairs of this kind, it follow pens in affairs of this kind, it follows that there may be various excellent and acceptable opinions as to the policy to be pursued. Wherefore let all and each bear in mind the value of moderation, gentleness and mutual charity; let none forget the respect due to his neighbor; let Catholics arrange and carry out with brotherly unanimity, but not without taking your (the bishops) advice, whatever is demanded by the occasion and appear heat to be done. It is strictly in the spirit of this important passage in the document that each Canadian Archbishop should issue a pastoral lette gating the decision. The administrator of the archdiocese of Que-bec has already published his pastoral; and we are informed that His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto will, on Sunday next, cause to be read from Sunday next, cause to be read from every pulpit in this archdiocese his pastoral letter promulgating the Papal decision, as well as a translation of the encyclical itself. In other cities a parallel policy will, no doubt, be adopted, 20 as to produce all that benefit which comes from the expression of the variety of opinions to which His Holiness alludes when he which his notiness and cas when he says there is not a fixed and definite path to the goal which is sought, but many ways lead to it, and there may be various excellent and acceptable nions as to the policy to be opinions as to the policy to sued in unity of mind and harr action, to obtain full sutisfac the Catholics of Manitoba. Nor does

the Holy Father omit himself to show n example of the policy of moderation and concord which he counsels, for we discern all his characteristic gentle ness and breadth of mind in the allusion which he makes to the public school laws of the government and people of Manitoba in common with the other provinces of Confederation.

If, he says, the purpose be to ensure
learning and refinement, the intention of the Canadian provinces in advancng and raising the standard of teach ing as far as the capacities of the can-didates will permit, so that a greater degree of polish and perfection may be continually attained, must indeed be regarded as honorable and noble. But, he adds, there is no kind of science, no refined knowledge, which cannot most happily harmonize with Catholic doctrine and education.
Upon reading such wise words, well
might the editor of The London Times declare, "we do not know that the sturdiest Protestant could reasonably have expected him to do more for the cause of religion and political peace in Canada than he appears to have We ourselves look forward with the greatest interest to the letter which the Archbishop of Toronto is now preparing to accompany the read of the Papal encyclical in the rches of this archdiocese on Suning

Mr. S. H. Blake, (Politician) on Catholic Education.

A sermon preached by Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C. in the Oarlton street Methodist Church, before the Toronto Evangelical Alliance, was reported in the daily papers of Friday last. Mr. Blake spoke of church unity and other matters and is thus—in part—reported in The Globe. in The Globe :

in The Globe:

Mr. Blake referred feelingly to the spirit of unity among the different nations and churches represented at these grand meetings. One of the lessons which he drew from it was that they should not give more than is due to their Roman Catholic brethren is the way of education. In every country where they had the sole control of education the people were the worst education that the same conditions of the worst education and the same conditions prevailed in South America.

Mr. Blake makes three assertions

concerning respectively Spain, France and South America, all alike incorrec and misleading. Concerning Spa he shows that he cannot tell the present population of that country much less its educational statistics. This is rather inexcusable ignorance Concerning France it is only necessary to say here that French education is not in all its phases what Catholics would desire. The French secularist politicians, however, claim for their state schools the first rank in the world; but the statistics prove that the Catholic schools in France are shead of the state schools in general efficiency. Mr. S. H. Blake appar ntly knows precious little about cation in France, as he takes it for granted that the state schools are con trolled by the Church. Neither does he know how education advanced apace in South America until the politicians, a generation ago, 2.1ade war against the Oatholic Church; and if public intelligence is now receding in South America the blame rests with South America the blame rests with the political demagogues who made war upon the educational system of the Church and have since been unable to offer the people anything half so good. Mr. Blake has no valid excuss to offer for the ignorance he displays. We bolieve he is talking clap-trap when, altaching in his pragitical hand such olutching in his practiced hand such black cobwebs of misrepresentation, he raises the old cry against Catholic education. Mr. Blake is a politician and a lawyer as well as a preacher. In a few short weeks he will be out or the stump for the Ontario Govern ment. If Mr. Blake was a Conserva uve, and not what he is, an Ontario Liberal, we should say that, as we are on the eve of a general election, he was introducing the business end of the "Protestant horse" in the approved way. How familiar it all sounds to be sure: "In every country where they (the Catholics) had the sole control of education the people were the worst educated." What says the head of the Catholic Church in his letter to of the Catholic Uniron in his letter to the Canadian bishops, dated 8th Dec-last at Rome: "Underyour guldance, and with the aid of the school mana-gers, a careful and wise system of in-struction should be established, and

every possible precaution should be taken that those who engage in the

work of teaching por ess ample natu ral ability and are well trained it is right that the Catholic schools be able to compete in mental oulture and literary require any other schools, however dourishing they may be. If the purpose be to ensure learning and refinement, the intention of the Canadian provinces in advancing and raising the standard of teaching as far as the sapacities of the candidates will permit, so that a greater degree of polish and perfection may be continually attained, must indeed be regarded as honorable and noble. But there is no kind of science, no refined knowledge, which cannot most happily harmonize with Catholic doctrine and education.

doctrine and education.

This is the spirit and unceasing endoavor of Catholic education every where : and when it comes from th head of the Church we can believe that it is true—Mr. S. H. Blakes ante-election opinions to the contrary not withstanding. Let Mr. Blake enquire what is the result of Catholic educa tion in England, in Ireland, in On tario, and in every country and vince where it he had fair-play.

Home Rule and Industrial Adyance.

The following striking sentence form the introduction of an article in the January number of The North American Review, by the eminent statistician, Michael G. Mulhall, F. S.S., upon the industrial advance of Germany: "The formation of the new German Empire in 1871 was the signal for industrial development in all the states of Germany under a variety of forms. Nor is this the first instance where great political epochs in European kingdoms have been fol lowed by a kind of renaissance in the arts of industry and peace. England, for example, after Waterloo made unprecedented strides in manufactures. Belgium was no sooner emancipated from the Dutch yoke in 1880 than sh commenced a brilliant career of progress. Hungary threw off the Austrian supremacy in 1867 to take her proper rank among nations, and the advancement which she has made in thirty years is nothing short of marvellous. Even Ireland may one day become a country of some importance if ever the government be auton mous.

The Government and the Farmers

There has just issued from the office of the Ontario Government printers the annual report of the finances of the building societies, loan companies, loaning land companies and trust companies for the year ending 81st December, 1896. The letter of the registrar of loan corporations transmitting this report to the Gov-ernment is dated 19th July, 1897. 80 that this report professes to give the latest official information concern-ing the loan corporations of Ontario, based upon the affidavits of the officials of those institutions. We natur ally turn with curiosity to the go ment report of the Farmers' Loan and Savings Company. We read in the first place that the total assets of the company amount to \$2,289,500, and that the grand total of liabilities to shareholders and onblic come to exactly the same sun of \$2,239,509. Further on we leave of \$2,239,500. Farther on we learn that the company declared during the year a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent; and in all other particulars— entirely too numerous to enter upon here—that it is in an eminently solvent-in fact flourish ing-co This, at least, is the government guar of the Farmers' Loan and Sau antee of the Farmers Loan and Savings Company for the financial year ending 30th April, 1896. The company, so the official record runs, was organized in Ostober, 1871, its manager is George S. C. Bethune and its president the Honorable William Mulock. The public would rejoice if it could believe the government state. ment of this company. But the facts are that towards the close of last year this company failed from causes that must have been eating the substance out of it for a long time. Under the law of Ontario the return to the gov-ernment of false statements of the affairs of any corporation is an indictable offence. If the law omitted this

provision the annual report issued by those institutions would be nothing else than an official barrier hiding the rottenness of companies inviting the investments of the industrious. The condition of the Farmers' Loan Company brings this point out with start ling distinctness, and it is the duty of the Attorney-General of this province to watch carefully the disclosures that the shareholders of the company are now prepared to bear.

To Force Amalgamation. The Public School Board of Toronto

and the Toronto City Council seem determined to choke off public opinion

upon the question of school board amulgamation and carry the scheme by coorcive measures pure and simple. The position is this: The Public ol Board wants amalgamation. the High School Board does not. Public School Board says to Council, Appoint no representatives to the High School Board except me pledged to amalgamation. Is this fair play? Is it not a scheme of annexation rather than amalgamation? Let us briefly review the history of the ques tion. Last year, in deference to pressure from the Public School Board, the City Council decided to appoint to the High School Board only gentlemen pledged to support amalgamation. One of the gentlemen appointed to blindly force amalgamation resigned and the other is still acting vigoro to fulfil his pledge. About a year ago a committee of the High School Board, of which Mr. R. L. Patterson was chairman, set to work to ge information concerning the efficiency of union boards in other cities. The material gathered by this committee
was not such as would lead the High
School Board to consider amalgamation desirable. This committee had
several conferences with the committee of the Public School Board, bu one of the members of the latter body could advance one argument in favor of amalgamation. They were tavor or amaigamaton. They were determined to go blindly about it and that was all the light they; could throw upon the subject. Meanwhile Mr. Patterson resigned the chairmanship of the High School Board and was succeeded by Mrs. O'Connor. A special committee of the High School Board composed of Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. Frank Denton, and Mr. J. W Mallon, brought in a report on the subject a few days ago which points out that efficient High Schools flourisi without any connection with the local public schools in some thirty cities and towns of the province. To port then continues as follows:

This Board cannot be too ca In reverting to the amalgamation policy adopted in some counties in early days, when certain village High Schools consented to union with the local Public Schools for the sake of obtaining shelter, it being understood that such unions have not been uniformly the abodes of harmonious morphase.

That the Board cannot ignore the fact that all its extensive properties have been purchased with funds obtained either direct from the Orown, or through the City Oouncil, by the taxation of all classes of ratepayers, including not only the Public School supporters, but also the Separate School supporters, and therefore, that the Seoretaxy be instructed to communicate with the City Council, inquiring as to the legal complications which may result from any presumed want of equity in the conveyance of the Toronto Collegiate Institutes into the practical control of that section of the ratepayers who are Public School supporters. progress.

That the Board cannot ignore the

supporters.

That this Board cannot but regard That this Board cannot but regard with disapproval the suggestion made by the Public School Board, that the City Council should descend to the coercison of the members of this Board, by compelling them to sign documents limiting their freedom of opinion, a course which would tend to drive all intelligent, independent members off this Board.

