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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. III.—No. 2.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1895.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

REMINISCENCES.

Bishop Farrell of Hamilton.

In the short sketch submitted a few weeks ago on the life and successful administration of Bishop DeCharbonnel, one important event was not touched upon, viz: the partition of



THE LATE BISHOP FARRELL.

his diocese and the erection, due to him principally, of the two new dioceses of London and Hamilton. Bishop DeCharbonnel, who had a keen and observant eye to the future as to the present, saw that the population of Toronto city was increasing at a rapid rate.

Hamilton and London were also well started on the path of material progress, and seemed likely, in a few years, to count by additional thousands the number of their Catholic inhabitants. The primeval forests were rapidly disappearing, or being thinned out under the active and persevering industry of Upper Canada's hardy pioneers, the Scotch and Irish settlers, before whose brawn and sinew the mighty oak and beech and maple went down. North and west in all the country districts thriving villages and manufacturing towns were springing up and the dense woods that waved their nodding plumes all the way between Lakes Huron and Ontario, were fast making room for teeming fields and fruit-laden orchards. Bishop DeCharbonnel felt that no one prelate was equal to the task of supervising so extensive and populous a region, or of single-handed making the supply equal to the demand for new churches to worship in, and for priests to administer the sacraments and provide for the education of the rising generation. To Bishop DeCharbonnel's many pressing letters to the Holy See a reply came at last with a Brief authorizing the erection of two new dioceses and the consecration of two Bishops to take them in-charge. Monsignor Adolphe Pinsonneault, Secretary of Bishop Bourget of Montreal, was elected for London, and Very Rev. John Farrell, V.G., and parish priest

of Peterborough in Kingston Diocese was chosen for Hamilton.

In the early days a good deal of rivalry existed between Hamilton and Toronto. The former was called the "ambitious city" on account of her jealousy of Toronto's rapid growth and importance. She would willingly change names with her rival by the Don and be herself called the "Queen City." This spirit of emulation extended even to the churches. The Catholics of Hamilton were most anxious to have episcopal authority and prestige centred at home. When their wishes and aspirations were fully gratified, and when they saw in their new Bishop a man of elegant form and fine physique their joy was very great indeed. Bishop John Farrell added to the attractiveness of his noble form and open handsome countenance, the humility and simplicity of a child. In appearance he was most striking and once seen could never be forgotten. He stood six feet four inches in height and was beautifully proportioned, and graceful in all his movements. When clad in full pontificals with cope and crozier and towering mitre, he looked the ideal Melchisedech or High Priest of God. He was the tallest and grandest looking personage of all the Bishops and Patriarchs assembled at the Vatican Council in Rome 1869.

With all this dignity of person and high Episcopal rank, there was none found among the Canadian Bishops so willing as he to humble himself to the ordinary toil of parochial work. When he took possession priests were indeed few in number in Hamilton Diocese. For several years he had for assistants in old St. Mary's Church, only the aged and venerable Vicar General Gordon and Rev. Father Carayon, who had been ordained by Bishop de Charbonnel, and who afterwards built the new church in Brantford. Bishop Farrell did the parochial work of two ordinary priests. He attended sick calls, visited the poor, heard confessions every week and every day when required. Very often he drove out fasting to Watford about ten miles distant, to celebrate Mass on Sunday morning after having officiated at an early mass in the city. He spent himself in laborious parochial work, while refusing himself the ordinary comforts of life in order to treasure up for the erection of a grand cathedral which he projected for the city of Hamilton.

Right Rev. John Farrell, D.D., was born in the city of Armagh, Ireland, on the 2nd June, 1820, where he resided with pious parents and family until the year of the cholera in 1832. In that year a general feeling of despondency was prevalent in Ireland on account of the infection of cholera that desolated many towns and villages, and also on account of the agitation and uprising against the enforcement of the tithes system.

Mr. John Farrell emigrated with his family to this country and settled in Kingston late in the fall of that eventful year.

Young Mr. Farrell, then twelve years of age, caught the attention of Bishop Angus McDonald, for whom he rec'd Mass every morning and for whom he taught a class of catechism every Sunday before Vespers in the afternoon. The penetrating eyes of Bishop McDonald saw a future priest probably a Bishop in the handsome young boy who was always ready to do noble service at school or at the altar. He sent the young man to St. Sulpice in Montreal, where he completed his classical course, and entered the Grand Seminaire at the age of 17 years where he remained until the completion of his theological course.

He was ordained priest by Bishop Gauhin at the College of L. Assumption in May 1840 and returned to Kingston, and although young and inexperienced was immediately appointed parish priest of L. Original. After two years hard work in this parish he was recalled to Kingston where he spent seven years, two of which were devoted to professional duties in Regopolis College. In this latter sphere, he had an opportunity which he did not lose of showing not only his scholarship, but also his administrative abilities which marked him out for early promotion to higher honours in the Church.

From Kingston his Bishop, as a further mark of appreciation, appointed him pastor over the most important parish in the Diocese, the city of Peterborough, where he remained discharging with zeal and untiring energy all the duties of his sacred calling, as the Catholics of Peterborough well remember to this day. They certainly gave touching evidence of their esteem and love for him when presenting him with a congratulatory address, on the occasion of his withdrawing from his pastoral charge in order to obey the Pope's mandate and accept the responsible duties of Bishop in the city of Hamilton.

Right Rev. John Farrell was consecrated bishop of Hamilton by Bishop Phelan in the Cathedral of Kingston on the 11th May, 1856, and took possession of his See on the 24th of the same month. He received a hearty and joyous welcome from the good people of Hamilton, who were all enthusiastic in their admiration of so grand and so noble a prelate. Father Gordon then pastor of Hamilton had known him when a boy in Kingston and had been his preceptor. He was more than delighted to see and welcome his former friend and pupil. The Bishop there and then appointed him Vicar General, which position the good old pioneer priest held till the day of his death.

Bishop Farrell had the intention of building a large and spacious cathedral on a lot on James street South, donated to him for that purpose by the late Vicar-General. Subscription lists were opened, not only in the city but throughout the diocese, and all his arrangements were completed to commence work in 1859, when by an accident one night old St. Mary's Church was burned to the ground. The immediate demand for church accommodation compelled him to abandon for the present his projected cathedral. He at once appropriated the funds collected and applied them

to the erection of St. Mary's Cathedral as it now stands on Park street.

In March, 1862, his first official visit was made to Rome. Again in April, 1866, he left for Rome to take part in the ceremonies of the eighteenth century of the martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul. His last visit to the Eternal City was on the occasion of his visit to the Ecumenical Council, where the dogma of Papal Infallibility was proclaimed. On his return from Rome in August, 1870, he was met at the railway station by the whole Catholic population of the city and was presented with an eloquent address of welcome, accompanied with a magnificent carriage and spirited pair of horses. As the Lord-bishop was driven through the streets followed by a large procession many and loud were the expressions of welcome that greeted him from the citizens of all classes and denominations. This great and good priest took seriously ill in the early part of the summer of 1872, and in the first week of August his friends persuaded him to leave his post of duty and repair to the seaside for a few weeks relaxation. Acting on the advice of friends and physicians he started for Rockaway on Long Island. He had gone but a few days when, to the surprise of his household, he suddenly made his appearance on the night of August 12th apparently much worse than before his departure. He continued to sink rapidly for some days, when he rallied and became convalescent so as to be able to drive out. Suddenly he relapsed, however, and continued to grow worse until the 20th September when a calm and holy death put an end to his sufferings. One of the city papers, a Protestant journal, stated at the time that "His whole life was devoted to duty conscientiously performed as priest and Bishop, and indeed his devotion to the former in no inconsiderable degree shortened his days of usefulness and left a blank not easily filled."

Bishop Farrell's days were very much consoled and his labours lightened by the fidelity and devotion of Father M. Heenan, who became V.G. in succession to Vicar Gordon, and who shared in all Bishop Farrell's cares and anxieties. He is now Pastor of Dundas, Vicar General of the diocese and Prothonotary of the Apostolic See.

DIVYMS.

Archbishop McEvilly.

Archbishop McEvilly of the Irish See of Tuam, who has long ranked as one of the foremost scriptural scholars in the world, has in press a new work, entitled "Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles," which will be hailed with pleasure by those who have acquaintance with his exposition of the gospels and epistles. Dr. McEvilly has worn a mitre now nearly thirty-eight years, having been consecrated for Galway March 22, 1857. He succeeded Archbishop McHale in 1881, and he has the reputation of being one of the most scholarly of Irish ecclesiastics.

Peace propositions are pending between China and Japan.

The Sultan is furious on account of the speech recently delivered by Mr. Gladstone to the Anglo-Armenian deputation that waited upon him at Hewarden.

APOSTOLIC LETTER.

To the Churches of the Orient.

Leo, Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God.

The dignity of the Eastern Churches, shown forth by ancient and distinguished monuments, is in great veneration and glory through the whole Christian world. For the origin of man's redemption, according to the most merciful plan of God, having taken place among them, they have quickly hastened on to such increase as to attain the praise of apostleship and martyrdom, of doctrine and holiness, in the first degree, and have brought for it the earliest joys of most useful fruit. And from them the simplest and most beneficial power has flowed widely and wonderfully to other peoples, who the most blessed Peter, Prince of the Apostles, striking down the multifarious depravity of error and of vice, brought, under heavenly guidance, the light of God's truth, the good tidings of peace, and the "liberty with which Christ has made us free," into that city which was the mistress of nations. But the Roman Church, the head of all Churches, has from Apostolic memory been accustomed to show the greatest honor and charity to the Churches of the East, and to mutually rejoice in their faithful obedience. And she, through varied and bitter trials, has never ceased to provide for and benefit them, to lift them from their perils, to bind them to her when they were friendly, to recall them when they fell away. Nor was it the last office of her vigilance to guard perpetually and defend in their entirety those particular customs and methods of worship of each Eastern people which, in accordance with her authority and wisdom, she declared lawful: in proof whereof are the many acts which our predecessors—pre-eminently Pius IX., of happy memory—either themselves by their own decrees, or by the Sacred Council for the spreading of the Christian name, considered to be most prudent.

We, also, moved and led on by not less zeal, at the very beginning of our Pontificate turned our eyes in love on the Christian nations of the East. Indeed, we hastened to show our anxiety for the alleviation of their necessities, and, since then, we have seized other opportunities of showing them our hearty goodwill. But assuredly nothing was, or is, more in accordance with antiquity and piety, than so to excite in hearts bound to the Holy See, the warmth and fruitfulness of the faith, that they may mount to the excellence and praiseworthiness of their ancestors, by the renewal of their example.

We have already been able to give certain help to these churches. We have founded a college in this city itself for the education of the Armenian and Maronite clergy; and, also at Philippopolis and Adrianopolis for the Bulgarians, we have decreed to found at Athens a college to be called the Leonine; also, we gave every favor to the Seminary of St. Anne, which has begun at Jerusalem to educate the Melchite clergy. We are also engaged in increasing the number of Syrians among the students of the Urbanian College, and in restoring the Athanasian College of the Greeks to its original purposes. This Gregory XIII., a municipal benefactor, wisely longed for. Most distinguished men have there been trained. Many other things also of a similar nature we now most vehemently wish to attempt and to effect, since, God inspiring us, we have adopted a plan, long thought on, of calling by special letter princes and peoples to the happiness of unity and Divine Faith.

Now, among the Christian nations so lamentably torn from us we hasten to call, to exhort, to beseech, the Orientals, first of all, with the greatest Apostolic and paternal charity. It

has happened to us, fortunately, to feel more and more foster the hope we entertained, and it is certain that so salutary a work has special claims upon us, so that we may thoroughly fulfill the expectations men may form of the foresight of the Apostolic See, as well by removing all cause of ill-feeling or suspicion, as by applying the best remedies for reconciliation. We think the fittest course to take is to apply our mind and our care to safeguard the discipline peculiar to the Oriental Churches, as we have ever done.