That a copy of this report be forwarded to the City Council, with the assurance that it is the desire of this Board to exercise the strictest economy, and to sim at a state of efficiency were

Board to size the first desire of this Board to size at a state of efficiency even still higher than that now happily reached by the Toronto Collegiate Institutes; and that it is the opinion of this Board that amalgamation would remove higher education from the control of the Gity Council, would lessen the revenue by the loss of fees, would increase the expenditure on free text books, and on buildings; might deter the best class of teachers from applying in Toronto, would impair the efficiency of both the Collegiate Institutes and the Public Schools; and would eventually destroy the harmony of higher education now existing.

The foregoing report has been adoption.

The foregoing report has been adopted by the High School Board. But

how can the reasons given be expected to stand long against the high banded and blind policy of the City Council? An example of the recklessness of the latter to-day, was given on Monday, at the inaugural meeting of the Council, when appointment of representa-tives to the High School Board was adjourned until the pledges to work for amalgamation could be first obtained. This postponement, unless we orr, is illegal; but it shows the temper of the Council. We have already shown in these columns that amalgamation would absolutely des-troy and make quite ridiculous the Cathelic representation now allowed High School matters. It is time for Oatholics to stir themselves upon this Their taxes support the question. Their taxes support the High Schools, and their representative is in dauger of being wiped out by the coercion of the City Council and the Public School Board.

The Best Interests of Toronto.

Mayor Shaw read his inaugural message to the new City Council of Toronto on Monday last. His theme was the advancement of the interests of the city, which is a matter very much in the public mind at the present time. The chief reason for all this grave and wide-spread concern that Toronto may be side-tracked from the highways of commerce, and that grass may yet grow upon some of our hand-some streets, is apparently the hope less condition of Toronto real estate. Six or seven years ago it was a com mon thing to hear men say that the local real estate market had touched m, and any change must sarily be an improvement. But in spite of everything we have gone from spite of everything we have gone from bad to worse very steadily during the last half decade; and now our city Fathers are getting desperate. They are going to help a railway to James' Bay, and Robert J. Fleming has been , and Robert J. Fleming has been meted to stretch forth his famous "glad hand" to manufacturers far and near, and when they feel its faint, cold, and plush-like pressure they can-not resist its mute entreaty. Also Mayor Shaw says that our water sup-Mayor Shaw says that our water sup-ply is going to be measured out, as is is going to be measured out, may no in Paris, where, by the way, water is one of the most expensive of luxuries. Many other efforts to be enterprising and encouraging at one and the same time will be made during the present year. Very good! But Mayor Shaw said not one word con ing the two most notorious causes why Toronto is avoided, both as a of residence and industrial page of residence and industrial enterprise. If we call attention to his omissions it is with no desire to raise unpleasant questions, for we believe that our views are shared by very intelligent Protestants in the that the truth is being more and mere borne in upon the consciousness of business men. Toronto has a worldwide reputation for intoler reputation that is in some respects un-questionably undeserved. But how can it be otherwise when it is known that the city has never elected a Catholic mayor; that not more than one Catholic alderman at a time sits at the council board; that there is not one Catholic employe in the City Hall, and that the boycott while not absolute in the departments of civic em-ployment outside the City Hall is ployment outside the Chty Hall is still a disgrace to any enlightened city upon the threshold of the 20th century. When the world at large-that knows anything about Toronto, knows that the votes and influence of knows that the votes and initiaence of one-sixth of the people who are Catho-lies are year after year practically wasted in regard to all that concerns the administration of civic affairs, where can there be room for the growth of a favorable impression out-side. The government of the city is, in grim reality, in the hands of the wire pullers of the swarming societies; and no wonder an i societies; and no wonder an innuen-tial Boston paper should ask last week, in the face of such well known faces, How can Toronto pretend to be an enlightened city? We have been informed from most reliable sources that people who otherwise would have settl ed in Toronto and h estiled in Toronto and brought new-enterprises into the city ware seared off by this far-reaching notoriety-for religious intolerance. Nor is-this to be wondered 1st; on the contrary it is the most natural thing in the world that the offi-cial intolerance should overcast the general reputation of the city, and inand undeservedly affected opinion of a consider juriously, enlightened opinion to bigotry and in-altogether opposed to bigotry and in-

We believe that our op tolerance. tolerance. We believe that our opin-ion upon this subject is shared by the best class of our Protestant follow-citizens, and that the day must come when for self-interest they with be seen making common against a state of things that has worked, and can work, nothing but evil for the material interests of the city. Twin brother to this religious bigotry is the vogue of Sabbatarian cant in one way or another. Provincial legis-lators and aldermanic vote-courtiers are afreid to open their mouths when tribe of lawyers who are suppose to have a mortgage on the Sabbatarian party draw up statutes that would puzzle the Delphio oracle to decide whether the motive behind them is whether the motive bonnut them is bigotry or business. We have only been a few months in possession of Sunday freedom in Toronto when those canting lawyers are seen to all but succeed in lobbying through the legislature an amendment to the Lord's Day Act that, if enacted, might be made to land thousands of us lawsults with the authorities. L lawant's with the authorities. Last week we took occasion to remark that the proposed amendment to the Lord's Day Act introduced by Premier Hardy could possibly have no other effect for good or evil than to put fees in the good or evil than to put fees in the pockets of Sabbatarian lawyers. Mo one had then spoken a word against the amendment; but its significance has since dawned upon the people and hey are up in arms against it. Mayor Shaw did not think of indicting hisotry and intolerance in his list of bigotry and intolerance in his list of causes why Toronto is not more progressive. Until we get a Mayor fear less enough to do so we will follow miles behind the real spirit of modern progress and enlightenment.

Sacred Heart Orphanage.

Sacred Heart Orphanage.

The Sisters in charge of the Sacred Heart Orphanage, Sunnyside, gratefully acknowledge the following Christmas donations:—Most Rev. John Walsh, D. D., one sheep; Very Rev. J. J. McGann, two turkeys; Rev. Father Ryan, one turkey; Rev. Father Ryan, one turkey; Rev. Father Treacy, candy; Mr. Hugh Ryan, twelve turkeys, a side of beef and one dressed hog; Messrs. L. Coffee & Co., die heart of beef; Messrs. L. Cosfee & Co., one one of the strength of the

The "Times" on the Encyclical.

The "Times" on the Encyclical.

Commenting on the tone of the Encyclical, the "Times" says:—It is imm without being either arrogant or minstory. It condemns nobody, and it tempers its condemns nobody, and it tempers its condemns not the Laurier-Greenway settlement, as that stands, with quite a number of suggestions strongly redolent of compromise. When allowances are made for the position of the speaker, we do not know that the sturdiest of Protestants could reasonably have expectables to do more for the cause of religious and political peace in Canada than he appears to have done. On the question of principle it was hardly possible for him to give way. It has been decided too often and too conditions of his communicon. But as regards the application of that prinsively by his predecessors and is sup-ported too consistently by the tradi-tions of his communica. But as regards the application of that prin-aple, which is after all the practical point, Loo. XIII. seems to show, as he has often shown; before, that he is fully alive to the working merits of a policy of concession, where such a policy is dictated by inexorable cir-sematances.

It is understood that shortly before his lamented death Mr. William Ter-riss had asked Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., to write him a play on a subject which had been put before him; and which seemed to possess great dram-site rossibilities.

The

Ballade of Myles Lehane.

BY SLIAV-NA-MON

The Baron of Graine and Cavan his heart was hard and cold.
He loved but his dogs and hunters—his god was greed of gold.
Said he;—"For my pride and pleasure I'll have those broad lands free," Andle drove his serfs to the work house, or securged them do r the sea.
But Myles Lohane of Cashel went up to the Baron's door, the Baron's door, the baron's door, the baron's representation of the sease which was a season of the sease when the sease were season of the sease when the sease were season of the sease when the

Next morning's sun rose grim and dun, and in thro' the valley's gate,
Like a river red, the "Death Brigade"
defiled in martial state,
Oh boid and gay they looked that day,
the "Royal British Horse"
But they did a work would shame the
COTRO.

Turk who spares not not account of the corso.

Thoir sabres clauded full gallantiy; their hoof beats echoed plain
Till they came to halt, with never a fault, at the house of Myles Lehano.

And there they formed a cordon, all strict to the rules of war—

(Would they do so well to the Arab yell on Afric sands afar?)

on Afric sands afar?)
Within his straw-roofed cottage—his own no longer now—
Sat Myles Lehane deep-bowed in pain, cold favr-drops on his brow,
Dread were the thoughts he wrestled, but neve uttered a sound;
The hand of God lay heavy on him, the wrath of men around.
His sick wife lay beside him, her life tide obbing fast,
And he prayed that ere the troops came there her spirit might have passed.
The damp death-reek was on her cheek, the priest was kneeling by;
But she heard outside the soldler's stride and pitful was her cry:

But she heard outside the soldier's stride and pittiful was her cry:

"Oh! wirra! wirrs," the bitter day; and have I lived so long, And must I lie by the road to die who never did man wrong!

Oh Myles, my heart's light ever, come near and hold my hand,
"Twas gladsome Misy our wedding-day, and sunshine filled the land.
The birds sang gay our wedding-day, the bending skies were blue, and you were then my king of men, and I was fair to you;

Our joys and heavy sorrows we shared them aide by side stille proposed—when the sone the commidded. But the sone becomes died.

But lie with the violeices dead!
Yet hear me, our God is mercy, he judges the deeds of men.
I'll pray at His throne for you, my own, until we meet again."

Rang on the door a gun.butt—hurtled a

until we meet again."

Rang on the door a gun.butt—hurtled a hoarse command,
"Now Myles Lehano, in the Queen's high name give up your house and land!"

The hinges burst like rot-wood, and in the baillife strode—
"Now out with them bag and baggage to beg their ront on the road!"

The priest stood up from the bedside his tear-filled eyes flashed fire—
"On men would ye shame your manhood to do such deed for hire? The wild beast chased and wounded may die at peace in his lair,"
And would ye refuse like mercy to God's own image there?

own image ulere?

Then spoke his houor's agent—a fiend incarnate he—
"You'll leave the house my prating priest—and curse her—so shall sha."
"Ho! bring me the oil-can hearties! we'll have a bon-fire good, And crack our joke as the rate we smoke, as loyal subjects should."
They bore her out on the roadside, they laid her down to die,
The fiames from the straw-thatched cottage leaped fleroely to the sky;
But switter into the heavens the soul of a woman went,

"Tis night in the gloomy valley, 'tis night in the gloomy valley, 'tis night on the hilliside dream. Hark I heard yo a gine shot sounding, or heard yo a shrick of fear? The demon walked in Garkness, his fleeds are rushing by, 'What is weaken disorted frowns up a the target of the term of the t

with Cain brand on his brow.

Now flash the news of horror to every land and olime,
And brand the race with black diagrace whose sons have wrought such
that the 'within fair England a shousand worse befall,
This Baron great had wealth and state
and lived in kingly hall;
But mind—no word of the woman, she
died by deed of law,
We rule them strong, we may do wrong,
but look, ye find no fisw.
And find us a ready viotim, it boots
not whom nor how,
An outraged state must vindicate her
injured justice now.

They found ore long a victim, the proof they said was plain.
And Dublin's deep-walled dungoon, soon closed on Myles Lehane.
Like Him of old the Scoraged One, he They dragged him out in the blaze of neon and told him he must die:
"Now Myles Lelane in your Maser's name what word have you to say With latest breath, to the doom of death that falls on you to day?"

The peasant knelt to heaven, his hair gleamed white to heaven, his hair gleamed white to the sun, My lord of the crine im guiltiess, but God a high will be dooe; I fear not to meet my Maker—He promised the wronged redress, The death I doe is shameful, my shame than His far less.

Better to alle and end it than live a trampled star of the thin the star less. He will be the more a breath of freedom, no hope but the waiting grow. The precious gold we drudge for buys feast for a glutton's hall; Better than I we in forture, be robbed at once of all."

onco of all."

Now Myles Lchanc of Cashel dost hear thy death-belt toll?

The grain black flag they've hoisted—Christ's encry on thy soul!

The guards drag forth their victim, the hangman stands in wait.

Like watchers by a death-bed the people pray at the gate.

The black mastive lish his vision—he looked his last on the sun,

Now Ged and the Virgin aid him the awful doem is done!

Back thro' the streets of Dublin the crowds croep shuddering home, and down from the Wicklew summits the gusty rain-blasts come:

They sweep thro' the darkened city to wash its guilt away.

Thy of tell to the sullen Irish sea a tale of shame to-day.

or sname to-day.

* * * * * * * *

I saw a Singer of Ballads, he sang a song in the street,
In the heart of Dublin city, 'mid bustle and hurry of come of the street,
Mon's checks flushed het to hear him, and women's went white withpain—

Tre tried to sing you the song Theard—the Hanging of Myles Lehane.

* Wirra! Wirra! Lit.-Oh Mary! Mary!

Protesting Against Sabbatarianism.

The Ontario Government on Tuesday afternoon received several deputations for and against the bill at present before the Legislature amending the Lord's Day act. The deputations, numbering in all several hundred, and representing business interests from all parts of the province, were received by the Government in the members' reception room, which proved insufficient to admit all those who attended, and quite a number were content to

y are government in the members' reception room, which proved insufficient to admit all those who attended, and quite a number were content to look on from the elevation obtained by standing on chairs in the corridor. Those who were opposed to the bill now before the Bouse appeared to be in a considerable majority, and were demonstrative in their appreciation of the arguments, which were in accord with their views, as well as energetic in their expression of dissent from the arguments urged by their opponents.

Of those appearing in opposition to the bill, were:—Messra. Walter Barwick, Q.O., Percy Torrance, Nichol Kingsmill, Q.O., W. H. Beatty, Q.O. George Gooderham, J. A. Worrell, Q.O., Sir Frank Smith, D.; Larratt W. Smith, A. B. Creelman, Q.O., W. H. Pearson, J. L. Smith, Q.C., D. Conlson, Frof Mavor, A. F. Anglin, Edgar A. Wills, R. D. Gamble, Lieut-Ool. Mason, D. W. Saunders, Robert Davis, D. T. Symons, Frank Turner, O.E., J. Ridout, J. J. Foy, Q.O., Alexander Manning, A. T. Wood, M. P., Wm. Gibson, M.P., J H. Tilden, John Hoodlese, Chester A. Fearman, O. E. Doolittle, Alex. Gartabore, O. J. Myles, R. S. Martin, Leopold Bauer, R. Eamssy, G. L. Staunton, J. B. Griffth, Edward Martin, John Proctor and "Knobert Thompson, representing the Blast Furnace Company, the Radial Railway Chomanus." Griffth, Edward Martin, John Proctor and Kobert Thompson, representing the Blast Furnace Company, the Radial Railway Company, the Hamilton Street Railway Company and the Hamilton & Grimsby Railway Company. There were also noticed: Mosers B. G. Folger and C. F. Gildersleeve, Kingston, and H. A. Ward, Port Hope. E. O Keefe, R. Davies, T. B. Taylor, L. J. Coegrave, A. Bolte, William Thomas, Hume Blake, Toronto; J. J. Steele and M. S. Wilson, Dandas. Representing the distillers were: George Gooderham, W. H. Beatty, Q. G., T. G. Blackstock, Q. C., and representing the hotelkeepers of the Province, James Haverson and E. Dickie.

"Is your baby intelligent?" "In-telligent! Why, if she wasn't she'd never be able to understand the lan-guage my wife talks to her."

Catholic Order of Forceters.

St. Leo Court, No. 581, entertained their members and visiting brothers of Sacred Heart and St. Joseph Couris, to an cyster supper on last Wednesday night. The hall was filled, and Bro. J. Mightingale, C.R., of St. Teo Court, occupied the chair, and on the platform were sested Bro. J. Malley, C.R., of St. Googh-Court, and J. Gaderat. District Deputy Bro. J. Nightingale opened with an address, giving a short history of the very rapid growth of the order, as it is now the leading Catholic benevolant society in Canada, it having passed the others in point of membership, having at present in Canada over ifteen thousand measures. The order has also incressed very rapidly in the United States, as on January 1, 1897, the membership was forty thousand, and on January 1, 1898, it had in-St. Leo Court, No. 581, entertained

oreased to over fifty-six thousand, when, considering the great opposition and general hard times, this must be most gratifying. He concluded by wishing the members every success and prespectly in the New Year Refreshments were then served, and the following programme was rendered:

Solo, D. Bracken; instrumental duct, J. Ryan and Murphy; solo, M. Mack; song and dance, A. Bender and W. J. Slosson; solo, Mr. Oorby; clog dance, Mr. Ding; recitation, J. W. Mogan, solo, P. Beard, solo, J. Gad aret; instrumental duct, J. Ryan and J. Hinchey; solo, W. Judgo; recitation, J. C. Wigglesworth; solo, D. Bracken; vocal duct, M. Mack and P. Slattery; recitation, J. W. Mogan, St. Joseph Oout; song and dance, A. Bender and W. J. Slosson.

Addresses were delivered by Bros. J. Malloy and J. Cadaret, congratulating the Court on the splendid success of the entertainment. The chairman them brought the entertainment, a close; every member going away well satisfied that it was one of the most enjoyable evenings that they had spent.—St. Lee Oorrespondent.

As One Emerging From His Dally Toil. (WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

As one, emerging from his daily toil With thoughts still bent upon its strain and strife And all the problems that perplex a life,

life, Sees but the homely street, its rush and moil;
Till from the sight his spirit doth recoil,
And he, perchauce, uplifts his tired

oyes, In silent supplication, to the skies, And starts to find what visions earth-clouds spoil.

For o'er him bends the lovely dome of blue.

blue,
A gleam with myriad stars; while
silently
The glorious orb of night is sailing

Tailenty
The glorious orb of night is sailing
through,
Those shining isles, all pure, screne
and free,
So, toiler, weary from life's busy day,
Lock up i for Heaven is there to cheer
the way.

Rosa Ferguson.

A Pathetic Incident with a Happy Ending.

Two PIOTURES TAKEN FE Two Pictures Taken From Live.
A loving mother at the bedside of her child, whose condition was pittable in the extreme, and whose case had been pronounced hopeless. Days and nights of constant care and watching by the anxious mother, and hour upon hour of intense suffering by the child. This is one picture. Now the other.
A happy, healthy, rolust lad of seven years, daucing to school where he shines among the brightest. A grateful mother watching his manly little form with tears of thanksgiving and praise.

If you would know the persons and particulars ifrom .which, these pictures are drawn, read carefully this sworn statement.

If you would know the persons and particulars from... which, these pictures are drawn, read carofully this sworn statement.

I, Nellis dup, wite of Robert dup, Mail carrier, residing no Brant Avenue, in the City of Han Wille, aged seven pears, has been used to the Wille, aged seven pears, has been used to Handward to the Handward of Robert dup, which was the more of the Handward of Robert dup, and the state of the Handward of Robert dup, and the state of the Handward of Robert dup, which was a state of the Handward of th

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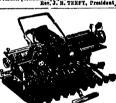
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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Sisters of our Lady of Loresto in the Archdlocese of Toronto will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Charlo, at the present session thereof, for an amendment to their Act of Incorporation, 30 Vic., Cap. 187, changing the name of the said Corporation to the "The Loresto Ladies Colleges and Schools,"

ANGLIN c. MALLON, Solicitors for Applicants, Toronto, December 21, 1897.

PETITION OF THE PLODDER Lord, let not me be too content
With life in trilling service spent—
Make me sapire
When days with petty cares are filled,
Let me with fleeting thoughts be
thrilled
Of semething higher.

Help me to long for mental grace To struggle with the commonplace struggle with the commonplace I daily find, y little decois not bring to fruit cop of little thoughts, to suit A shriveled mind

I do not ask for place among Great thinkers who have thought and

at thinkers ...
sung,
And scorned to bond
der the trifles of the hour-ally would not lose the power
To comprehend.
—The Independent.

THE LITTLE DRUMMER'S LAST CALL.

A pathetic story of the Civil War was related by the corporal of an Illinois regiment who was captured by the Confederates at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, and is repeated in "Women of the War."

The day before this regiment was ordered by General Lyons to march toward Springfield, the drummer of the company fell ill. There was no one to take his place, and while the captain was wondering how he should supply the lack a pale, sorrow-stricken woman appeared at his tent door, beging an interview. She brought withher a little boy of twelve or thirteen whom her a little boy of twelve or thirteen whom her a little boy of twelve or thirteen much danger, will he? "No, I think not," replied the officer. "We shall be disbanded in a few weeks, I am confident."

confident."

The new drummer soon became a fayorite, and there was never a feast of fruit or other hardly precured dainties that "Eddie" did not get his share first. The soldiers were stirred by the child's enthusiastic devotion, and 'declared that his drumming was different from that of all the other drummers in the army!

After the engagement at Wilson's Oreck, where the Federals were defeated, Corporal B.—, who had been thrown from his horse, found himself concealed from view near a clump of rees. As he lay there with his car to the ground, he heard the sound of a drum, distinct, but rather faint. In a moment he recognized the stroke of Eddie, the boy drummer, and hastened toward the spot whence the sound proceeded. In a clump of bushes, propped against a tree, he found the boy. His drum was hanging from a shrub withir reach and his face was deadly pale.