Indeed, we have always worked on this plan in the Clerical Institute founded for Eastern peoples, and we shall follow the same plan in those to be founded, viz.: that the students should worship in, and observe with the greatest veneration, their own rites, and should learn and practice them. Indeed, there is more importance than may be thought in the preservation of Eastern rites. For that august antiquity by which the various classes of those rites are ennobled is a distinguished ornament to the whole Church and a proof of the divine unity of the Catholic faith. For thence, in truth, while their Apostolic origin shows more clearly in the churches of the East, there appears simultaneously and shines forth their closest unity with the very beginning. Nor perhaps is there anything more admirable to illustrate the note of Catholicity in God's Church than the singular evidence which is shown it by the different ceremonial forms and the noble tongues of antiquity, made more noble from the use of them by the Apostles and the Fathers; as if almost in imitation of what occurred to Christ, the Divine Author of the Church, at His birth, when the Wise Men from different quarters of the East came "to adore Him" (Matt. ii., 1, 2). And here it is in point to remark that the sacred rites, although in themselves not instituted to prove the truth of the Catholic doctrines, do nevertheless show them forth in a lively manner and splendidly portray them.

Wherefore the true Church of Christ, as she greatly desires to preserve inviolate those things which, as being divine, are unchangeable; so, in using their forms, she has sometimes allowed or conceded novelty where it would be in accord with due veneration to antiquity. In this way there appears the power of her vitality, which grows not old, and she shines out more magnificently as Christ's Spouse, whom the wisdom of the Holy Fathers saw shadowed forth in the words of David: "The Queen stood on thy right hand in gilded clothing, surrounded with variety . . . in golden borders, clothed round with varieties." (P. xiv. 9, 14.)

Therefore, since this diversity of Oriental liturgy, proved by facts, beside its other worth, is turned into much honor and use to the Church, surely it is no less a part of our duty that care should be taken lest damage through imprudence should arise from those ministers of the Gospel whom the charity of Christ leads out of the West to the Eastern nations. Valid, indeed, remain those things which on this matter Benedict XIV., our illustrious predecessor, wisely and with forethought, decreed by the constitution *Damandatum* in the form of a letter given on the 24th day of December, 1743, to the Antiochene Patriarch of the Melchite Greeks and to all the Bishops of that Rite, subject to the great Patriarch. But as a long space of time has elapsed, and conditions of things in those places have been changed, and the Latin missionaries and institutes have been multiplied there, it has come to pass that the peculiar care of the Apostolic See is required; and, that this will be opportune, we ourselves, in these latter years have learnt by many signs, and we are confirmed in this by the most

just desires of our Venerable Brethren, Patriarchs in the East, whose communications have come to us, time and again. But in order that the interests of the whole of this matter might be more openly displayed, and more fitting methods of dealing with it, might be secured, we decided to summon the said patriarchs lately to our city, to entertain discussion with them. Along with several of our beloved sons, Cardinals of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, we held frequent deliberations. Now having fully pondered upon all those things which we mutually proposed and discussed, we determined to uphold and amplify such regulations of the Benedictine Constitution as might be profitable to the altered circumstances of the peoples. In securing this, we took this principle from the said Constitution, namely, that the Latin priests should be sent by the Apostolic See into those regions for this intention only, that they might be a help and assistance to the Patriarchs and Bishops; carefully guarding lest in the use of faculties granted to them they should act in prejudice of the jurisdiction of the said patriarchs and bishops and decrease the number of their subjects (Const. "*Damandatum*," N. 18). From which it is clear by what laws the duties of these Latin priests relative to the Eastern Hierarchy should be governed.

Therefore it seemed good to us in the Lord, relying as we do on the authority of the Apostles, to prescribe and sanction the following regulations, declaring by these our presents our wish to resolve that the said Benedictine decrees, which were originally given concerning the Melchite Greeks, shall regard all the faithfully universal of every Oriental rite.

Over and above particular precautions and regulations *ex parte*, we are particularly anxious, as we touched upon before that, in the most favorable spots in the East, seminaries, colleges and institutions of all kinds should be founded for the especial purpose of instructing the native youth in their ancestral rite for their own advantage. We have concluded zealously to enter upon this design, in which we can scarcely say how great hope there is of advantage to religion, and to help it on to the utmost of our power, hoping, too, for instance from the Catholics at large. The advantage of native priests, who will labor under more favorable circumstances and whose ministrations will be more willingly received and bear more fruit than if they were foreigners, has been set forth more at length by us in the Encyclical letters which we issued last year on founding clerical colleges in the East Indies. So, assuredly, having once arranged for the religious education of their youth, honor will accrue to the Orientals in their Theological and Biblical studies; there will increase a knowledge of the ancient tongues, equally with a greater ability in the modern; the wealth of doctrine and literature in which their Fathers and writers are so rich, to the common good, will more largely abound, with that wished for result, that the doctrine of the Catholic priesthood rising forth, and the praise of unsullied example shining bright, their separated brethren will more eagerly beg the embraces of that Holy Mother. And then, indeed, if the ranks of the clergy shall associate mind, zeal and acts with a truly fraternal charity, surely with the favor and under the leading of God, that most happy day will dawn, when all, meeting in the "unit of faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God," in fulness and perfection, "the whole body, compacted and fitly joined together by whatever joint supplieth, according to the operation in the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body, unto the edifying of itself in charity." (Eph. iv. 13, 16.) For that Church alone can boast to be the

true Church of Christ, in which most perfectly unite "one body and one spirit" (Eph. iv. 4.) These things, one and all, which have been decreed by us, will doubtless be received by our venerable brethren, the Catholic Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops of every Oriental See, not only in accordance with that love in which they excel towards the Apostolic Chair, and towards us, but also in accordance with their solicitude for their churches; and they will zealously strive that the observance of them shall be fully secured from those concerned. But the fulness of the fruits which we may augur and justifiably expect therefrom, will especially arise through the energy of those who represent our Person in the Christian East.

We wish especially to impress upon the Apostolic Delegates that they should revere, with fitting honor, the traditions of those people handed down to them from their forefathers; that they should anxiously respect the authority of the Patriarch, with that becoming reverence which they show now, and in the interchange of offices with them, they should fulfill the counsel of the Apostle, "in honor preventing one another;" (Rom. xii., 10). Let them display to Bishops, clergy and people a spirit of zeal and good will, bearing themselves exactly the same spirit which was borne by John the Apostle when he gave the Apocalypse "to the Seven Churches which are in Asia," under the salutation "Grace be unto you, and peace, from Him who is, and who was, and who is to come." (Apoc. i., 4). In every action let them show themselves as men who really are considered worthy messengers and conciliators of holy unity between the Oriental Churches and that of Rome, which is the centre of unity and charity. Let similar sentiments and similar actions at our exhortation and command, distinguish the Latin priests, who, in those same regions, perform noble labors for the eternal salvation of souls. To whom if they labor religiously, in obedience to the Roman Pontiff, then indeed, will God give ample increase.

Therefore, whatsoever things in these letters we decree, declare and command, we wish and order to be inviolably kept by all concerned, and upon no cause, however privileged, upon no pretence, upon no presumption, must they be branded, called into controversy, or infringed. But they shall have their full and entire effect, without regard to the Apostolic Constitutions, issued, whether in general or provincial councils, or to statutes, customs, or prescriptions, confirmed by Apostolic or other decisions. All which, equally as if they were word for word set down in this letter, in so far as they affect aught aforementioned we particularly, and expressly derogate and will to be derogated; all things to the contrary notwithstanding. And we will that copies of this letter printed and subscribed under the hand of a notary, and fortified with the seal of one constituted in ecclesiastical dignity, the same faith should be given, as it would be given to this identical letter, were shown.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, in the year of Our Lord's Incarnation 1894, on the 20th of November, the seventeenth year of our Pontificate.

+ A. CARD. BIANCHI, Pro-Datararius.

+ C. CARD. DE. ROVEREO.

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

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

FAITH OF THE IRISH.

Religion Revealed in Language and Literature.

The famous Gaelic scholar, Rev. E. O'Keowney, who is now in California, contributes the following interesting article to the San Francisco Monitor:

Language and literature reflect the character of the race to which they belong. There is something in the blood of the Celtic race that is opposed to mere materialism, and that leads to the higher supernatural world. Even under pagan influences the Irish Celts had marked religious instincts, and nothing shows more clearly the purified and spiritual character of even Celtic paganism than the total absence from it of all indications of cruelty. Kindness, even towards animals, was always a Celtic virtue. Providence had so arranged that towards the fourth century the pagan worship of the Irish people had lost its definiteness, and the Gaelic people longed for something that would satisfy their desires for a true God and a faith that would appeal to their naturally devout hearts. St. Patrick's mission was, therefore, an immediate and a general success. We can gather from the saint's own "Confession" that he was himself filled with astonishment at the rapidity with which the new faith had seized hold of the whole people. "The sons of the princes and the daughters of the rulers are now become consecrated to God."

From that day to the present moment the Irish people have never lost the faith. It has become

PART OF THEIR CHARACTER

as a race, it is entwined with their patriotism, it is knit up with their language, literature and traditions. The Irish faith has a vivid tenderness peculiar to itself. Hence the success of the Irish missionaries.

Almost from the day St. Patrick set foot in Ireland churches, hermitages and monasteries began to spring up on every side. They are seen to the present day, preserved intact by the reverence of the people. On the fertile inland places, by the beautiful lakes of Erin, in the glens and on the mountain tops, on the most remote islands and rocks, these holy places of Ireland are seen; small in size, but perfect in shape, and lasting as the faith of their builders. Beside many of them stands the round tower, whose perfect lines and great height long proved the stumbling block of foreign writers, although any Irish speaker could have told them that it was simply a "bell house" in name. The Irish cross bearing in hard stone the story of the revelation, decorated with Gaelic ingenuity, still speaks eloquently after a thousand years. Treasures of art like the Book of Kells and the Book of Durrow, bear witness to the labor and patience which the Irish Catholics of the first Christian centuries lavished on the sacred books.

Sedulius, the first native Irish saint, was also a poet. Born in Ireland, he was destined to live in Roman territory and to become one of the great masters of the Latin tongue. The words in which the Catholic Church throughout the world salutes the Mother of God came first from the heart, and were first written by the hand of this Irish exile. It is more than a coincidence. Irish devotion to the Blessed Virgin does not require to be proved by theory; but has any other nation in the world a separate name for the Blessed Virgin Mary, distinct from other Mary's? Any ordinary Mary is *Maire* (pronounced *maurya*), but *Mairi* (pronounced *mawra*) is reserved for her. Often she is called *Maire mhór* (m. more), the great Mary; or *Maire mháthair* (m. maiber), Mary Mother. Looking for a term of praise for our own St. Brigid, the Gaelic writer could do her no greater honor when they gave her the name of "the Mary of the Gael."

Irishmen were glad to assume Mary as their patroness, and the Christian name now lives translated Miles, but really *Mhícheál* (maw-Prá), means the "client of Mary." Its Latin form is Marianus, and more than one Irish man bore that title. So Malone means client of St. John; Mulvihill, client of St. Michael, Mulreedy, client of St. Brigid. Another title was "servant of Mary," *gloib Mhuire* (gulla wirra), and the families then placed under her patronage are now named Gilvarry, Gilmor, and some are Gilhaurry. In Highland Scotland there are many non-Catholics of that Gaelic name, and the name alone will prove forever that they have fallen away from the faith of their fathers. In pain or grief, the Irish poor soon learned to call for succor on the name of Mary, and the familiar *wirra, wirra*, is but the vocative use, a *Mhuire, O Mary, Mary!* So also *wirra shrua*, is a *Mhuire, is truaigh, O Mary, hoo! sad!*

Foreigners have been struck by the beauty and poetry of our everyday salutations. Instead of the cold "good day," or "how do you do," or "hello," of modern civilization, the Irish speaking man, woman and child all say to friend or stranger, "God bless you," and the answer must be "God and Mary bless you." Sometimes St. Patrick and St. Columkille are brought in. To welcome a friend, we say, "God be thy life." When parting, one says: "A blessing with you;" the other "God prosper you." When you see a man working: "God bless the work!" Answer—"The same to yourself," or "And you, too." In time of trouble—"God save us," "The cross of Christ upon us," "God is strong," with the rejoinder, "and Mary." In thanks—"Glory to God," "Exaltation to God," "A thousand thanks to God."

WHEN THEY MEET A FRIEND

who, in the wild districts, where Irish is now spoken, is usually on a sick call, bearing the blessed sacrament, they say: "A thousand thanks and exaltation to the Son of God!" Of the dead—"The blessing of God on their souls!"