"Oh. Corporal," said he, "I'm so

boy. His drum was hanging from a shrub withm reach and his face was facedly pale.

"Oh, Corporal," said he, "I'm so glad you came! Won't you give me a drink of water, please?"

The Corporal ran to a little stream close by and brought the child a draught. Just at this moment there came an order for the retreat, and the Corporal turned to go.

"Don't leave me," eaid the little drummer. "I can't walk. See!" and he pointed to his feet.

The Corporal saw with horror that both feet had been shot off by a cannon ball!

"He said the doctors could cure them," continued the boy, pointing to the dead body of a Confederate soldier who isy beside him "He was shot all to pleese, but he crawled over here and—tied—my legs up—so they—would—wouldn't bleed se!" And Eddie closed his eyes wearily.

The Corporal's eyes were blinded by a mist of tears as he looked down. The Confederate soldier, shot to death, and in the agonies of the last strugele, had managed to take off his guependers and bind the boy's legs above the knees!

penders and bind the boy's legs above the knees!

As the Corporal bent down to raise child, a body of Confederate troops came up and he was a prisoner. With a sob in his voice, he told the story, and the Southern soldier the left lifted the wounded drummer on to his own horse, swinging the drum before him. When the little cavalcade reached camp Eddie was dead, but the little drummer's last call had aroused the noblest feeling in the heart of one who was his foe, one whose last act was an effort to save and comfort the boy enemy who was faithful to his duty.

A SNOW MENAGERIE.

The snow was falling steadily, and e Rodney children strange as it may am, were grumbling as they watch-

Of course it'll cover the ice for a k!" said Paul who sched to try his

week is me amount and the mean all the wall as to one, and there won't be any chance at all, added Phil, who was just beginning to try cutting fancy figures on the ice.

"Vacation'il soon be over, too,"
she had just learned
snough from the boys to be able to
skate alone.

"We all have our troubles," said lice. "Come here, pussie, and I'll

"Wo all have our troubles," said Alice. "Oome here, pussie, and I'll put it on for you."
"Well, we've got to do something or we'll explode!" exclaimed Phil.
"I vote for a snow man as soon as we can get out."
"Mel, too," said the others, and Bessieadded, "Make me a snow dolly, won't you, Paul?"
"Of course I will. Ill make you a woolly lamb, too," he said in fun.
"We could do it. I believe," said Alice, suddenly. "Wo could make a real one as big as life if the snow packs hard and dry. My teacher was telling me one day what you can make out of anow. Like sand modelling, you know."
"I believe we could," said Paul, bristly. "We might have a picture of a sheep to look at, and some wooden shovels or elast to shape the heads with, and to scoop out the snow for tails and ears, and shape off the bodies with. We out if make other animals, too. Bears—"

with. We could make out.

too. Bears—"
"An—and elephants!" exclaimed
Phil, jumping up. "Oh. I wish it
would stop snowing, so we could
begin!" And he went stamping

would stop snowing, so we could begin!" And he went stamping around the room.

"There's a lot to do to get ready," said Alice. "You know paps says a good workman is always careful to have his tools in order. Let's spend to day getting our ready. You boye'll have to make the shovels, or whatever you'd call 'em'"

"Sort of paddles, I should say," remarked Paul, thumpin the table in his zeal. "Just flat pieces about four inches wide and say about a foot and halflong, with one end whittled down to take hold of. Let's get at 'em, Phil."

"And I'll look up the pictures," said tioe. "We must choose the animals, too."

"My wooly lamb, too, sister," said

Alice. "We must choose the animals, too."

"My wooly lamb, too, sister," said Bessie. Late "Of course," caid Alice, hugge her. You're a lamb yourself, and we'll have to make a snow image of you. Wouldn't that be fun?"

By evening the tools were ready and the animals chosen. A sheep for Bessie, a bear, an elephant, and Alice chose a beautiful picture of a large dry lying down to make her image from. There were other plans, too, should there be time to carry them out.

from. There were other plans, too, should there be time to carry them ou. Pr'aps all the boys and girls'll help," said Phil, "and then we could get a lot done and have a Zoo."
"Well, we may let 'em help," said Paul, grandly, "but they've got to do as we tell 'em, for we know just how." The next day was exactly right for making snow images. There were heaps of the white crystals everywhere; none of your soft, slushy kind that melts away fast, but good, find, honest snow, that pecks hard and is likely to last. The day was soft and gray and snapping cold, so there was no sun to melt things, and no prospect of a thaw.

As the children worked they found

of a thaw.

As the children worked they found out many useful points upon making snow images. They soon discovered that they couldn't very well make a sheep's body and then lift it up and set it on legs. The legs refused to be built, and the body lost its fine shape when they raised it.

built, and the body lost its fine shape when they raised it.

Finally they decided to make the bodies by banking up mounds of snow, imbedding four sticks to make the legs strong, and then scooping out the parts between the legs and under the body. Sometimes a cross-stick or sist helped to brace the whole body.

And after the sheeps head fell off two or three times they showed a piece of lath into the neck and then built the head carefully around it. Pieces of coal made very good eyes and nose and a bit of rope, caught in the split end of a short stick, which was then pushed into the snow animal like a pin, made a very fair tail.

The bear was harder to do, but with a strong, upright stick to which was fastened one set crossways for the paws, they managed very well. The elephant's trunk tired them all out, for it wouldn't stay on until they decided to make believe he was picking up something from the ground and built the trunk that way, around a long, thin stick. Short pieces of wood made the tusks.

How the Rodney children and their little friends did enjoy that Zoo! Of

a long, thin stide. Short pieces of wood made the tucks.

How the Rodney children and their little friends did enjoy that Zoo! Of course all the boys and girls helped, and other animals were added. A huge rooster with rea! tail festhers was one. A cat sitting up soberly, her tail curled round her, was another.

The menageric lasted several days, for paps showed them how to pour water gently, on the animals so they would freeze harder in the night-time. Even the grown folks of the neighborhood came to see the animals, and their teacher told the children they were real soulploys.

were real soulpoor.

But alse is sudden thaw melted, them in a hurry. The Rodney child ren are planning to have a mow menagerie every winter, and it is a capital plan for other children to imitiate, for there's no better sport than working in the mow.—Annie McCullough, in Youth's Companion.

"Vacation'll soon be over, too," sighed Alice. She had just learned enough from the boys to be able to state alone.

"Oh dear me sur!" exclaimed a little voice in the corner. They all laughed. It came from small Besie who was trying to put on her big wax dolly's nightgown backward.

"The Bisst Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vander-toort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "voort, Sydney

ogoucuunaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa Farm and Garden

During the summer the water fountains are the best utensits to employ for providing water to the fowls, but they chould now be stored away and water given in wooden troughs. Fountains will break when the water is frozen, but the troughs cannot easily be so injured, and can also be cleaned. The water trough or fountain is the most important utensit used by the poultrymeu, and demands daily attention, as it is the source from which all contagious diseases are spread among the mombers of the flock. The best method of providing water without incurring such risk is yet an unsolved problem, but cleanliness will prevent many diseases.

Not many American eggs are experted, and not many eggs are imported; none except in seasons when eggs here run very high. The imported eggs come from Sweden, Germany and Austria. They come in boxes containing hundreds of dozens cach, packed in chopped straw. A few eggs in this country are still packed in straw in barrels, but the now well nigh commonly used American egg-peakage is a box containing thirty or thirty-six dozen. The eggs are packed in the now familiar straw-board racks, which are called fillers. The eggs are stood on end, each in a pigeon-hole by itself, six doxen eggs in a layer. There are sheets of straw-board between the layers, and eggs are packed some five or six layers to the box. Eggs are most costly in winter, but cold storage has done much to equalize the price of eggs the year round.—Now York Sun.

much to equalize the price of eggs the year round.—New York Sun.

Beyond question corn is a sluggish food for horses, and those intended for road purposes cannot be fed upon it exclusively with good results. But the mass of American horses west of the Allegheny mountains are kept for farming purposes, and the cost of their keep is a considerable item in the cost of crops. It is idle to say that corn will not do as a grain ration for plow-horses, for most plow-horses have this grain throughout the winter, and many get only this throughout the site of the winter, and many get only this throughout the sammer. For the reason that cost are far superior for roadhorses, there is a sort of agreement that cost are far superior for roadhorses, there is a sort of agreement that cost are far superior for roadhorses, there is a sort of agreement that cost are far superior for roadhorses, there is a sort of agreement that con should not be the chief grain ration of any horse, and yet in face of this the corn is fed. The fact is that the farm-res find corn a good winter feed for farm-horses. Horses are put into pretty solid condition by it for ordinary farm-work. While deficient in muscle-forming material to some extent, it answers the purpose, and its cheapmes makes it the most profitable feed. This is the final test, when no suffering to an animal results. The man who wants a spirited and speedy animal will exchange his corn for oats, letting the feed of his horse cost him more for the sake of getting what he wants, but I manutain that no apology is needed for the quite general practice of feeding much corn to farm-horses in our great corn-belt.

The Fire in Ottawa University.

The Fire in Ottawa University.

The Fire in ottawa University.

Ottawa Jan. 6th.—Father Constantineau gives an account of the fire that broke out in Ottawa University yesterday. Father Constantineau was driven out of his quarters in the eastern wing, but did not suffer any loss other than that of a few articles of olohing. He made haste to save his valuable documents and clothing after the alarm was given. It was Father Constantineau who gave the alarm for he Ottawa brigade. He says there is certainly something wrong with the command system in the brigade. Ho cays that the men called repeatedly for water but none came. Nobody seemed to be around to give orders to the men at the hydrants. When the water did come Father Constantineau ways there was not pressure anough to seemed to be around to give orders to the men at the hydrants. When the water did one Father Constantineau says there was not pressure enough to throw it 12 feet high. The cause of the fire is said by Father Constantineau to be known. He says there was a boy upstairs in the dorntitory. The boy took a candle into his wardrobe in the morning and set it down on the floor and left it there. The draft must have blown the blaze towards some clothing or the candle burned low and caught the flooring. The chapel, of course, is the greatest loss. The work upon the walls and calling and the furnishings of the chapel cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000. If it is completely destroyed it will require at least this amount of money to rebuild and refurnish it. The painting upon the walls was a work of art unsurpassed in the city of Ottawa.

Father Constantineau says it is difficult to estimate the loss, but is of the opinion that it will approach \$70,000.