Even animals, in the Gaelic mind, are under spiritual influence. The red breast is called "Mary's little one," and a graceful legend explains the name. The crow of the common rooster, instead of being a pagan cock-a-doodle do, is a song of triumph, "*mac na h-Oighe Nían*" (*mac na h-og sluan*) the Son of the virgin is free. The Rosary is called *paidirín*, the little prayer.

The whole of the Gaelic literature is religious in tone. The part of it that is purely devotional is very large and very beautiful. Litanies, hymns, poems in which the whole Celtic soul is poured in prayer, spiritual works, lives of saints with all that legendary wealth and definiteness of detail in which the Irish mind revels. For twelve centuries the Irish speaking peasantry have handed down, generation to generation, beautiful religious hymns, which are repeated today by the hearts as they were in the times of the saints. There is a hymn for almost every possible circumstance. Thus the hymn said when raking the fire opens.

I spare this fire as Christ spares all,
May Mary and Brigid guard each wall,
And I pray to the host of angels bright
To watch ourselves and our home to-night.

And all this wealth of religious thought, coming from the most religious race of the world, is uncollected, untranslated, unknown.

The great bulk of the Irish literature comes to us from the Irish religious houses, and a large proportion is the work of the Irish religious. From St. Patrick, St. Columkille and St. Brigid, down to Geoffrey Keating and MacEale, the Irish religious has also been a thinker and a writer. The name of Donough Mor O'Daly, abbot of Boyle, is practically unknown to the world. His hymns and sacred

poems are not rivaled in the religious poetry of Christendom.

Around the good feast of Christmas cluster a great wealth of Irish literature and legend. Christmas is, of course, Christ's mass, and all we call the Christmas mass *Aitíonn na tíre*, the mass of the babe. "Lut! Christmas," or "Old Christmas," has its own legends and practices, and these too want some hand which will gather them up.

If you wish to appreciate the Celtic thought as found in the Irish literature, you must look at it from the religious standpoint. If you want to find an antidote for the cold, morbid, materialistic thought of the present day, go back to the pure spirited literature of the Gael. By helping to make it known you will benefit the world at large and bring honor to the Celtic race.

The Literary "Barnum."

M. Emile Zola, who has now been nick named "Zola Barnum" by no less a person than that erratic genius, the exiled Henri Rochefort, has returned to Paris, and took the earliest opportunity to be "interviewed," so as to remove some of the unfavorable impressions his unpatriotic sojourn in Italy created among his countrymen. I need not enter here upon the excuses he makes for his conduct. If I refer to him at all it is because he dwells at some length on his negotiations with the Vatican to obtain an audience with the Holy Father. He tells us that on his arrival in the Eternal City he went to the French Ambassador to the Holy See to urge him to sound Cardinal Rampolla on the subject, but the reply was unfavorable. His Eminence said the Pope had no personal feeling against the French novelist, but he could not ignore the fact that he had written a book placed on the Index, and that the French Bishops had sent a protest against him to his Holiness. On these accounts it was impossible to receive him. M. Zola then becomes flippant. He says he did not worry himself over the loss, that with patience, tact and judicious "tips" one could always get plenty of information, and he had been able to fulfill his investigation in the completest and most conscientious (sic) manner by adopting this course with the Vatican monsignori. "I know what time the Pope rises in the morning," he adds; "I know what time he goes to bed at night, how he is and how he conducts business. In a word, I have got hold of my Pope (je tiens mon Pape), and a year hence the public will be reading my book on 'Rome.' That is all I have to say." Unfortunately M. Zola has lost caste, and the world is beginning to get tired of this self-seeker. His presumption is already being punished. As for the value of this forthcoming book, seeing that the author has had closed against him all the most important sources of information, it is likely to be worth less historically than that mendacious effusion called "Lourdes." Perhaps M. Henri Rochefort may again be mentioned with advantage. Being a free-thinker, he is naturally to speak with "clerical" bias. A critic calls "Lourdes" an intolerable rhapsody, fabricated by the most tedious process, and declares that M. Emile Zola works so exclusively for his own glory that it is impossible for him to think of anything else.

The total value of the imports into Great Britain during the year 1894 was £208,505,718, and of the exports £216,194,239, being an increase in the value of imports of £3,817,540 and a decrease in value of exports of £1,300,626, as compared with those in 1893.

In the treatment of croup and whooping cough, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has a most marvelous effect. Thousands of lives are saved annually by the use of this medicine. It frees the obstructed air passages, allays inflammation, and controls the desire to cough.

Two Funerals in Paris.

Above all other cities in Paris one of strange contrasts. Two funerals have been the chief themes of conversation here for several days. They took place within twenty-four hours of each other. The first was that of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, and the second that of M. Auguste Burdeau, the late President of the Chamber of Deputies. One man had been famous throughout the world for thirty years, and had entered his 80th year when he died, the name of the other was scarcely known beyond the French frontier, and his age was 41. The funeral of M. de Lesseps was religious but austere and simple; it was marked, "third class" on the books of the Pompes Funèbres, no representative of the Government attended and there was a complete absence of military display, although with other insignia which accompanied the body to Pere Lachaise, was the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. On the other hand, M. Burdeau's funeral was a "civil" one—a denial of and a protest against religion, but it was attended with all the pomp and circumstance associated with public obsequies at the expense of the State. All the principal personages of the official world and several regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery followed the remains of the Free-thinker from the Palais Bourbon to the same cemetery where, the day before, the aged de Lesseps was buried. Both corps were dumb witnesses of the vanity of honours and success. M. de Lesseps, after being the idol of his countrymen and the admiration of the civilized world, died broken down in intellect, fortune and reputation, and M. Burdeau from being the son of a workman and himself an artisan in his youth had risen through all the trials of poverty to be President of the Chamber of Deputies—a position that Gambetta preferred to that of Prime Minister—with a once royal palace for his residence, and this at an age when politicians are generally considered young and inexperienced. The predictions of his friends set no bounds to the honours still awaiting him, but the romance of his career was suddenly changed to tragedy, and instead of leaving the Palais Bourbon for the Elysee he left it for Pere Lachaise.

John Fitzgerald Dead.

John Fitzgerald, ex president of the Irish National League of America, died at his home near Lincoln, Neb., shortly before 3 o'clock last Sunday morning. He was nearly 66 years old.

Mr. Fitzgerald, seven years ago, was rated as a three times millionaire. His incessant reverses recently have cut down his fortune materially. He was a man of liberal tendencies, and contributed large sums to the Irish cause.

He was born in Ireland, emigrated to America when a young man, then drifted to Plattsmouth, Neb., where he laid the foundation for a fortune as a railroad contractor. Later he removed to Lincoln, and has been a prominent figure in the city's development.

He was a steadfast supporter of Patrick Egan during the stormy period when that gentleman was president of the Irish National League, and succeeded him to the office. He was a devout Catholic.

Five months ago, but a day or two after he won his notable suit against the Missouri Pacific railway company, involving nearly half a million dollars, Mr. Fitzgerald was stricken with brain trouble and a complication of other diseases, from which he never fully rallied. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral was held Wednesday.

The best anodyne and expectorant for the cure of colds, coughs and all throat, lung, and bronchial troubles, is undoubtedly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the only specific for colds and coughs admitted on exhibition at the World's Fair.

CHRISTMAS.

St. Mary's Church, Marrie.

As we neared the great festival of Christmas it pleased our Very Rev. Pastor to obtain for us the privilege of the Devotion of the Forty Hours—forty hours in adoration of our dear Lord in the most Holy Sacrament of the Altar—forty hours wherein He bestowed on each and every one present most precious gifts and graces far exceeding any earthly prize. An altar beautifully decorated burned with numerous lights from early morn till evening. The devotion was opened Monday, 17th ult., by solemn High Mass, sung by Rev. Fr. Gilbra, assisted by Very Rev. Dean Egan, sub-deacon, and Rev. Fr. Gearin, deacon. On Tuesday evening an eloquent sermon on "The Blessed Eucharist" was delivered by Rev. Father Moyna. On Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock the closing solemn High Mass was sung by Very Rev. J. J. Egan, assisted by Rev. Father Duffy, deacon, and Rev. Father Moyna, sub-deacon. Early Masses were as largely attended as late Masses. What a beautiful spectacle to behold over eight hundred approaching the Holy Table! Must not the angels of heaven have raised their voices in singing hymns of praise and thanksgiving over the return of many a prodigal to his Father? Thus when peace reigned in the heart of every faithful soul Christmas drew near. Christmas morn the altar, artistically arranged with natural and artificial flowers, again burned with the splendors of light. The walls echoed the praise of the organ as it swelled the hymns of "The Holy Night," "The Shepherds," Lambillotto's "Pastorale," and the harmonious concert of Palmer's "Herald Angels," announcing the birth of the Saviour. Much credit is due to the little ones who raised their voices in the praises of the Babe of Bethlehem. Angel choirs alone could surpass the sweet thrills of joy, of triumph and of praise with which the little ones' choir filled the church on Christmas morn. The very heart and soul could not refrain from vieding to their earnest "Venite Adoramus." Various instruments reminded one of the exulting joy that filled the air when the Angel of the Lord announced to the shepherds, "This day is born to you a Saviour."

Solemn High Mass was celebrated at half past ten, after which Dean Egan wished his parishioners a very happy Christmas and eloquently dwelt on the great mystery of our redemption.

Mount St. Patrick.

Midnight Mass was celebrated here at Christmas. The parish being in the main a country one, naturally the blustering snowstorm which prevailed during the early part of the night hindered many from attending this service. Still the inclemency of the weather was not considered when it was question of returning thanks to a beautiful God, and as a consequence when the midnight hour arrived the number of devout souls that filled the seats of the neatly decorated church surpassed expectation.

The crib which stood inside the altar-railing on the epistle side with its numerous little red and blue lights, the altar with its brilliantly illumined wax tapers, which made visible the variegated bunches of flowers placed tastefully upon it; and in fine the waving wreaths of green balsam that hung in graceful folds from the ceiling, all tended to warn those present of the solemnity of the occasion.

When at last the acolytes appeared emerging from the sacristy the organ responded in joyous peals to the fingers of Miss Hartnett, and the angelic voices of the little school-girls sang out a hymn of glory to God. Indeed, throughout the whole mass the music and singing were, to say the least magnificently rendered. After the gospel, the pastor, Rev. Father McEachen,

ascended the pulpit and eloquently developed that usual Christmas text, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth, peace to men of good will." It was apparent by the silent attention of the entire congregation that the good priest made an impression upon them, for which, besides, the solemn hour of midnight seemed peculiarly adapted.

After mass the people drifted homeward, only to return again themselves, or allow others to return for ten o'clock mass which took place on Christmas Day. At this mass, the ceremonies of the previous night were repeated. The church was better filled but it wanted the hallowed grace which the sombre darkness of night had a few hours previously thrown over it.

In conclusion it may be truly said that the Christmas of 1894 was as well observed here in point of church devotions as it was on any similar occasion within the memory of the writer. The faith of our forefathers still finds a tabernacle in the hearts of our good people, and that such may continue to be the case should be the wish of every fervent Catholic.

Port Colborne and Welland.

The great feast of Christmas was celebrated here with becoming solemnity. The interior of the churches were most beautifully decorated for the occasion. The crib in both places illumined with variegated lights and the three altars in both churches most artistically decorated with natural flowers and emblazoned with numerous and varied colored lights was a sight beautiful and entrancing to behold.

At midnight High Mass was celebrated in Port Colborne by the pastor, Rev. Father McEntee, in the presence of a large congregation. The celebration of Low Mass took place at 7:30, High Mass in Welland at 10 a.m. and grand musical Vespers in the evening at Port Colborne.

The choir in Port Colborne, having had frequent rehearsals, rendered Leonard's Mass in B Flat for the first time in this church in excellent style. The Welland choir sang Acter's Mass most creditably.

Madam Rosa D'Erina and Professor Von Tom gave the congregation a most agreeable surprise by rendering several choice selections from the great masterpieces in a most artistic style at Midnight Mass, at High Mass at Welland and grand musical Vespers at Port Colborne.

St. Patrick's—one of the most beautiful of our rural temples—is seen at its best only when solemn festival service gives sound to the artist's illustrated song, and it was truly seen at its best during the celebration of this beautiful feast.

A word of well-deserved praise must be given to the esteemed pastor, Rev. Father McEntee, not only for his indefatigable efforts in rendering this celebration as magnificent as possible, but also for his affability to all and his zeal in the exercise of his priestly functions.

Separate School Board.

The first meeting of the Separate School Board for 1895 was held Tuesday evening. Vicar General McOann was re-elected Chairman and Father Rohleder Secretary-Treasurer. Archbishop Walsh was appointed Local Superintendent. The following appointments were also made:—Solicitor, J. J. Foy; Auditors, J. J. Mallon and Wm. Ray; Representative to the High School Board, J. W. Mallon; Representatives to the Free Library Board, W. T. J. Lee. The following Chairmen of Committees were appointed:—Rev. J. M. Cruise, Finance; Rev. J. L. Hand, School Management; James Ryan, Sites and buildings. Rev. Father Carbery, the only new member on the board, was introduced during the evening.

Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief; speedily cures. Never fails.

E. B. A.

The Emerald Beneficial Association was founded by the Rev. A. P. Finan, of Reading, Penn., in 1844, and eight years after was organized in the city of Hamilton, Ont. The object and design of the Association, as a beneficial and literary organization, is to promote the spread of the great fundamental principles of Faith, Hope and Charity, and brotherly love, and the advancement of its nature, science and virtuous practices amongst its members. The E.B.A. is a strictly Catholic Association, composed of Catholics



D. A. CAREY.

Grand President, E. B. A.

of all nationalities and races, between the ages of 17 and 50 years, male and female, regardless of social rank or intellectual capacity of applicants for membership. It provides free medical attendance and medicine for members who are sick, and a funeral benefit at death. It also provides an insurance payable in case of total disability or death. At the Annual Convention held in 1892 it was decided to withdraw from the International Grand Branch, and make the Association a Canadian organization; and in compliance with the Insurance Act of Ontario the Grand Branch was Registered in 1892, and incorporated in 1893, under the name and title of the Grand Branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association of Canada.

Officers of the Grand Branch.—The late respected and venerable Very Rev. Monsignor F. P. Rooney V.G. was for 15 years and up to the time of death Grand Chaplain. President, David A. Carey, Toronto, Vice President, T. F. Geuld, London; Secretary-Treasurer and Organizer, W. Lane, Toronto Junction; Guard, N. T. Curran, Hamilton.

A largely attended meeting of O'Connell Branch No. 2, was held and the following officers elected for 1895:

President, P. J. Crotty; Vice President, M. Madden; Recording Secretary, S. H. Mollard; Financial and Insurance Secretary, W. Donnelly; Treasurer, T. Doyle; Stewards, T. Maddigan and J. Costello; Marshal, J. Ray; Ass't Marshal, E. King; Inside Guard, M. Gaffney; Outside Guard, D. Albert.

ST. PAUL'S BRANCH, No. 8.

President, P. Hurley; Vice President, J. Neil; Rec. Sec'y, J. Cleary; Fin. and Ins. Sec'y, A. McDonald; Treasurer, P. Smith; Stewards, E. Hurley and A. McGulgan; Inside Guard, M. Burke; Outside Guard, W. Lawson; Librarian, W. J. Davie; Ass't Librarian, W. Lane, S. T.

St. Mary's Sanctuary.

At the regular monthly meeting of St. Mary's Sanctuary Boys, held on the 6th instant, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously passed:

Whereas Monsignor Rooney, late pastor of our parish, after a protracted sickness which he bore with fortitude and resignation, was called to his eternal reward on the 27th ultimo.

And whereas, in the daily intercourse with our late pastor—serving at his Masses, assisting him at Vespers, Benediction and the other duties peculiar to sanctuary boys

—we found him accessible, invariably kind and indulgent.

Be it therefore resolved, that we, St. Mary's Sanctuary Boys, lovingly reverse the memory of Monsignor Rooney; that we strive to exhibit in our lives the lessons he taught us, whether by word or example; that we at times recall a favorite sentence of our deceased Father—a sentence familiar to all of us: "Let us pray for ourselves in a special manner, that none of us here present may be ever called out of this world in the state of mortal sin, or visited with a sudden or unprovoked death; but that the hour of our death may be the hour of pardon and peace and reconciliation with Almighty God," that we respectfully tender our sympathy to His Grace the Archbishop for the loss of a dear friend and devoted priest; to Miss McShane who mourns the absence of a beloved uncle.

Knights of St. John.

Leo Commandery No. 2 intends holding a grand concert in the Pavilion, Horticultural Gardens Friday evening February 1st, the best talent has been engaged for the occasion among whom are: Mrs. Juliette D'Erville Smith, Miss F. Sullivan, Miss Marguerite Dunn, Mrs. L. Shea, W. E. Ruddle, Harmony Quartette, Maud Alexander and George Almonte, the great Irish comedian late of the Bottom of the Sea Co.

The Committee in charge of the Concert will spare no time or pains to make this one of the best concerts the public has witnessed for some time, and hope that they will have every Sir Knight in Toronto and their many friends at the Pavilion on the above date. The tickets are at a nominal price 25 and 50 cents. The following committee hope to see the Pavilion filled to its utmost on this occasion, M. J. Braw, Chairman; James J. Murphy, Secretary; J. Heffling, Assistant Secretary; M. Devane, Treasurer. Tickets can be procured from the above committee or members of Leo Commandery, No. 2, R.C.U. Knight of St. John.

The following officers have been elected for 1895:

President, M. J. Braw; 1st Vice President J. Latchford; 2nd Vice President, T. Letray; Recording and Correspondent Secretary, G. Kelz; Financial Secretary, J. Foy; Treasurer, E. Millward; Messenger, T. Powers; Sergeant at Arms, J. McGuinness; Delegates to Provincial Commandery, M. Devane and G. Kelz; Delegate to Supreme Convention, J. H. Kennedy supreme 1st Vice President; Trustee, M. Devane, A. Penneygion, J. Latchford, W. McCormack, W. Cadoret; Military officers elected, Captain J. Heffling, 1st Lieut.; P. Farley, 2nd Lieut.; J. H. Kennedy. After a vote of thanks to the retiring officers a presentation was made to W. Moylan of a handsome silver mounted pipe and tobacco pouch, on his severing his connection with Leo Commandery and who is going to Columbus Commandery to take the position of Fin. Sec., to which position he has held in Leo Commandery for the past two years, to whom Leo Commandery is much indebted, for the hard work and the grand success he accomplished. Sir Knight Moylan replied in very appropriate words.

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

A. O. H.

At the regular meeting of Division No. 3, A.O.H., held on January 3rd, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His all wise Providence to call to his eternal reward, Mrs. Madden, the beloved mother of our esteemed Brothers, Daniel and Matthew Madden, and,

Whereas, by her sad and sudden death, a husband has been deprived of a devoted wife, and a family of a loving mother, therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is with feelings of deep regret the members of this Division learned of the sad occurrence, and while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well are none the less sympathetic with the members of the afflicted family, and be it further

Resolved, that we, the members of Division No. 3, A.O.H., as Catholics and Hibernians, tender to our Brothers, Daniel and Matthew Madden, the members of their family and sorrowing relatives, our sincere sympathy in this their hour of affliction, and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy forwarded to the bereaved family, and published in THE CATHOLIC REGISTER and Catholic Record papers.

TIMOTHY HANSON,
HENRY KENNEDY,
GEORGE J. OWEN,

Committee on Resolutions.

MONEY SAVED and pain relieved by the leading household remedy DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL—a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, heal a sore, cut, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbago, rheumatism, neuralgia, excoriated nipples, or inflamed breast.

C. M. B. A.

Election of Officers.

The following have been elected officers of the local branches of the C.M.B.A. for 1893.

BRANCH 179, ST. ANSELME. President, Albany C. Bourque; 1st Vice President, Patrick D. LeBlanc; 2nd Vice President, Eustache D. Bourque; Recording Secretary, Solomon A. LeBlanc; Assistant Secretary, Hector LeBlanc; Financial Secretary, Timon F. LeBlanc; Treasurer, Alphonse LeBlanc; Marshal, Maurice E. LeBlanc; Guard, Edmund Legre; Trustees, Thomas C. LeBlanc, Pascal J. LeBlanc, Grigore A. LeBlanc, Jacques F. LeBlanc, Hector D. LeBlanc.

BRANCH 51, BARRIE. President, M. Shanacy; 1st Vice-Pres., James Moran; 2nd Vice Pres., William H. Crossland; Recording Sec'y, John R. Kerr; Financial Sec'y, T. F. O'Meara; Treasurer, John Coffey; Marshal, James McDonald; Guard, James Malloy.

BRANCH 2, ST. THOMAS. President, James Overend; 1st Vice Pres. John Bourke; 2nd Vice President, Charles Arlein; Recording Secretary, Patrick McManus; Financial Secretary, Daniel Barrett; Treasurer, John Butler; Marshal, John McCaffray; Guard, Dennis McNeary; Chancellor, Peter B. Heath. Retiring trustees W. P. Reynolds, and Daniel Barrett re-elected.

BRANCH 112, MERRICKVILLE. President, E. J. Kyle; 1st Vice President D. Driscoll; 2nd Vice President, F. O'Brien; Recording Secretary, D. J. O'Brien; Ass't Secretary, F. Dwyer; Financial Secretary, J. McCabe; Treasurer, P. McCabe; Marshal, E. Brislan; Guard, M. Kelly; Trustees B. McGill and R. White; Spiritual Adviser Rev. Father McCarthy.

BRANCH 70, MILDMAY. President, Albert Goetz; 1st Vice President, A. Hunsperger; 2nd Vice President, A. Misera; Ass't Recording Secretary Killian Weller; Assistant Secretary, J. F. Schuett; Financial Secretary, Geo. Herringer; Treasurer, F. X. Scheffer; Marshal, Thos. Godfrey; Guard, Frank Hoefling; Trustees A. Kramer, and H. Maier were elected this year and from last year are: A. Giesler, H. Hauch and H. Kiehan.

BRANCH 67, PEMBROKE. President, Edward Behan; 1st Vice President, Gleason Desjardins; 2nd Vice President Michael Gaffney; Financial Secretary; Michael Howe; Treasurer, James Davlin; Recording Secretary, Thos. P. Coghlan; Assistant Recording Secretary, J. J. Jewell; Marshal, Michael Melnitz; Guard, August Leuck; Trustees, A. Mehan Patrick Behan, and Stanislas Laurin, Jr.

BRANCH 74, MONTREAL. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Wm. O'Meara; Chancellor, Wm. Cullen; President Maurice Murphy; 1st Vice President James Noonan; 2nd Vice President John Kenny; Treasurer John Fenfold; Financial Secretary Michael Hagsarty; Recording Secretary, Richard Morris; Marshal, Martin Hanna; Guard, Michael Enright; Trustees, Chancellor J. Coffey, Jno. Kenny, Chancellor, Wm. Cullen Chancellor, Jas. Taylor, T. McConroy.

BRANCH 183, CARAQUET. Spiritual Advisor Rev. Theo. Allard; Chancellor, Theo. Blanchard, M.P.; President, Dr. T. X. Comeau; 1st Vice President, Fred. L. Legere; 2nd Vice President, A. A. Gionet; Treasurer, Jos. L. Blanchard; Recording Secretary, P. E. Paulin; Assistant Recording Secretary, Jos. F. Godin; Marshal, Seraphin Legere; Guard, Hypolite Foulers; Board of Trustees, Seraphin Legere, Hypolite Foulers, Hugh P. Landry, P. E. Paulin, Jos. F. Godin.

BRANCH 88, CORNWALL. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. George Corbett; Chancellor, John F. O'Neill; President, John Lally; 1st Vice President, Wm. J. Murphy; 2nd Vice President, P. Landriol; Recording Secretary, Patrick McCabe; Financial Secretary, John M. McDonald; Treasurer, Patrick Demany; Marshal, J. Caminus; Guard, Joseph Coghlin; Trustees, Chas. Larose, John Rivier, D. J. McDonald, Alfred Blair, Donald McCormack.