The burning of the ceminary and the chapel will in no way interfere with the work of the college. The opening will take place on Friday next as if nothing had happened. The seminarians and the courages of the dornitory in the eastern wing have all been provided for in the college proper, and will be accommodated there until the eastern wing is re-built. Father Constantineau says there is no doubt but that the destroyed portion of the college will meet

as soon as the inspectors of the insur-ance companies are through, and will then decide what shall be done. Many messages of sympathy were received during the evening from graduates of the college and from the friends of the institution in various

friends of the institution in various cities. None of the college work proper was conducted in the eastern wing, so that to-morrow the school will open again as if there had been no fire what-ever.

ever.

A Thirteenth Century Presco of the Nativity.

The Rome correspondent

Dublin Freeman's Journal writes:

The discovery made in the square of 8t. Peter's last week of an underground wall, adorned with a freeco painting of the Nativity, had a special timeliness for the Christmas scasson. Workmen while digging a trench at the hither end of the right colounade in the piazza of St. Peter found, a few inches beneath the soil, the upper part of this painted wall. The painting is considered as belonging to the beginning of the thirreenth century. In the centre of the foreground, if one may so describe it, the Divine Infant is seen placed on the ground, as in many later works of Italian artists, and on the right is the Blessed Virgin kneeling in an attitude of profound de voton. Behind are the ox and the ass, so frequently repreprented in plotures of this event. To the right 8t. Joseph is seen, his head covered with a cort of hood of a reddish colour. In the centre and background there stands an altar of small dimensions, behind which is seen standing an aged priest, who is celebrating Mass, with his face turned towards the spectator. On the altar, which has a resemblance to that depicted in the freeco of the subterranean Church of St. Clement's in Rome, are placed the liturgical book or missal and the chalice, together with two large hosts circular form. To the right of the altar a female figure of a saint, veiled and wearing a monastic habit, is seen kneeling in adoration.

The picture is of great interest. The ox and the ass, which are represented as present at the seen, are found at an early period in the bas-reliefs that described by De Rossi, which bears a consular date of the year A.D. 348, and in this, the infant, wrapped in swadding clothes and laid in a manger, is the centre of the group, which consists besides of two shepherds and the ox and the ass. A similar bas-relief is on the sarcophague of I. Gorgonius, about the middle of the latticentury, which is seen in the crypt of the Cathedral of Ancona. In the Catacomb of St. Schestian on the Applan Way at Rome there is a freeso in

Peter's.

The resco has been photographed and careful experts have begun the removal of it from the wall in order to bring it to the Capitol Museum.

Few spiritual works of mercy are more fruitful than the circumstant good Catholic paper among Cathol who take none or among non-Catholi who take none or among non-Catholi

who take none or among non-Catholics.
There is one simple and reliable test by which an intelliget Catholic family can be unerringly distinguished from an ignorant and indifferent one, and that is the presence of a good Catholic name.

"Is there any chance for work here?" saked the tired wanderer over the back fence, and keen anxiety was depicted on his features. "There's not a stroke of work in the town." "Then I'll winter here, mum."

An old thy miner Cared.

An old thy man and the man practice, having had pleed in his beautiful from practice, having had pleed in his beautiful from practice, having had permanent or of most of the speedy and permanent curs of fronts and Large Actions and a permanent curs of fronts and Large Actions, also a positive and readed cure for Nervous Deblitty and all Nervous Complaints, and Large Actions, also a positive and readed cure for Nervous Deblitty and all Nervous Complaints, are had using a large three three positives and all properties of the section of the section





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The Ladder of Life

By P. L. BEAZLEY

OHAPTER I.

Squire Otto Brams sat at the bay-window of his rather dilapidated castle

Squire Otto Brams sat at the baywindow of his rather dilapidated eastand was reading some parehment
sheets with the closest attention.
"Excellent" oried he, as he same
to the end. "Who would take this
essay to be the work of a youth of
oughteen? There can no longer be
any doubt that the young eagle is fulfledged. It is time he should learn to
balance himself and soar. I shall let
him go from a safe perch, so that I
may not have bitter cause to regret
it."

ray not have bitter cause to regret it."

At that moment a hearse and horrible yell was heard from the ante chamber. The door sprang open, and albert, aglow with the signs of health, entered, having in his powerful grasp a living hyena, which he held aloft by the naps of the neck. The animal writhed fiercely, and with ineffectual rays snapped at its conqueror.

"I have brought you the monster, father," oried he, poyfully, his height-uned color showing the effects of the constant struggle. "He will never again devour the poor herdsmen's children!"

"What are you about, Albert?"

again usyour (ne poor nerusmen's childrent? "What are you about, Albert?" said Squire Otto, in a tone of rebuke. "Why have you not put the beast to death at once?" "I wished to give you the pleasure of seeing it alive," replied the youth. "Moreovar, in my opinion the cowardly, malicious prowher deserves the digrace of being held in durance before he is punished; but his time is now come."

y, maintious provier deserves the disgrace of being held in durance before
he is punished; but his time is now
come."

With the strength of a giant Albert
Brams put the beast to death in a
second, and then flung the carcase out
of the window.

"Bodily strength and courage, a
clear understanding, and a disposition
at once manly and Iree from guile."
murmured Squire Otto to himself.

"Sis down, Albert," he continued,
talking aloud, and turning with a very
sernest expression towards the youth,
who looked at him with some surprise.

"I have to speak to you on an important matter."

The boisterous youth quietly took a
seat beside the old man, and, like a
docile child, listened to his words.

"My son," said Squire Otto, "I
have devoted a portion of my life to
your bringing up, and, so far as it has
gone, I can boast of having succeeded.
But it is by no means complete as yet.
This castle, with its forest tracks and
mountain paths, is not the world, and
if you are to become out and-out a man
you must learn to fight against
enemies very different from the beasts
of prey that roam these woods. The
experience of life alone will teach you
how to live, just as we become acquainted with the art of war through
encounters with hoatile forces and no
on the parade ground. You must,
therefore, start out by yourself now so
as to see with your own eyes, to hear
with your own ears, and by means of
your own hands to grapple with what
turnut."

"That," replied Albert, "han long
been my ambition by day and my

tumult."
"That," replied Albert, "has long been my ambition by day and my dream at night. When shall I ride off?"

"Gently, my son," said Squire
Otto, smiling. "You are not on this
occasion to ride off at all. You must
go modestly on foot; for on taking
service in the world you must begin
at the very beginning in order that
you may learn what obedience really
means."

"Can I not say, father, that I am obedient to you in word and deed?' asked Albert, in a tone of gentle re-

obedient to you in word and dead?"

saked Albert, in a tone of gentle reproach.

"You have always been a good
son," said Squire Otto, reaching him
his hand in an appeasing way; "but
here you have only learned the
obedience of aboy towards his guardian.

given because it is required and he
is weak—and the obedience of the
youth towards his teacher, whose riper
judgment and love he esteems. Of
the heaviest yoke you have yet had no
experience. It is the obedience of
sevice, the complete subjection of
your own will to that of these who are
in authority over you; even against
your own conviction."

"Then," sighed Albert, despondentity, "I fear I shall never learn that."

"We must see what we can do in
the matter," observed Squire Otto.

"You are to be aclerk in the metropolis
under the Chief Justice, the towers of
whose house you can see in the distance."

"Surely you are not in earnest,

under the Unier Justice, the towers of whose house you can see in the distance."

"Surely you are not in earnest, father?" stamsmered the youth, who clasped his hands together in aiarm, "Oertainly I am," replied Squire Otto. "You must pack up this very day, and at an early lour in the morning be on the road to the capital."

"I know you have my happiness in view," remarked Albert; "but you always taught me to sak the reason of everything that might happen to me in life. Tell me, then, father, why should I enter into a service which is wirsched, slavish, machine-like, and opposed to every feeling of my soul?"

"Our conversation," said Squire Oito, "has already partly revealed to you my object. The real reason the

future alone will disclose. Till then obey me in the full belief that I desire your welfare and that I knew how to take the most fitting means to ensure

take the most fitting means to ensure it."

"I shall obey," declared Albert, and, having warmly embraced the old man, he hastened to the door.

"Where are you going?" asked Squire Otto.

"To bid adicu to my dearly prized forest freedom," replied the youth, with some emotion. "I am to exchange it for miserable scribbling in a gloomy durgeon at the judge's offices. Ah, father, that I obey you in this is the strongest proof of my love that can give you in my whole life."

He rushed out. When he had gone, Squire Otto said to himself: "Thanks be to God! He has become a right good fellow."

OHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II,

For three hours had Albert been stauding, with his letter of application in his hand, in the anteelamber of the Chief Justice's office, amongst a crawd of persons waiting for an interview. At first he amused himself by coamining the faces of those around him, and conjecturing from their looks whether their potitions were just, and whether they deserved the good or bad recoption that here awaited them. Gradually, however, he grew weary of this secretary, and when he noticed how the elerk whose duty it was kept announcing the knights who wore volvet clothes and gold chains, and tradespeople who appeared to be in flourishing circumstances, and readespeople who appeared to be in flourishing circumstances, as if they did not exist, he began to become impatient, and murmured to himself: It takes a precious long time to be introduced to the Chief Justice."

"Thie, I sm sure, must be the first time wa have been in this ante-

come impatient, and murmured to himself: It takes a precious long time to be introduced to the Chief Justice."

"Thie, I am sure, must be the first time you have been in this antechamber," whispered in his ear an elderly man with a satirical expression of countenance, who was leaning against the window, wrapped in a grey overcoat. "You will often have to visit it. It is a splendid school for oultivating patience."

"People have certainly to wait 'n good while," replied Albert; "but my turn must come at last."

"That," said the satirical gentleman, "is just the joke of it—that you and other good folks of your kind imagine that your turn in the world is to come and that you have only to wait till it arrives. But you might wait till you become grey. You may be sure there will always be someone who will be called in before you—and for important reasons, too."

"I should think," remacked Albert, "that the least the Chief Justice could do would be to hear the petitions and asy 'yes' or 'no' to them."

"There are more difficulties about that matter than you think," replied the gentlemen, "and there are times when 'yes' has to be said as if it were no' and 'no' as if it sounded 'yes. For that a special study is required. But in order to hear such a 'yes' or 'no' you must first secure an entrance to the Chief Justice, and that's not to be done so quackly."

Meanwhile the clerk who was in attendance came out again and with searching gaze looked around upon the crowd. Albert stepped up to him, but just at the moment a cuming Just the moment a cuming Just the permit of the Chief Justice's room. Albert stepped up to him, but just at the moment acuming of him the Chief Justice's room. Albert stepped up to him, but just at the moment acuming Just appointment.