BRANCH NO. 39, NEUSTADT. President, Wm. John O'Riley; 1st Vice President, Seraphine Heninger; 2nd Vice Pres., Basile Oberly; Treas., Valentine Kirchner; Fin. Sec'y, Markus Karl; Rec. Sec'y, J. J. Welnert; Ass't Rec. Sec'y, Chas. E. Sullivan; Marshal, B. Ellinghausen; Guard, Adam Stroeder; Trustees, Welnert, Kirchner.

BRANCH NO. 188, CARLETON PLACE. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Father O'Rourke; President, John Fitzgerald; 1st Vice Pres., John R. Galvin; 2nd Vice President, John Fisher; Rec. Sec'y, D. A. Hallinan; Ass't Rec. Sec'y, Allan McDonald; Fin. Sec'y, James Traynor; Treasurer, Stephen Mullett; Marshal, John Clarke; Guard, James Wood; Trustees, James Cleary, Oliver Paquette, Thomas Carter, Earnest Therrion, Angus McPhee.

BRANCH NO. 177, NEWCASTLE. Rev. P. W. Dixon, Spiritual Advisor; J. Morrissey, Chancellor; W. P. Hariman,

Pres.; J. D. Creghan, 1st Vice Pres.; D. P. Doyle, 2nd Vice Pres.; H. P. Sheagreen, Rec. Sec'y; P. J. McEvoy, Treasurer; P. J. Dowell, Ass't Rec. Sec'y; Jas. F. Jones, Fin. Sec'y; P. F. McEachran, Marshal; P. McCourt, Guard; J. Morrissey, J. F. Nullivan, M. Carroll, Trustees.

VALDROU BRANCH. President, Rev. L. P. Descarries; 1st Vice Pres., Damas Prevost; 2nd Vice Pres., Laurent Racoon; Treas., L. V. Beaudry; Rec. Sec'y, Achille Costolero; Ass't Rec. Sec'y, C. Vesina; Fin. Sec'y, J. J. Pelletier; Marshal, A. Prevost; Guard, O. Bombardier; Trustees, A. Costolero, J. Dupaul, H. Pelletier, D. Prevost, E. Beaugrand.

BRANCH 132, HALIFAX, N.S. President, Joseph A. Chisholm; Vice President, William J. Butler; Assistant Vice President, D. B. O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Norbert Metz'n; Assistant Secretary, W. J. Dudley; Financial Secretary, D. T. Lynagh; Treasurer, W. J. Phelan.

ST. ROCH BRANCH. A. Lamothe, President; A. E. Vary, Treasurer; Joseph Charpentier, Recording Secretary; Joseph Brodeur, Assistant Recording Secretary; V. Ladebausha, Financial Secretary; P. Lariviere, Marshal; T. Dan cereau, Sentinel; Trustees, Joseph Charpentier, A. Labossiere, P. Lariviere, V. Ladebausha, V. Lariviere.

BRANCH NO. 21, ST. CLEMENT. J. L. Krosach, President; J. Boegel, 1st Vice Pres., G. S. Meyer, 2nd Vice Pres., J. F. Stumpf, Rec. Sec'y; Peter Bergos, Ass't Rec. Sec'y; John S. Weber, Fin. Sec'y; J. S. Meyer, Treas.; John K. Meyer, Marshal; Peter B. Gregorich, Guard; Trustees, for two years, Rev. J. J. Gehl, J. Boegel.

BRANCH NO. 104, WATERLOO. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Father Spetz; President, Frank Walz; 1st Vice President, Steven Ellorson; 2nd Vice Pres., Henry Becker; Rec. Sec'y, John Bierschbach; Ass't Rec. Sec'y, Henry Detrich; Fin. Sec'y, Thomas Nihil; Ass't Fin. Sec'y, Adam Soyler; Treasurer, John Ginter; Marshal, Joseph Bergos; Guard, Charles Segle; Trustees, John Keator, Ed. Dalmon, Joseph Eminlinger, Lomes Blinniger, George Herringer.

BRANCH NO. 157, FLETCHER. Spiritual Advisor, Father McCabe; Chancellor, Michael Gleeson; President, Peter G. Murphy; 1st Vice President, Wm. Kelly; 2nd Vice Pres., Daunta Griffin; Rec. Sec'y, Robert J. Sainsbury; Ass't Rec. Sec'y, Francis Phelan; Fin. Sec'y, John Finn; Treasurer, Phillip Murphy; Marshal, Patrick Kelly; Guard, William Finn; Trustees, two years, Matthew Dillon, Patrick Kelly; one year, Robert Sainsbury, Michael Gleeson-Phillip Murphy.

BRANCH NO. 69, DEKEMERTON. President, Geo. N. Schmidt; 1st Vice Pres., John Lobsinger; 2nd Vice Pres., Phil. Young; Rec. Sec'y, Geo. Lobsinger; Ass't Rec. Sec'y, Philipp Diemert; Treas., Joseph Schwartz; Marshal, Joseph Hoefler; Guard, Ignatz Hensperger; Fin. Sec'y, Rev. Ellenbrun; Spiritual Advisor, Rev. Father Jos. Wey; Trustees, John Weber, George Lobsinger, Philipp Young, B. Walter, George A. Lobsinger.

BRANCH NO. 114, NIAGARA ON THE LAKE. Spiritual Advisor, J. J. Lynch; Chancellor, W. G. Walsh; President, Edward Patterson; 1st Vice President, Henry M. Sheppard; 2nd Vice President, John C. Healy; Treasurer, John Sando; Rec. and Cor. Sec., Jos. J. Healy; Ass't Rec. and Cor. Sec'y, Francis Walsh; Fin. Sec'y, John McGinn; Marshal, James Holohan; Guard, William Fellows.

BRANCH 160, HALIFAX. President, P. J. McManus; 1st Vice President, Jas. Carr; 2nd Vice President, Jas. P. McGill; Recording Secretary, V. G. Sullivan re-elected; Assistant Recording Secretary, Wm. P. Beckly; Financial Secretary, W. Rooney, re-elected; Treasurer, P. Connolly, re-elected; Marshal, Thomas Healy; Guard, John K. Lynch; Trustees, W. Shine, J. P. McGill, J. J. O'Donnell, W. Flavin.

BRANCH 144, TORONTO. President, T. J. Lee; 1st Vice President, M. J. Crottie; 2nd Vice President, I. A. Klein; Recording Secretary, Jno. B. Lee; Assistant Recording Secretary, R. A. Ryan; Financial Secretary, G. Balgent; Treasurer, Jno. Doucett; Marshal, Dennis Regan; Guard, Wm. Curry; Trustees, Rev. Jas. Walsh, Jas. A. Gorman and H. A. Gray.

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BRANCH NO. 111, TORONTO. The following was moved, seconded and carried unanimously by Branch 111, Toronto: Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to her eternal reward the beloved mother of our esteemed Brother, Jas. Madden. Resolved that we extend our deepest sympathy to Brother Madden in his affliction of a loving and kind mother, and we pray that Divine Providence through the intercession of His holy mother, may give him strength to bear his sad loss with Christian resignation, and that a copy of this resolution be given to Brother Madden and also published in CATHOLIC REGISTER.

At the meeting held in hall of Branch 111, Toronto, the following resolution was unanimously passed: Moved by Brother W. J. Boland, seconded by V. P. Fayle, resolved that the members of this Branch extend to Brothers Thomas and Daniel McQuillen their sincere sympathy for the loss which they have sustained in the recent death of their mother. Resolved that this resolution be recorded on the minutes and forwarded to THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. J. J. BOLAND, Rec. Sec.

BRANCH NO. 120, CALGARY. J. R. Costigan, Chancellor; E. H. Rouleau, M.D., President; W. Carroll, 1st Vice President; J. R. Miquelan, 2nd Vice President; J. W. Costello, Recording Secretary; Joseph Harkley, Assistant Recording Secretary; E. Richard, Financial Secretary; A. P. Godin, Treasurer; James Murphy, Marshal; A. Morrison, Guard. Trustees, J. R. Miquelan, Wm. Carroll, 1 year, Jas. Murphy, A. Morrison, W. Maloney.

BRANCH 172, COLLINGWOOD ONT. Chancellor, C. Wickler Jr., President, W. P. Dyrnes, 1st Vice President, D. J. Hanley, 2nd Vice President, Jas. Culhane, Recording Secretary, W. J. Slean; Assistant Recording Secretary, John J. Noble; Financial Secretary, C. Wickler; Treasurer, Jas. Guilfoyle; Marshal, Dano Byrnes; Trustees, Chas. Noble, John J. Long, Jas. Guilfoyle, P. I. Stone, Jas. Culhane.

House of Providence.

The Sisters of St. Joseph in charge of the House of Providence acknowledge the following Christmas gifts: Very Rev. J. J. McCann, 2 turkeys; Lady Smith, 1 sheep and 1 turkey; Messrs. Roy, 3 gallons of wine; Misses Smith, 1 case of oranges. Mr. William Ryan, 2 lambs, 6 turkeys, 6 geese and 1 barrel of apples. Mr. J. J. Ryan, vegetables; Messrs. Cochrane & Co., 1 barrel of ale; Friend, \$25; Mr. James Walsh, \$20. Messrs. Corcoran and Lee, \$5; Friend, \$5, Mr. Chas. Cluthe, \$5. Mr. Alex. MacDonell, \$5, Miss Coffey, 6 chickens. Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co., 2 barrels of biscuits. Messrs. Eby, Blain & Co., 1 box Ta ka Rake. Mrs. Kenny, jam, jelly and preserves. Messrs. Sloan & Crowther, 1 box of raisins; Major Gray, 1 turkey; Mr. John Lydon, 2 turkeys; Mr. A. McFarren, 2 bags of meal; Messrs. R. & T. Watson, candles. Messrs. W. W. Park & Co., candies; Mr. E. O'Keefe, 1 quarter of beef; Mr. James E. Mulrick, 1 quarter of beef; Mrs. Richards, 1 turkey; Mr. N. K. Wampole, medicine; Mr. Alex. Thomson, 1 bag of flour; Mr. J. C. Smyth, 2 bags of flour and 1 bag of barley; Mrs. O'Dea, 1 bag of flour; Mrs. Wright, tea and lemons; Messrs. J. D. King & Co., boots; Messrs. H. C. Blachford, boots; Miss Doyle, 6 turkeys; Mrs. Doyle, cake; Mrs. Holderness, cake. Miss Hahasey, cake; Mr. G. Havell, \$5; Mr. Brown, natural flowers; Mrs. Kelly, clothing; Misses McIntyre, clothing; Messrs. Prime & Rankin, dry goods; Mrs. Doyle, oranges, and Mrs. Ryan, oranges.

I. C. B. A.

The following resolution was passed at the last regular meeting of St. Patrick's Branch of the I.C.B.A., No. 4 of Canada: Whereas, we, the members of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Association having heard with regret of the death of the beloved mother of our esteemed President and Brother, John Dobson. Be it resolved that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother John Dobson, his father and his sisters and brothers in their sad affliction with which it has pleased the Almighty God to visit them and pray that He will give them grace to bow with humble submission to His holy will.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother John Dobson, and spread on the minutes of the minutes book and forwarded to the Catholic Record and CATHOLIC REGISTER for publication. JOHN W. SMITH, WM. P. McBRIDE, JOHN RANKIN, Committee on Resolutions.

At the regular meeting of "Our Lady of Good Counsel," Branch No. 10 Irish Catholic Benevolent Association held Dec. 18th, the following were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss Brown by Acc.; 1st Vice President, Miss Dissette; 2nd Vice President, Miss A. O'Brien; Mistress of Ceremonies, Miss Kelly; Recording Secretary, Miss S. Kelly by Acc.; Financial Recording Secretary J. O'Leary by Acc.; Assistant Financial Secretary, Miss O'Brien; Treasurer, Mrs. J. J. O'Brien; Guard, Miss M. Donovan.

Almonte.

At the last regular meeting of the Father Matthew Temperance Association of Almonte the following were elected as officers for the ensuing term: Spiritual Director, Very Rev. Canon Foley; President, John O'Reilly; 1st Vice President G. W. Smith; 2nd Vice President, J. R. Johnson; Secretary, Jas. O'Connor; Ass't Secretary, F. Burko; Treasurer, P. Daly; Committee of Management, C. Cox, J. Sullivan, M. Hogan, Ed. Letang, E. J. Daly, P. Frawley, F. Johnson, T. Maloney and Wm. McAuliffe. A duel with pistols was fought near Gecstamunde between Lieutenant Burke and Captain Mittler, both officers in the German Navy. The latter was killed at the first fire.