"It appears to be of importance to you to get in soon," said the gentleman in the greeverach. "I'd circ."

appointment.

"It appears to be of importance to you to get in soon," said the gentleman in the grey overcoat. "I'll give you a bit of advice that may be of good service to you. A secon as that clerk returns just squeeze a florin into his hand and you will at once secure an

returns just eigeness a front and and and you will at once secure an audience."

"You'll not persuade me to do that," said Albert, in a tone of annoyance. "He would fling the florin in my face, and I couldn't blame him for doing so." "Don't be uneasy about your good-looking face," observed the genileman, laughing. "He'il not throw the you. Try it upon my assurance."

"Yery well, said Albert, "hose patience was now completely exhausted. "But if I fail I shall put the responsibility on your shoulders."

"All right," replied the gentleman, and just then the clerk came out once more.

and just then the clerk came vot chosenore.

"Announce me now," urged Albett, elasping his hand and placing the florin on his palm.

"You have already drawn up your request in writing, I see," said the clerk, taking his papers in: a friendly way.

"It take it in at once to the master, and you shall soon have an answer."

He went in. After a while he returned and genially beckoned Albert to an audience.

to an audience

to an audience.

"Who was right?" asked the gentle-man in the grey overcoat. The youth, labouring under a feeling of indigna-tion, followed the clerk.

A vigorous old man with a serious and surrowd face which seemed as free from passion as a stone, in an official dress of severe black with white hands, sat at a table covered with records and reports, and with serutinising look "I would be aslanced, sir," replied examined Albert as he stepped in. Well thoughout and well written, said he, pointing to the essay which had supplied in support of his application. "Did you do it yourself, young man?"

and suppined in support of his application. "Dot you do it yourself, young man?"
the youth, "to present myself in borrowed feathers, which would soon fall off if were engaged in your service."
"You are yet a little too forward," said the Chief Justice; "but time will cure that. We shall take you on a month's trial. I recommend you to be faithful and diligent, silent and obedient. Go and tell the head-elerk, so that he may take you in the service and assign to you your duties."

"Allow me to ask, sir," said Albert, "was that the man who showed me in?"
The Chief Justice nodded, took a sheet of parchment from the nearest pile, and began to read it,

"If that is so," declared the youth, I consider it my first duty to warn, you against him."
"Warn!" cehoed the Chief Justice ill-unnouredly, turning round towards the bold complainant. "What are you dreaming of?"

"He is doing a business of his own in granting the admissions to your presence" cried Albert warmly. "I myself have paid for my audience. That, I am sure, is not your wish."

"To my mind you are somewhat too saucy for your years," said the Chief Justice with bluster, "and if I didn't consider you particularly useful we would be done with one another upon the spot. Another time be more careful in the choice of your expressions, and don't make such odious charges till you are acked to do so."
"Pardon me," observed Albert with surprise; "I only thought you ought to be made aware of what was going on so that you may take measures against a faitless servant who by his conduct is damaging your reputation amongst the people."
The Chief Justice sprang up in a state of rage. But when he looked into the youth's honest face he became calmer and said: "You have extraordinary audeaity; yet, as you appear to be really well meaning, I'll pare an you the gross improprist of which you are unwittingly guilty. Take up your new duties now, show who is your immediate superior, and once for all remember that in my office you are never to think but always to obey."

Albert was abou

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPTER IV.

The dust of the documents was dancing in the beams which the morning sun was pouring through the bay windows of the Chief Justice's office. Albert sat alone at his desk and was suffering under a strong feeling of annoyance at an official decision which declared a wealthy sinner free from all guilt and punishment.

"The man who drew up the decision," murmured he, "has a batheart, but a good head, if I hadn't seen the evidence I would swear from this that the person concerned was quite innocent."

The head-clerk then came in.
"Busy so early!" said he affably.
"You have really been a med dilignent worker during the month's trial, and it is now time to entrust more important shairs to you. In fact, I have just brought you such a thing. Copy this old perchment worf for word and letter by letter. Merely change the passages which I have here pointed out according to the directions in this note."

Albert looked at the changes which

out according to the directions in this note."

Albert looked at the changes which he was asked to make in producing the copy, and which would give quite a different meaning to the document. He then glanced at the head-clerk's face, which wore a knavish expression, and his blood began to boil. He then pushed the parchment back and said outly: "That's an affair for yourself. I can't have anything to do with it."

"You are surely joking!" observed the head-clerk with irritation.
"Certainly not when I am dealing with you," said Albert, in a tone of the utmost contempt.
The door was then opened, and a poorly-clad man with a sad but honest countenance diffidently entered and modestly inquired.
"Can I have a few words with the

poorly-siad man with a sad but honest countenance diffidently entered and modestly inquired.

"Can I have a few words with the Chief Justice?"

"No!" shouted the head-slerk; "you have no business with him. He would have a nice task if he had to listen to every troublesome fellow. You shall get your statement in due time: so be off now."

"Merciful God" sighed the poor fellow who was thus addressed, "when I come before Your throne You will grant me a more favourable hearing than I before receive the judgment seat in this world."

In this world."

In this world.

"Have you got power, and authority," said Albert indignantly to the head-slerk, "to treat so badly people.

who only ask for a hearing which they have a right to demand?"
"I don's answer such importment questions," replied the head-derk;
"but, once more, will you do the work I brought for you?"
"No." said Albert firmly.
"You'll have to pay dearly for that No,"" oried the head clerk in a rage, and disappeared.
After a while the man who had last been seeking an audience with the judge thrust his sorrowful face in at the door and in a timorous voice asked; "May I come in now?"
"Do in God's name?" was Albert's answer, and he reached him a stool. "It will not be long till the Chief Just ice comes, and you can bring your case before him."
"May God roward you for your kind act," said the men, and he was about to put a purse into his hand.

[TO HE CONTINUED.]

FATHER MCCALLENTS TRIBUTE

FATHER RICALLEN'S TRIBUTE
TO THE VALUE OF
THE "DIXON CURE"
FOR THE "DIXON CURE"
FOR THE LIQUOR AND PAUG HARTS.
On the occasion of a lecture delivered before a large and appreciative audience, in Windsor Hall. Montreal, in honor of the Father Matthew anniversary, Rov. J. A. McCallen, S.S., of St. Patrick's Church, without any solicitation or oven knowledge on my part, paid the following grand tribute to the value of Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's medicine for the eucenotic of the alcohol and drug habits.
Reforring to the PHYSICAL ORAYE engendered by the inordinate use of intoxicants, he said: "When such a crave manifests itself, there is no escape, unless by a miracle of grace, or by some such rome? as Mr. Dixon's Cure, about which the papers have spoken so truch lately. As I was, in a measure, responsible for that gentleman remaining in Montreal, instead of going farther West, as he had intended, I have taken on myself without his knowledge or consent to call attention to this new aid which he brings to our temperance cause. A PHYSICAL ORAYE REMONERS, HI am to judge so under the theory of total abstruction to the west of total abstruction and the work of total abstruction, has at last been found by that goaldeman, namely, a medicine which can be taken privately, without the knowledge of even one's own intimate frinds, without the loss of a day's work, or absence from business, and without danger for the patient, and by means of which the PHYSICAL ORAYE, which seemed able to team of the course of the patient, and by means of which the PHYSICAL ORAYE, which seemed able to team of the patient of

Acknewiedgements.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the House of Providence, gratefully acknowledge the following Christmas offerings: "Most Rev. John Waish, D.D., 1 sheep; Very Rev. J. J. McCann, 1 turkey; Rev. F. Ryan, 1 turkey; Rw. F. Ryan, 1 turkey; Rw. F. Ryan, 1 turkey; Rw. F. Ryan, 2 dressed hogs, 1 side beef, 1 caddie tobacco, and 12 turkeys; Massrs. Wm. Ryan & Co., 8 turkeys; and 2 bags rolled cate; Mr. Febra Ryan, 1 in heep; Messrs. John Sloan & Co., 1 box raisins, 10 pounds mixed nuts, and 1 box figs; Messrs. P. Hughes, choice candies; Mr. Hughes, cloth; Mr. V. J. Hugnes, cash, \$1.00; Mr. T. M. Gibson, 1 quarter beef; Miss Doyle, 8 turkeys; Messrs. R. & T. Watson, choice candies; Messrs. Gosgrave & Co., 1 barrel slee; Mrs. L. J. Cosgrave, 1 turkey; Mr. Peter Small, 1 quarter beef; Messrs. Cosgrave, 6 Co., 5 barrels flour; ex-Mayor Flem ing, 1 sheep; Friend, cash \$25; Messrs. Corocran & Lee, \$5; D.C. cash \$5; Mr. Kew, \$5; Mr. Gamon, \$6; Messrs. Clancy Bros. I large turkey; Mr. Tallon, 1 turkey; Miss Fry, quantity of sund; Misses Smith 1 box oranges; Mr. J. J. Kenny, tobacco; Mrs. J. J. Kenny, preserves, fruit and candy; Mrs. O'Dea, 1 bag flour; Mr. J. C. Smyth, 2 barrels flour; Mrs. O'Dea, 1 bag flour; Mr. J. C. Smyth, 2 barrels flour; Mrs. O'W. Taylor, number of copies of thritmas Globe; Mr. A. McFarren, 1 bag flour; Mr. A. McFarren, 1 bag flour;

Domestie Reading

We cannot benefit ourselves without benefitting others also. If we are cheerful, happy and well, we brighten and invigorate them; if we gain knowstrong and courageous, we afford potention and infuse courage; if we are noble and true, others breathing our spiritual atmosphere become also nobler and trues.

Whether we intend it or not, we are always of ther holping or hurting others by our unconscious influence. Thus we can never stand sloof; we can never say, "Though I do not help, neithor will I hinder," for we are always doing one or the other. There is a self-indulgence, it is true, that is often yielded to at others' expense; but then it is also at our own. It may afflict them, but it likewise degrades us.

In every circumstance, in every conjunction of adverse conditions, there is one rule: Pray without ceasing, do your very bost, and wait God's leadings in perfect peace. With the sea before them and the Egyptians at their back, the word of the Almighty Jehovah to Moses was, "Speak unto the Children of Igrael that they go forward." God is always strong enough to supplement our wakness, and "when He giveth quietness, who then can make trouble?"—Margaret E. Sangster.