H. Blake on the Irish Prospect.

The following extract from a recent speech by Mr. Blake commends itself as a clear definition of the issue at stake and the forces operating for and against the attainment of Home Rule.

"Now what of the result of the great election? The forces opposed to us are mighty: the forces of aristocracy, not merely the House of Lords, but of almost the whole of the aristocracy of the established church; of liquor; of the plutocracy of class feeling; of bigotry, intolerance, ascendancy, of prejudice and ignorance; of fear and hate; and the great force of Conservatism. These are the forces which are in array against us; and worse than these, there is a force which need not have been arrayed against us—the weakening caused by some dissension in our own ranks. But these forces, mighty though they appear to be, imposing though they seem, easily organized though they seem to be, are, after all, decaying forces.

What are the forces in our favor? The difficulty is in their organization. They are much harder to organize than those of our opponents. But once organized, ours are far mightier than theirs. And instead of decaying, our forces are ever growing and increasing. They are the justice of the case, the expanding spirit of freedom, the public opinion of the world, the recognition of their common interests by the masses, the growing sympathy and good feeling, the proved necessity to both countries, the proved convenience to both countries of our plan, the unanimity of our people in its approval, the conviction that the safety and the interests of the State demand it, the forces of hope, reform and reconciliation—these are forces which, once organized, are superior to those arrayed against us, and which will insure the ultimate, and I believe also the speedy triumph of our cause. (Applause).

What is needed to that success? Hard campaign work, a proper propaganda in those quarters in which further enlightenment is wanted, such a propaganda as existed between the year 1888 and 1890, when enormous good was done in Great Britain in converting and enlightening and informing the masses, the suppression sometimes of emotions of impatience which may burn all the stronger, but which the interests of the cause may require us to keep sternly under restraint, the steady fixing of our eyes on the great goal of our aspirations, and the avoidance of all side issues which may distract us from our march. And, above all, unity in our ranks. Not merely nominal unity, though this is much, but if it may be a real and cordial unity, that we should make the best, and not the worst, of each man who is striving according to his own lights for the good of Ireland (applause). That we should not magnify supposed errors or differences of our co-workers or seek any causes of offence; that we should try to make a correction where necessary, with the least damage to the cause, that we should treat each man's reputation as a national asset, to be made much of, and not to be destroyed. These have been and are and I suppose will be minor differences of opinion; but they are as few and small. I declare to you, and I have some means of knowledge, that I have not been able to see on the great and important fundamental questions upon which we have had to decide since I joined the party, any substantial difference or cause of difference in the ranks of the Irish Nationalist Party. (Applause). Such differences as have occurred have been on minor and generally on incidental questions, not fundamental, some of them, to my mind, fruitless and altogether inadequate to the stir and bother that has been made about them.

You complain a good deal of these differences. But you are Irish-American.

You are citizens of New York. I don't know much about New York politics, but since I came to town I have been told that everything is not quite harmonious in some of the political parties even here (Laughter). But I recognize, though I say that much in deprecation of too harsh judgments, yet I fully recognize with you, that our peculiar position, the position of a comparatively small and feeble country, whose national party is engaged in a constitutional struggle in which, after all, it numbers only 80 out of 670 members of Parliament, does demand a greater degree of unity, a greater sacrifice of individual opinions and preferences, a greater devotion, a greater spirit of union, than is rationally to be demanded of ordinary political parties, working in a self-governing community like this. (Applause). I agree with that view; I sympathize with it. I, myself, am under an Irish pledge. I signed no pledge. But I understood myself to be honorably bound by it, and I have acted under it. I would not have taken it in my own country. I took it under the conviction that the Irish cause demanded the large degree of sacrifice of private opinion which that pledge exacted, and by it, in spirit as well as in letter, I intend to abide." (Applause).

A Famous Picture.

The Sunday within the Octavo of the Immaculate Conception was marked at the English Passionist Church, Paris, by the solemnity of placing the encaustic picture of Our Blessed Lady, termed the "Hodegedria," and generally ascribed to St. Luke, in the Lady Chapel. This remarkable relic of Christian art, lately acquired by the fathers, is of undoubted antiquity and not a mere modern copy of the Madonna at St. Mary Major's, Rome, as was first suggested. When some time ago it was exposed in London, great interest was excited, and eventually the picture was shown to the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The inscriptions around the head are in Chaldaic, and set forth that it was executed by Luke, the evangelist, whilst those behind declare that it was owned by Helena, the Holy mother of the Emperor Constantine, and others.

Mgr. Yousef, Patriarch of Jerusalem and Antioch, carefully examined the picture and the Chaldaic inscriptions during his recent stay in Paris. After High Mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father Alphonsus O'Neill, a procession was formed, in which the picture was carried round the church in the presence of a fashionable congregation. After Vespers in the afternoon, the Very Rev. Father Gregory O'Callaghan, Provincial of Anglo-Hibernian Province of the Order, preached an effective sermon, in which he described the various transfers and hairbreadth escapes of the sacred image during successive centuries.

A WONDERFUL CURE.—Mr. David Smith, Cos Hill, Ont., writes: "For the benefit of others I wish to say a few words about Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. About a year ago I took a very severe cough, had a virulent sore on my lips, was bad with dyspepsia, constipation and general debility. I tried almost every conceivable remedy, outwardly and inwardly, to cure the sore but all to no purpose. I had often thought of trying Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, so I got a bottle and when I had used about one half the sore showed evident signs of healing. By the time that bottle was done it had about disappeared and my general health was improving fast. I was always of a very bilious habit and had used quinine and lemon juice with very little effect. But since using 3 bottles of the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY the biliousness is entirely gone and my general health is excellent. I am 60 years old. Parties using it should continue it for some time after they think they are cured. It is by far the best health restorer I know."

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LETTERS FROM BERMUDA.

Letter XXII.

HAMILTON, March, 18—

DEAR — As you have read so many arguments in favour of Home Rule we will look into the claims of those who object to it, and who call themselves "Ulster Unionists"—those who, with stupid effrontery, presume to dictate to the whole country, stultifying themselves by becoming tools of the "Lords."

Ulsterites claim that "their" province is distinguished for education, for sexual purity, for prosperity and wealth. That not one of these statements is well founded is proved, with the help of official statistics, by Mr. J. G. Colclough, in the Contemporary Review. As regards the housing of her people, Mr. Colclough shows that Ulster is behind Leinster, and only on a par with Munster with respect to the percentage of first class houses; behind both Leinster and Munster as to second class; while she has a larger proportion of third class dwellings than the two provinces just named. She is ahead of the other provinces in only the small percentage of the lowest or fourth-class tenements. If all the Irish counties are set down in the order of their first-class house accommodations, it will be found that six counties outside of Ulster head the list. Upon the whole, it is indisputable that the people of Ulster are less comfortably housed than those of Leinster and Munster.

With a view to ascertain the distribution of agricultural wealth, Mr. Colclough examines the official statistics on which the rates or local taxes are based, and demonstrates that, while the ratable value of Leinster is \$21.70 per head of population, and that of Munster is \$14.87, the ratable value of Ulster is only \$13.84. If the provinces are disregarded, and the thirty-two counties of Ireland are arranged in the order of their rating per head of population, Meath will be observed to head the list, while Down, the first Ulster county, comes in only the thirteenth place. The valuation of the city of Dublin is a dollar more per head of the population than is that of Belfast. But surely it will be said Ulster must be superior to the other provinces in respect of the incomes derived from trade. This, also, is a misconception of the facts. If we consider the amount of income returned from trade, per head of population, we find it to be in Leinster \$53.44; in Munster \$81.62, while in Ulster it is only \$80.58. Thus, as regards incomes from trade, as well as agricultural wealth, the utmost that can be said for Ulster is that it is more prosperous than Connaught. Let us glance now at the diffusion of education. The official returns show that the proportion of inhabitants who can read and write is in Leinster 74.6; in Munster 71.7; while in Ulster is 70.7.

These gentlemen and their friends in the north-east corner of Ulster form, Mr. Chamberlain tells us, the educated and intelligent portion of the people of Ireland. The population of Belfast is 42,000 less than that of Dublin, but it shows 700 more "illiterates," strangely. The population of Derry is more than a third less than Limerick. It has nearly twice as many "illiterates." The "loyal minority," we are told, are a people par excellence, a people of "quiet and orderly lives." The ratio of illegitimate births in 1885 in Ulster was 4.8 per cent., in Leinster it was only 2.8 per cent., in Munster 2.2 per cent., and in Connaught 0.9 per cent. A further analysis reveals that the blackest county in Ireland is that in which Mr. Chamberlain made his tour, Antrim, 5.8 per cent., then comes Armagh, 5.0 per cent., Londonderry, 4.8 per cent., Down, 4.5 per cent., Tyrone, 4.0 per cent.—the five counties in which the Orange

members find their seats. These figures do not prove that the Orangemen are morally a "superior" people. "The proportion of illegitimate children," wrote Sir John Forbes, "coincides almost exactly with the relative proportion of the two religions in each province of Ireland, being large where the Protestant element is large, and small where it is small."

It seems, then, that as a matter of incontrovertible figures, Ulster is neither richer, better educated, nor more moral than the rest of Ireland.

As to the further assertion that Ulster is Protestant and Unionist, a few words will suffice. Of her total population 46 per cent. are Catholics, and in five out of the nine counties Catholics are in the majority.

HERE ARE MORE STATISTICS.

Ulster is generally represented as the wealthiest, the most educated and the province having the most manufactures in Ireland. On account of these supposed facts she is supposed to have a right to be heard before any other part of Ireland. But let us take ourselves to the dry figures of official returns and see if they bear out this supposition. And first Ulster is not the wealthiest province, though it has the largest population. This is proved by returns concerning the income tax assessment, and also by returns giving the valuation of rateable property in every county and borough constituency, province by province. Both of these returns give Leinster the first place, Munster the second and Ulster the third. Do you want to see how Ulster stands concerning her manufactures? You will find in these returns that the profits arising from all kinds of business, not agricultural, place Leinster first, Ulster second, even when the government establishments in Dublin are deducted being exceptional to that province. Then take a few other statistics. If we inquire which province has the largest number of holdings paying under £6 rental it is Ulster—207,838; Connaught, 128,214; Munster, 105,427, and Leinster, 97,000 Ulster has more than Leinster and Munster put together. Which province has most of the lowest class of dwellings rated at £1 and under? Again it is Ulster—Ulster, 152,499; Connaught, 105,008; Munster, 92,082, and Leinster, 85,040; thereby allotting to Ulster one-third of the worst houses in Ireland. And which has most of the best class of houses rated at over £12? Ulster is completely distanced by Leinster—Leinster, 18,745; Ulster, 11,950; Munster, 5,698, and Connaught, 2,462. Is Ulster the most educated province? Again it is "no" according to the 1881 census—Leinster, 58.5 per cent. illiterates; Ulster, 53.4; Munster, 53.2, and Connaught, 41.5. The claim of Ulster to be so far ahead of the other provinces falls to the ground. It can easily be proved that from advantages of geographical position the whole of the east of Ireland is in advance of the west. But how would it be possible for an Irish Parliament, with the figures I have given you, to persecute Ulster by imposing taxes on her which would not affect other parts of Ireland as much or more? We must remember, too, that Ulster would not claim a separate voice even on the plea that she was predominantly Protestant—what is termed Loyalist. That can only be said of the northeast corner of Ulster, including three counties or rather more. In the rest of three quarters of Ulster the Roman Catholics are two to one.

A large number of the popular heroes have all been Protestant, such as Swift, Grattan, Flood, Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmet, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, John Mitchel, Smith O'Brien, Butt, Parnell and a score of others. Has the municipal vote in Roman Catholic towns shown a tendency to keep Protestants out of office? Again

the record says "No." In Catholic Cork you will find often Protestant mayors and Protestant sheriffs elected. Not long ago out of the £2,440 emoluments paid to public officials in Cork £1,810 went to Protestants. Apply the same test to Dublin and you will find that £4,000 goes to Protestant officials out of the total of £4,400 salaries paid to chief officers. There have been fifteen Protestant mayors in Dublin since 1850, twelve in Waterford since 1845, thirteen in Limerick since 1841. The facts which I have quoted may be dry and stale, but they need repeating for the benefit of the lying P.P.A. bigots.

Now with regard to that corner of Ireland in which Belfast is situated here are statistics of quite an opposite kind which prove that there

NO CATHOLIC NEED FLY.

A return of the officers employed by the Belfast Corporation, together with their salaries and religious denominations, has been supplied at the instance of the Royal Commission now sitting in Belfast, and is intended to supply specific and authoritative information upon the matter which has only been vaguely ascertained during the riots enquiry. It is an astounding document, astounding in its revelation of the bigoted, intolerant exclusiveness which is practiced by the exclusively Protestant corporation of the town. Could a similar story be told of Dublin or any other Catholic city or town in Ireland we should be thoroughly ashamed of it. The return is divided into twelve municipal departments or sections. In ten of those there is not a single Catholic employed. The two departments into which the proscribed faith has been permitted to enter are the Surveyor's and the Markets'. In the Surveyor's office there are twenty two officials, of whom four are Catholics; in the Markets' Department there is one Catholic. The salaries in the Surveyor's Office range from £600 to £44. One of the Catholics has £130, another £62, while the third and fourth are in receipt of the smallest remuneration. In the Markets' Department there are three officials; the first has a salary of £250, the second £175, and the third £117. It is the £117 man who is the solitary Catholic. In the Accountant's Office the salaries range from £450 to £50. No Catholic. In the Cashier's Office, where there are two officials, one having £110 a year and the other £70, and in the ranks of the rate collectors, who are paid a commission on receipts, there is no Catholic. On the Sanitary staff the salaries range from £300 to £52. No Catholic. In the Gas Works the salaries range from £800 to £75. No Catholic. In the Gas Offices, an extensive concern employing twenty four men, the salaries range from £600 to £70. Still no Catholic. And the same story is told of Car Inspectors', the Street Inspectors', and the Cemetery and Park Department."

There are frenzied bigots among our so called religious people who tell us that if Ireland becomes free and republican the minority being Protestant will have their religious privileges extinguished and their lives sacrificed. This is the latest and the most villanous pretext ever put forth by the enemies of Home Rule—that Home Rule means Rome Rule, Adieu. PLAC DIA.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe has started for Friedrichshagen to visit Prince Bismarck.

It is reported from Egypt that the Dervishes have defeated the Italian troops near Kassala.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

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

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ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

To Creditors of John Noonan, late of the City of Toronto, laborer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to to R. S. O. c. p. 110 that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named John Noonan who died on or about the 7th day of November 1894 are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to the undersigned administrators or their solicitors a statement in writing containing their names, addresses, and full particulars of their claims with vouchers if any, duly verified by statutory declaration on or before the 1st day of February 1895, after which date the said administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and they will not be liable for any claim of which they shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Toronto this 20th day of December, A.D., 1894.

The Trusts Corporation of Ontario, Administrators, of the Estate of John Noonan, deceased. By

ANGLIN & NALLON, South-West corner of Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto, their solicitors herein.

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THURSDAY JANUARY 10, 1893.

Calendar for the Week.

Jan. 11—St. Hyacinth.
12—St. Titiana.
13—St. Veronica.
14—St. Hilary.
15—St. Paul, Hermit.
16—St. Marcellus.
17—St. Anthony, Abbot.

Bluster.

The news that the Privy Council had reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Manitoba schools case was received by some of the friends of the Manitoba Government with something like defiance. From their statements it would appear that any ordinance of the Federal Parliament would be resisted to the end.

Of course it is too soon yet for Catholics to be thankful that the Privy Council has done justice by the Catholics of Manitoba. Yet there is ground for hope that this second reference to the highest court will in some measure rectify the injustice under which the Manitoba minority have labored for four years. If such prove to be the case we shall, no doubt, be under yet one more obligation to Mr. Blake who is spoken of by W. F. McLean, M. P., in this month's Canadian Magazine as "the Canadian public man who has displayed, away and above all others, the greatest intellectual force."

The defiance breathed forth by the Attorney General of Manitoba has an ill savor. It is as much as to admit that the government have trampled upon the claims of the Catholics, and are not to be dissuaded because these claims are adjudged to be rights. There is in the utterance of the Attorney General a confidence that the Protestant majority of Manitoba will selfishly back the government in resisting any interference. What does this mean? Those who arranged the terms whereby Manitoba came into Confederation were particular to provide for just such a contingency as has arisen. Sir John Macdonald was the head of the government, and Sir John Macdonald said, according to Mr. Joseph Pope, that he thought separate schools had been secured to the minority. Sir George Cartier, who represented Quebec thought and intended the same thing. It was pointed out at the time that the wording of the statute might be made more explicit, but this advice was disregarded. The Dominion Government knew they were entering into an agreement. This security of the rights of the minority, whether that minority might be Catholic or Protestant, was one of the factors of the agreement. Whatever word of that construction lawyers may be able to torture out of the statute, this is the historical con-

struction by which Justices Fourmier and King abide as the only true construction.

Then, recognizing the rights of the minority, the Manitoba act provides for a method of rectifying any illegal infringement of those rights. Remedial legislation by the Federal parliament is the safeguard.

Now, forsooth, because there seems some likelihood that the right of the Catholics to this legislation will be established, Mr. Sifton and Mr. Martin at once begin their fighting talk. The Episcopalians and Presbyterians, upon whom the Manitoba Government seem to rely—as why should they not, in view of events?—will no doubt relish the compliment paid them.

Catholics will be apt to smile when reading Mr. Joseph Martin's lament that everything is not settled. But they must reflect with something like sadness, that the remark made by Sir John Thompson in one of his last speeches that the plighted faith of the Colonies has never yet been broken, falls far short of the truth here at home. Catholics are not less anxious for the upbuilding of the nation than any other citizens whatsoever. But when a solemn covenant is broken as in this case, and even the courts are defied in advance, there is cause for complaint not unlike that of those Romans who, having left the city and withdrawn to the Sacred Mount, said as they went "that it was now a great while since the rich had driven them from their habitations; that Italy would anywhere supply them with air and water and a place of burial; and that Rome, if they stayed in it, would afford them no other privilege, unless it were such, to bleed and die in fighting for their wealthy oppressors."

The Separate School Board.

The financial report presented at the last meeting of the Board shows that the members of the Board and the friends of the schools throughout the city have been energetic in securing to Catholic education all the moneys to which they are entitled. The sum received from municipal taxes amounts to \$86,719.00, which is four thousand dollars in excess of the amount received in any previous year. The Government grant is \$2,555 50. During the year there were issued debentures at five per cent. to the extent of \$23,000, upon which \$24,832 70 were realized.

The principal item of expense consists in the payments of \$10,507.80 for teaching. The Christian Brothers received 7,211 54 for 24 teachers, an average of \$300 the Sisters of St. Joseph 8,733.34 for 45 teachers, an average of about \$195, and the Ladies of Loretto 2,408.82, for 18 teachers, an average of \$170. Other disbursements include \$5,800 in discharge of mortgages, \$5,774.74 for interest, \$8,762 for an addition to St. Francis School, \$2,300 for caretaking and \$2,500 for fuel.

A very large proportion of the expenditure was made in keeping the schools in good repair and in the provision of supplies. An item of \$403 for prizes also appears \$1,575.98 was the sum added to the debenture sinking fund. \$16,246.80 stands as a

special account at the Board's credit. The only important addition in the way of school accommodation made during the year was the new wing of St. Francis school. Two more schools are however, now in contemplation.

As the Year Opens.

Leo XIII. having on the last days of 1894 addressed himself to the re-organization of the Churches of the East, turns in the opening days of the New Year to the Church in the West. Already advance information has come concerning the long expected encyclical to the United States. We are told that the Holy Father still emphasizes the adaptability of the church to all forms of civil government. Considering the Pope's great age, it is not to be expected that very many years will be allowed him to complete the project he so cherishes, but as year succeeds to year his fame grows before all men as a wise and liberal statesman, a holy and zealous churchman, and a Pontiff whose name will stand in the ages to come, high up with those other great successors of St. Peter who bore the names of Gregory and Leo and Pius.

From what is to be learned the temporal condition of His Holiness does not appear to have much improved, although the year has furnished one or two striking indications that such improvement will be not long delayed. Italian politics seem to be beyond internal control. Foreign policy is everything. The necessity of maintaining her position in the Triple Alliance is the paramount consideration. That this produces poverty and misery and in consequence plottings and sedition is not to be wondered at. The system of militarism which has possession of Europe, forces the Italian people into an attitude of heroic self-abnegation, a condition of self sacrifice which becomes all the more pathetic when it is accompanied by venality and corruption in high places. The scandals of Banca Romana have tarnished the good names of all the men in high estate.

Notwithstanding that Signor Crispi is charged with participation in these scandals, he is still in command, and what is more, in absolute command of the Government of Italy. Doubtless there is greater need for a strong man just now than for long before. The death of the Czar and the accession of his son have produced one of those crises when it is said. "It is dangerous to swap horses while crossing a stream." So long as Alexander III. lived, his silence was an excellent f-i-l for the bombast of William of Germany. But now he is gone and while William is re-resenting Germany is the directing force in one camp, no one seems to know who stands over against him in the other. Czar Nicholas, who is none of the strongest himself seems about to lose by death his great minister De Giers. He appears also to have set himself against the warlike Gourko, who has been removed from Poland that justice might be done the Catholics Poles. In France, the period of turmoil which culminated in the assassination of President Carnot, has been succeeded by one of more than ordinary quiet. So much is this

the case that M. Zola, the novelist, is the favorite topic of discussion, an indication that there is little stir in those graver affairs over which Paris is so easily excited. The Church in France, ever since the Pope's recommendation to the Bishops to accept heartily the republican form of Government instead of hopelessly waiting for resuscitation of the monarchy, has begun to take steps toward securing a return of her liberties. No concessions have indeed been made as yet, but one of the ministers has gone so far as to enter upon a discussion with Mgr. d'Hulst as to the terms upon which a reconciliation might be effected. Franco has need of union. The gruesome phantom of war is never absent. The recent speeches of the German Emperor and the rumors of the impending accession of Count von Walderssee to the Chanceryship give color to the idea that stirring times are not far off.

In a recent speech, the Emperor asked the attention of his soldiers to the conduct of the Japanese, who had long prepared, and who struck hard in the opportune moment. Late reports indicate that the winter season will facilitate rather than hinder the operations of these conquering invaders. The winter in Manchuria is said by Captain Younghusband, who is familiar with the place, to resemble our dry Canadian winter whose cold can be kept out by clothing, a plentiful supply of which will be carried. Captain Younghusband expects Japan's armies to occupy Peking within a month, in which event we may look for a partition of the land of the Mongols and the beginning of a new era wherein the glory of Confucius will be a rapidly disappearing quantity.

Mr. Blake and the Irish Party.

The excitement in the ranks of the Irish parliamentary party has calmed. Two men have received the burden of the popular attention. The first of these is Mr. Timothy Healy; the second is Mr. Edward Blake. Mr. Healy may find occasion to question his own wisdom. Mr. Blake advances a long step in the admiration of patriotic Irishmen. Mr. Healy, who is an important member of the party, utilised a newspaper to defame nearly all of his associates. Mr. Blake, not less earnest, and certainly not less able than Mr. Healy or any other member of the party, told a straightforward story from the public platform to the Irish people of America, without bitterness, with no semblance of personal antagonism, but with all that broad-minded absence of reserve for which his speeches are always notable, and the race on this continent agreed in his advice and said plainly and emphatically there must be end of divisions. Mr. Healy, when he became aware of a transaction about which there seemed to cling some trace of unworthiness, abandoned his post as a counsellor, invoked calumny upon his friends, and raised an uproar which brought discredit upon the cause he is elected to serve. Mr. Blake, when he was offered by Lord Tweedmouth a handsome sum of money to save the Irish party from desperate straits, modestly and quietly referred the

matter to his colleagues, even while personally convinced that the gift should not be accepted. Mr. Healy's acts cannot be divested of a certain aspect of bombast and selfishness; about Mr. Blake there is no suspicion of a selfish ambition, nothing of dramatic nonsense.