No man's brain is so full, and no man's eye so blind, that they cannot catch food for dreams. Each little episode of life is full, had we but the preception of its fullness. There is no such thing as blank in the world of thought. Every action and emotion have their development growing and gaining on the soul. Every affection has its tears and smiles. Nay, the very material world is full of meaning and by siggesting thought, is making, us what we are and what we will be. Ik. Marvel:

Woman brings us into the world, woman is our first teacher, woman makes the world what it is, from entury to century. We can no more escape from woman, and yet continue to live our lives as they should be lived, than we can hide ourselves from nature. We are in her care or in her years, and often during all, from first to last. We are born of her, as truly as trees and flowers come of the mother earth and draw their life from the soil in which they are planted. The man who denies his mother is a bad man, and the man who has not loved woman is a man in

There is a great deal of cowardice, think, under the words, "It was the Lord's doing." Without meaning to be irreverent, would anyone dare before the words, "It was the Lord's doing." Without meaning to be irreverent, would anyone dare done to the rain, catch cold, am ill, lose my men as the majority of people do on God? If, for instance, I go out into the rain, catch cold, am ill, lose my business, and am a care and exponse to my friends, have I any right to say to those who sympathies with me that I am submitting patiently to 3od's will? Had I not better say, "I was imprudent, and am taking the consequences?" God makes certain rules, and leaves it to curselves to decide whether we will keep them. If Se were here, ready to contradict us, we would not make so many statements about His will.

A Prison Altar on Fire.

Kinosron, Jan. 6.—The feast of the Epiphany was observed to day by the Catholic conviots at the penitonitary. While Rev. Father Meagher was celebrating Mass in the chappel one of the decorations which had been arranged for Christmas. The blaze spread quickly and in a short time the whole of the beautiful altar was in a blaze. A large and beautiful oil painting of the Saviour, which had been erected over the altar, was totally destroyed. It was the work of one of the convents, and was valued at \$200. The ceens was a very exciting one while the fire was in progress. The conviots had all risen from their seats, and an attempt was made to smother the flames with their coats, butthey were hurriedly seated again by the guards in charge. The hose was attached from the dome and the fires blaze was extinguished, but not before great damage had been done to the celling and walls, which were handsomely painted. While the fire was in progress the famale convicts screamed in terror and ran about in wild confusion. A Prison Altar on Fire.

TOTALLY DEAY.—Mr. S. E. Grandell, Port Perry, writes: "I contracted a sewere cold last winter which resulted in my becoming totally deaf in one ear and partially so in the other. After trying various results and consulting seweral doctor, without obtaining any relief, I was advised wermed the oil and poured a little of it into my ear, and before one-haft the bottle was used my hearing was completely restored. I have heard of other cases of deafness being cured by the use of this medicine."

Religious Bigotry Rebaked.

The following letter appeared in the Westminster Gazette, London :

systemator tazetto, London:
Sin-As a constant reader of your paper will you permit me to offer a word of protest against the spirit of religious bigotry which marks the extracts you print in yestorday's Wondinister from the outrent issue of the Methodist Times? We are told how "Irish Papist votes have intimidated and demoralised politicians, etc., by "the unnatural victories of Romanism"; and it appears that "at all electious the yote—in obedience to the Pope"; and it appears that "at all electious the yote—in obedience to the Pope". If yessue the writer of these and similiar insulting expressions given in your quotations is the Rev. Hugh Proc-hughes If so, may I ask him, was in not in obedience to orders from the Pope that other "Irish Papists" and myself voted for Desetablishment in Wales in the Sessions of 1803? Or did O'Connell and his supporters, who were a.so "Irish Papists," end for directions to Rome when they helped to strike off the shackles from Nonconformist churches which were imposed and malatained—not by the Pope or by "Irish Papists," but by English Protestantism, a generation ago? If Mr. Hugh Price-Hughes forgets these and similiar services rendered to the cause of religious freedom in the great Protestant Parlament of England by "Irish Papists," it is only because his prejudice against fellow-Christians feeds his Ignorance against light and truth.

"Irish Papists" is a phrase which speak, I suppose, the state of the revorend gentleman's mind in that charity which thinksh no evil of one's brothren "When Protestants have learn to be as loyal to Christ as Romainst are to the Pope," is, we may presume, an expression of the hought of this model Christian ministers, which interprets the spirit and meaning of that Goopel on the Mount on which Mr. Hugh Price-Hughes shall be a single of the Methodist Times.

I venture, however, to say that if referred to members of the Weshod and the manner in which a prescher of the Methodist Times.

I venture, however, to say that if referred to members of the Weshod

Rage is essentially vulgar, and never vulgarer than when it proceeds from mortified pride, disappointed ambition, or thwarted wildniness. A baffied despot is the vulgarest of dirty wretches, no matter whetler he be the despot of a nation vindicating its rights, or of a donkey sinking under its load.—Hartley Coleridge.

Money Saven and pain relieved be the leading household remedy. Distriction of the same and quantity of which usually suffices to cure cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise, or sprairelieve lumbage, ricemastism, neuralied excoriated nipples, or inflamed breas

Mass at the Convent of the Precious Blood.

Mrs. G. W. Kiely entertamed a party at dinner to meet the Archbishop of Montreal. Those who sat down at table were Archbishop Walsh, Sir Frank Smith, J. J. Foy, Q.C., Alfred Evanturel, M.P.P., (Speaker Legislature), Fathers Teely, Walsh, Lamarche and Callaghan.

At 4 'o'clock on Sunday afternoon benediction of the Blessed Bacrament was given at the French church on King street east, where the Archbishop addressed the congregation. Rev. Father Lamarchs welcomed his Grace of Montreal to the church in his own name and in the name of the congregation. They were impressed with a deep sense of obligation that he should pay a visit to the French-Canadians of Toronto. They were glad to see one who was so looked up to and who had just come from the feet of his Holliness.

Archbishop Bruchesi, who spoke in French addressed. Father Lamarche and his people. He referred to his precessor, Archbishop Fabreof Montreal and paid a high tribute to his memory. Archbishop Bruchesi assured them of the love which Mgr. Fabre always had for them and the warm interest the dead prelate had taken in their welfare. Archbishop Fabre had many friends in Toronto, and the friendship he felt for them had descended to him (the speaker). He wanted to tell them all the benediction of his Holliness, from whom he had just come, and he assured them of the very warm place Conadians held in the heart of his Holliness. For himself he desired to express his best wishes for their welfare, both spiritual and temporal. He then pointed out the great dobt they all owed to God, who had done so anch for them, and they should be thankful for the fact that they were born and educated in a Christian country. God had not treated all men and nations as He had treated them, and they should be dealed them, and they should be all the more particular because many of those who surrounded them were not of the same had one their duty to God Had they even done their duty to each other, to society, to their families, to their churc

Canadians of Toronto must have been delighted to hear so able and eloquent an orator.

His Grace was present at St. Michael's Cathedral inthe evening and gave the beucdiction. After the sermon, which was delivered by the Rev. Father Ryan, his Grace spoke a few words to the people on the condial relations that existed between the people of Montreal and Toronto. In Montreal tiley all respected Dr. Walsh, the Archbishop of Toronto, and it was his pleasing duty to subscribe to their admiration for sipe Archbishop of Toronto. He had visited Ireland recently, and had prayed at the grave of the great O'Connell. He was a pairiot and a saint, whose life was an example for them. Let them adopt his principles, which were his, the Archbishop's, also. Kindness, charity, and liberality towards all Protestants and Catholics, these were the pracepts of the Saviour, and also of His church. He wished them all graces and blessings for the new year.

Referring briefly to the school question, his Grace dwelt on the necessity of the rights of the Usholics of Manicha bring safeguarded.

His Grace was assisted by the Rev. Father Finnegan and Mr. Augustine O'Donahoe, in gring the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Rev. Father Treacy, master of caremonies.

Oh Dec. 26th. Mrs. Mary Laffin.

oblinary.

On Dec. 26th, Mrs. Mary Laffin died at Victoria Mines. Cape Breton. She reached the advanced age of 84 years. Mrs. Laffin was noted for her great faith and picty as well as unbounded charity. She was buried at the cemetery at Luigan. The funeral was conducted by her son, Rev. Michael Laffin of Tracare, assisted by Rev. Father McKenzie, roctor of Victoria and Luigan. May her sonl rest in peace.

THE BEST RESULTS.

ALWAYS FOLLOW THE USE OF DR. WILLIAMS PINK PILLS.

Two Cases in Which They Restored Health and Strength After All Other Means Had Failed What They Have Done; for Others They, Will

WILLIAMS PINK PILLS.

Two Cases in Which They Restored Health and Siresuith Airer all Other Heast Blad Falled What They Bare Boat/for Others They, Will Lo for Yes.

From the Colbono Express.

Thore are fow if any people in Murray township, Northumberland county, to whom the name of Chase is not familiar. Mr. Jacob Chase, who had followed the eccupation of farmer and sisterman and fishdealer is especially well known. He has been a great sufferer from rheumatism, as all his neighbors know, but has fortunately succeeded in getting rid of the disease. To areporter legaveth following particulars. I had been a sufferer from rheumatism for upwards of twenty years, at times being confined to the house. At one time I was laid up for sixteen weeks, and during a portion of that time was confined to my bed. and perfectly helpless. I had the benofit of excellent modifical treatment, but it was of no avail. I believe, too, that I have tried every medicine advertised for the cure of rheumatism, and I am sure I expended at least \$200.00 and got nothing more at any time than the mercest temperary relief. At last I was induced to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and from that time I date my good fortune in getting rid of the disease. I continued using them for several mouths and daily touch that the two ble that had a raised the misorable for so many years was disappearing, and at least all fraces of pain had let me and I was cutzed. I say cured, for I have not her well-knew Pills and the was take he reactioned the

deft me and I was cured. I say cured, for I have not since had a recurrence of the trouble.

As proving the diversity of trouble, for which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a cure it may also be mentioned that they restored Mrs. Frank Chase, a daughter-in-law of the gentleman above referred to, to health and strength after all other means had apparently failed. Mrs. Chase says:—'I can scarcely tell what my trouble was, for even doctors could not agree as to the nature of it. One said it was consumption of the stomach while auchter was equally emphatic in declaring that it was liver trouble. One thing I do know, and that is for years I was a sick woman. I know that I was afflicted with neuralgia, my blood was poor, and I was subject to depressing headaches. My appetite was not good at any time, and the least exciton left me weak and despondend. I had friend who had been be prick Pills advised me to Pr. Williams, and as they had also currenny atther-in-law, I determined to the control have much cause for rejoiding that I did, for you can easily see that I did, for you can easily see that I did, for you can easily see that I did, for you can of that time was enjoying the blessing of good health. It gives memuch pleasure to be able to bear public testimony, the value of this wonderful medicine.

Dr. Williams Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the acceptance of the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that severy box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People.

Separate School Board Inaugural.

Separate School Board Inaugural.

The Separate School Board held its inaugural meeting on Tuesday evening, in De La Salle Institute. The following officers were elected:—Local Superintendent, His Grace Archbishop Walsh; Chairman, Very Rev. J. McCanni, V.G.; Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. Father Rohleder; Local Inspector, Bro. Odo Baldwin; Solicitor, J. Foy, Q.O.; Auditor, J. P. Mallon; High School Board Representative, J. W. Mallon; Public Library Board, Hugh T. Kelly.

The following standing committees were struck:—

The following standing committees were struck:—
Finance—D. A. Carey, chairman, Rev. Father Hand, Michael Waleh.
Sites and Building—James Ryan, chairman, Rov. Father La Marche, Rev. Father Cruise, Michael Walsh,

Rev. Father Cruise, Michael Waiss, J. Donovan. School Management—Rev. Father Hand, Rev. Father Cruise, William Bay, D. A. Carcy, Maurice Devan.
The previous Board having voted to consolidate the floating debt, the new Board last night passed a by-law authorizing the issue of debentures to the amount of \$5,000, bearing 4 per cent, interest. The by-law was moved by Father Rohleder and seconded by Michael Donovan.

E. B. A.

E. B. A.

ST. HELEN'S BRANCH, NO. 11, TORONTO.

The members of St. Halen's Girole and Branch held a very successful At Home on New Years's Eve, it being largely attended by the members and their friends.

And at the regular Branch mesting the installation of, officers took place, most of the members were present; great interest was taken in the proceedings and a very pleasant evening was spent. The F. Sec. and Treasurer presented their annual report showing the Branch funds to be in a very satisfactory state and the prospects for the year 1898 very promising.

John Srickland and James Delory were slected delegates for the convention to be held in May next.

On Sunday the 9th, the members of the Branch seconding to custom, attended St. Helen's Church in a body, for the purpose of receiving Holy Communion.

W. Lane, S.-T.

Earl Spencer has consented to pre-

Earl Spencer has consented to preside at the unveiling of the oil painting of Lord Russell, of Killowen, in his judicial robes as Lord Ohief Justice of England, which has been subscribed for by the inhabitants of Hackney, as a testimonial to his Lordship.

Collection	of Peter's Pence in Kingston	mocese, A	ovember, 1	
1897, Parishes.	Clergy	PATER'S PENCE	FAITHFUL	TOTAL
	His Grace the Archbishop	\$ 100 00		
1	Very Rev. T. Kelly, V.G	20 00		\$ 862 85
Kingston	Rev. P. C. O'Brien		\$ 212 85	3 802 00
1 "	Rov. M. Meagher	10 00 10 00		
١ ١	Rov. P. A Boccher		24 72	84 72
Bedford	Rev. J. B. Bridonneau			
Belleville {	Rev. James Connolly	10 00	204 00	814 00
Reower's Mills	Rev. Thos. Carev		66 50	81 50
Dionor & Mina	Rev. Thos. Carey Very Rev. C. Gauthier, V.G	50 00	182 00	242 00
Brockville {	Rev. John O'Brien	10 00		
Carleton Place	Rev. M. O'Rourke	10 00	75 00	85 00
Contropillo	Rev. P. A. Hartington	10 00	40 00	50 00 60 00
Ohesterville	Rev. J. S. O'Connor	20 00	40 00	68 00
I Cushendall	Rev. J. P. Kehoe	10 00	51 00 127 75	147 75
Erinsville	Rev. Geo. Cicolari		40 00	55 00
Frankford	Rev. A. Carson	15 00	80 00	95 00
Gananoque	Rev. J. D. O'Gorman	10 00	77 00	87 00
Kemptville	Rev. M. Macdonald	10 00	41 00	41 00
	Rev. ? hos. Davis		88 00	48 00
Marmara	Rev. J hos. Murtagh. Rev. J. Quinn. Rev. John McCarthy. Rev. D. Twomey. Rev. J. Hogan.	15 00	26 00	41 00
Marmora	Roy J. Oning	27 00	78 00	100 00
Morrickville	Rev. John McCarthy	10 00	30 00	40 00
Morrisburg	Rev. D. Twomey,	10 00	60 00	70 00
Napapee	Rev. J. Hogan	25 00	105 00	180 00
			180 00	200 00
Picton	Rev. John McDonagh	25 00	75 00	100 00
Portsmouth	Rev. J. V. Neville	. 15 00	41 40	66 40
TOT USERIOUVE		10 00	1	i
Prescott	Very Rev. J. Masterson, V.F.	50 00 10 00	148 75	208 75
110300000000000000000000000000000000000	Rev. W. McDonagh		75 00	100 00
Read	Rev. Thos. McCarthy		125 00	150 00
Smith's Falls	. Rev. M. J Stanton		55 00	75 00
Clautamento	Rev. T. P. O'Oonnor		85 00	50 00
		90.00		100 00
Toledo	Rov. J. Killeen	10 00	70 00	100 00
			75 00	125 00
Tweed	Rev. John Fleming	25 00	75 00	100 00
Westport	Rev. P. A. Twohey	. 20 00	78 00	93 00
" Mo Island	IRAZ. Thos. Spratt	. 20 00	55 00	75 00
Yonge	Rev. J. J. Collins	. 10 00	60 00	70 00
	1	932 00	\$2782 00	88664 62
i		13 802 00	192102 00	100004 02

Paisley.

THE LATE MRS. O'HAGAN.

THE LATE MRS, O'HAGAN.

PAISLEY, Ont., Jan. 7.—The Advocate chronicled last week the death of Bridget O'Hagan, whose maiden name was Ryle, reliet of the late John O'Hagan, who died at her home in Elderslie on the 28th ult., at the ripo age of 80. The deceased was born in the Parish of Ballyheigue, County Kerry, Ireland, about the year 1817, and in company with her husband and three children set out for the New World about the year 1860. After residing five years in the Gore of Toronto, the family moved to North Bruce, settling in the township of Elderslie about three miles from Paisley, Here in the wilderness, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hagan erected their humble little home, which in after years was to be the centre of a rich and wealthy settlement. By honesty, integrity and industry, success and every blessing attended the labors of the faithful twain whose name became a synonym of uprightness, benevolence and every virtus which goes to crown noble life and living.

virtue which goes to crown noble life and living.
Nothing in the life of the late Mrs. O'Hagan was more beautiful than her gift of faith. She was throughout her whole life a faithful, practical and devout Roman Catholic, Rather than grow oold or neglectful in her religious duties she has been known in early pioneering days to walk through a well nigh pathless wilderness a distance of twenty-five miles for the purpose of attending divine service in her own church. Among her neighbors—all non-Catholics—she was ever held in the very highest respect and cakeem, her heart and hand being aver ready to solsce and comfort, as well as bring relief to those suffering and in want. Indeed, while she had still strength enough to visit the affilieted there were few chambers of sorrow in the neighborhood for miles around in which her cheering and kindly presence was not felt.

She was possessed of great nobility of heart and mind, as well as great natural endowments and gifts, and a depth and height of love and devotion to her own family almost measureless. For their happiness and welfare it was she spent her life—yea, asarified heritance of this world and the better heritage of a beautiful and blameless name started with sweet, silent and benign virtues beside which growe pale the fickering light of noisy fame.

As the deceased lived so she died—a faithful, fervent, Roman Catholic, trusting in Him she had over learned upon in life. Father Kelly, of Walketon, who attended her in her-last illness and prepared her for death, was most attentive and assiduous in his spiritual care of her, and the members of the beraved family feel exceedingly grateful to the esteemed pastor of Walketon for his kind attention to their late beleved mother during the many long weeks of her protracted illness.

The funeral took place from the family residence in Elderslie at 7 a.m. on Friday, 81st ult., to Chepstow emetery, and though the hour of departure was exceedingly early a verylarge body of friends turned out to pay their last tributs of respe

was celebrated with Father Kelly, of Walkerton, as celebrant, Father Cororan, of Tecewater, as deacor, Father Cortoran, of Tecewater, as deacor, Father Zettler, of Formosa, as sub-deacon, and Father Wey, of Walkerton, as master of ceremonies, Father Wadel, of Ohepstow, was also present. The sermon was preached by Father Kelly and was a tribute to the life virtues of the deceased, who, he said, had done her duty to God and to her neighbor—who had fought the good fight and kept the faith and had now gone to her reward. The prayers at the grave were receited by Father Corcoran, of Tecewater. The deceased's last surviving brother, Thomas Ryle, of Ohicago, her three surviving sons—Eugene, the didest, having died last spring—John, Patrick and Thomas, and her daughter, Mrs. Timothy Hanley.

The deceased helonged to a family

and her daughter, Mrs. Timothy Han-ley.

The deceased belonged to a family that had given many priests to the church, Father James P. Ryle, the present paster of Montville Roman Catholic ohurch in the dicesse of Hartford, Conn., being her cousin, and Father Sheeby the well known Irish Nationalist, another relative.

"Her faith was as the tested gold.

Naught can avail her now but prayer

Miserere Domino.

LATEST MARKETS.

TORONTO, Jan. 11, 12 p.m.

TORONTO, Jan. 11, 12 p.m.
On the curb in Chicago at the opening to-day May wheat was quoted at 90 g; at the close May wheat was quoted at 91 bid ; puts on May wheat, 91 g; calls 91 gid jputs on May orn, 29 g; calls 29 gc.

PARMERS' MARKET.

The receipts of grain on the street market tere to-day were sair; prices were steady. What—Steady, 1,600 banhels selling at 40 to 864 for white; 880 for red, and 780 816 for goose. Barley—Firmer; 2,000 bushels selling at the to 840.

wheat—Steady, 1,000 bandels selling at 80 to 83 for well, 180 for red, and 78 to 83 for well, 180 for red, and 78 to 180 for red, and 180 for red,

Wheat white
do red 0 88 0 00
do goose 0 78 0 781
Barley 0 311 0 84
hata 0 321 0 00
GAU 0 51 0 521
Buckwheat 0 34 0 00
Ne 0 46 0 00
Tay 7 00 9 00
straw
Presend hogs 6 00 6 80
3ggs U 20 0 00
Sutter, lb rolls 0 14 0 16
do tube, dairy 0 14 0 15
Po-atoes 0 65 0 70
Spring Lamb 0 06 0 07
Mutton 0 05 0 00
Beef, fore 0 041 0 051

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Mr. William Kenny, the New Itish judge, is the son of an Ennis solicitor. He is a Catholic.

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