Mr. Gladstone is said to have established Mr. Healy's reputation for ability in the old stormy days of Parnell's obstruction. When Mr. Blake went to Westminster it was to lend the Irish leaders the weight of his knowledge in the working of the system of local autonomy, and to give to the cause of Home Rule the benefit of his high intelligence, his wide knowledge, his diversified learning, his reliable judgment, his great forensic and oratorical abilities and his immense capacity for work. Recent events have gone to lessen the influence of Mr. Healy and to increase that of Mr. Blake, for while Mr. Healy has fomented quarrels and in a measure wrought disunion and destroyed confidence, Mr. Blake has restored unity and created a feeling of new hopefulness.

In view of these things one cannot easily credit a statement, although it is made with considerable assurance, that Mr. Healy seeks to supplant Mr. McCarthy in the leadership of the party. He has latterly been at crossed blades with everyone of the leading members of the party. Without the confidence and good will of those who labor with and beside him, the leader can accomplish nothing. The office is not to be reached by intrigue. There are no Pretorian guards having it in gift. It has none of the advantages which might arise from the exercise of arbitrary powers. It is therefore a position to be accepted with hesitation and not to be lightly coveted. Under these circumstances, sober minded people will do Mr. Healy the justice not to think him so stupid as to be conspiring for the premier place.

At the same time, it is highly agreeable to Irish Canadians to find Mr. Blake attaining that prominence in the councils of the party and in the estimation of the people of Ireland and the Irish race in the United States, which it has always been expected he would.

Considerations as to the Causes of Certain Effects.

Toronto Saturday Night considers public affairs not from an impersonal point of view but from an avowedly personal one. The opinions of "Mack" are not allowed to pass as those of "Don." The editorial "we" is discarded and the responsible "simple upright perpendicular capital I" is frankly assumed. In the old days knights kept their visors down until the fight was over and until the vanquished cried out for mercy. Only then also were the names of the participants divulged. Combatants fought on, uninfluenced by personal considerations. The impersonal newspaper represents the same sentiment.

Saturday Night is an exception to the general rule and its weekly criticisms take on in consequence an additional interest because of their essentially personal character.

"Don" sometimes becomes mystified; and whenever, in dealing with a difficult question, he does not succeed in finding a solution in accordance with his views of the eternal fitness of things, then somebody has to suffer.

In referring to the Mayoralty election in the last issue some peculiar views of Catholics were enunciated. Speaking of Mr. Fleming, "Don" said:

"He is absolutely certain of the Roman Catholic vote; I have no doubt that he will get this vote almost to a man. Why, the Lord only knows. It is strange to contemplate it, because he himself is a Methodist local preacher and pretends to be a Prohibitionist, and neither of these phases would commend him to the Roman Catholics of any community."

If it be at all admitted that "Don" was right about his probabilities, the argument up to this point of course counts for nothing. Mr. Fleming and Mr. Keane are alike very staunch Methodists. But just look at the high-handedness of these few lines. The Catholics are relegated en bloc to Mr. Fleming; they are charged with abhorring a Methodist because he is one, they are charged with inborn repugnance to a Prohibitionist.

"Where his pull is in this regard is of course his affair and the affair of those who are pulled."

It will be observed, that one or two assumptions having been put forth showing why Catholics would not ordinarily support this candidate, the writer passes pleasantly on in the sentence just quoted, as much as to say: "Did you ever hear of such stupidity? Here are these Catholics making up their minds in utter opposition to their sentiments!"

"Openly even Conservative Roman Catholics declare themselves strongly in favor of Fleming. I am told that Mayor Kennedy is charged with belonging to the P.P.A. If so, he has been foolish enough to identify himself with a body whose secrets are apparently in everybody's possession, a body which I cannot for a moment believe will be of any use to the community, inasmuch as it was built up by a spirit too narrow to be tolerated even by those who occasionally feel that our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens once in a while unite to do a wrong thing in order to teach a lesson to Protestants who dare to oppose their ideas. If narrowness, however, be met by bigotry, the community will justify itself by indulging in bigotry as a reprisal."

Translated rather freely this might read: "Mayor Kennedy is said to be backed by a big bully named A. whose bad nature and stupidity everybody recognizes. It is true A. has been bullying a fellow not half his size named B. But if B. is going to act contrary to all our notions and insanely strike back at his big persecutor, he must expect the public (uncertain term) to take a hand in. And help the little fellow? Oh! dear, no! Help the bully, of course."

"Surely nothing could make it more evident that our Roman Catholic fellow citizens are acting as a unit than that they unite with that which they individually most dislike, a Methodist and a Prohibitionist, to pay the debt of their creed to one who is supposed to belong to the P.P.A."

When did the Catholics become possessed by such an antipathy to the Methodist and the Prohibitionist? And (granting that every Catholic in the city did vote for Mr. Fleming)

what would have been the moral to be drawn if they had every one voted for the other Methodist and Prohibitionist, Mr. Kennedy?

"When, oh! when, shall we banish forever from our politics these miserable hatreds, born of sect and class and race?"

Just as soon as you like. In fact they have been dying out these many years. Saturday Night has a good field for this kind of evangelizing. So have the Mail and News. The only trouble is it might not pay just yet.

"When will they cease to crop up in what are almost our domestic affairs? Why should a prominent business man, the employer of all sorts and conditions and creeds, be on the quiet put through the mill of inquisition and be thrown out as unworthy, while another man who has nothing but a little force and cunning is accepted, while essentially and personally he is much more objectionable to those who adopt him? I think it is one of the most surprising and unparalleled features in Canadian politics, and I do not believe that it will be tolerated in Toronto. Newspapers that speak of it are called intolerant and bigoted, writers who refer to it are designated as fire brands, yet nobody can ignore the existence of a quiet but dangerously powerful influence that, exerted in a municipal election or any other election, is likely to overthrow a man before he realizes that he has committed an offence against the Church and those who are capable of exerting this singularly strong influence which seems all pervading. I never defended the P.P.A. and I am not attempting to now. Two wrongs do not make a right. I do not know that Mayor Kennedy has ever subscribed to the obligations of the P.P.A. Conservative Catholics tell me that he has and that they can prove it. Whatever may be the result, it is another lesson that our municipal contests are run on exceedingly low lines.

Candidly now, does not this look like a piece of expert juggling meant to whip the self respecting portion of the Protestant community into the same camp with the P.P.A.? Is it not rather broken logic to in one breath discountenance the miserable hatreds and in the next indulge in one of the old fashioned inaneoes against the Church as a machine force in politics? What need was there to drag "the Church" and all the unholy mystification that term has come to suggest to the mind of Protestants whose view of the Catholic Church is taken from the writings of Her enemies? "Don" tells of his conversation with his Conservative Catholic friends. Does he choose to insult their intelligence by attributing their decisions to some power guiding and directing. Let him discuss the matter with them and give his readers the benefit of his information. If Catholics are a unit in these matters of preference (which is by no means the case) is it not the fault of those who make them a continual target for execration?

Nay, is it not the shameful fact, that hypocritical apostles of meekness have before now striven to drive them into one camp to the end that by so doing their outnumbering enemies might be coaxed into another camp?

M. Ernest Carnot, a son of the late President of the French Republic, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, representing Beaune, Department of Cote d'Or,

Sister Laurentia*.

André. Written for the Register

Sleep thy dreamless, never-waking slumber,
Sweet Sister, sleep.
Hidden hands have rung thy number.
Sleep, Sister, sleep.

Thin, no troubled heavy-hearted sleeping,
Sweet Sister, no.
Angels sing while men are weeping,
Go, Sister, go.

High in heaven's ever happy dwelling
Sweet Sister, reign.
Bells of earth thy death are knelling,
Sounds, Sister, vain.

Crown of virgins, Christ's beloved, wearing,
Sweet Sister, thou
Palm of Martyr's too art bearing
Now, Sister, now.

At the throno of peerless beauty over
Sweet Sister, plead.
And when death our bonds will sever
There, Sister, lead.

* A Novice, Sister Laurentia, died a very sudden death at Loretto Abbey on Wednesday evening last. She went out with the pupils but a hemorrhage obliged her to return before the others. A few hours afterwards she died, not however, until she had made her religious profession and had been fortified by the last sacrament of Holy Mother Church.

Dermott of Glendore.

By EUGENE DAVIS.

There was no finer boughal in Carbery than he—
No bolder boatman scaled a rock, or dared
The raging sea.
Oh, true as steel, and tried as gold, and
Faithful to the core
To Ireland's glorious cause was Dermott of
Glendore.

His sinews were as strong as oak that caps
The mountain's crest,
And fifty inches was his girth, when measur-
ed round the chest.
While in his vamps, on, faith, he stood some
six feet nine or more—
My soul! he was a Finn McCool—was
Dermott of Glendore.

Oh, when the foemen came one day to burn
and devastate
The little town by Cleena's waves in far-
famed Ninety-Eight.
Through their red ranks with giant's
strength and tiger's wrath he tore;
And, with his comrades by his side, he chased
them from Glendore.

And when on Beara's height he camped,
an outlaw with his men,
Full oft he fought the Hessian scouts and
drove them to the glen—
Oh! well't would be for Ireland, boys, if she
had but a score
Of chosen chiefs, as brave and bold as Der-
mott of Glendore.

He was as bold in courtin' as he was in the
fray;
When Peggy's parents thwarted him' he
bore the maid away.
And with the blarney on his tongue, such
lovin' oaths he swore—
He brought her back next day the bride to
Dermott of Glendore.

He, too, was first in hurlin' and aglio in the
chase.
And in the dance the piper failed with him
to keep a pace;
The eagle in his corse, where it looks upon the
shore.
Was not so proud or stately like as Dermott
of Glendore.

And yet no fawn, or coo'ing dove was gentler,
faith, than he,
When he would sit at home and chat with
Peggy on his knee.
His soul was like a flash of light, or sunbeam
rippin' o'er—
A type of Ireland's truest Celt was Dermott
of Glendore.

Ho, still they speak on summer eves of him,
the peerless one,
Where Ilen flows, and Cleena glows, a
jewel in the sun:
And young eyes blaze, when old lips tell
from Ross to Baltimore
The of told deeds—the daring deeds of Der-
mott of Glendore.

Le Roi Est Mort—Vive Le Roi.

The night hath waned,
The chimes have rung;
The cup is drained,
The song is sung.

The harp is hush'd,
The viol still;
Where blooms once blush'd,
The snows lie chill,

The story's told—
Is this the dawn?
The fire grows cold,
The guests are gone.

The book is read.
A now one bring!
The King is dead—
Long live the King!

—Eleanor O. Donnelly.

Address of Welcome.

The following address of welcome was presented to Rev. Father Duncan McDonald, on the occasion of his first celebration of mass, in St. Alexander's church, Lochiel, on the 23rd ult. It was read by Miss Catherine McCormick.

Dear and Rev. Father Duncan McDonald

The announcement of your ordination heralded to us by our beloved pastor, Rev. Father Fox, on the 16th inst., and the assurance that your first Mass was to be celebrated in this our parish church of which we have been the happy witness to day manifested in us a desire to humbly express our great pleasure in assisting at so august a sacrifice, celebrated by one whose meekness and piety has excited the admiration of all our parishioners.

We welcome you here to-day as the son of the most worthy parents whose pious instructions with care ingrafted in your heart may to day feel proud to see you elevated to the holy priesthood. We welcome you as the son of Scottish blood, whose descendants manifested a degree of sanctity and holiness, and one in whom the faithful is whatsoever clime can calmly feel that the salvation of souls will not lack your attention.

And in the expression of our unbounded pleasure is coupled the knowledge and pride we feel that the parish of St. Alexander is not in the rear in furnishing soldiers in the Lord's vineyard, clearly demonstrating that sentiments of true Christian piety are freely inculcated in the hearts of our youth and implanted in their minds and hearts that unswerving allegiance to their faith which was the pride of our ancestors.

And as the field of your vocation is not known to us we earnestly hope that the distance from the scene of your youth and the parish of St. Alexander will not be so great as to debar you from favoring us on many occasions with the spiritual consolation of which we have been the happy participants to-day.

We humbly beg of you to accept these few words as a token of our estimation of you, the pleasure we feel and our gratitude to Almighty God for having favored us by calling to His service one of our own parishioners.

We pray that He may grant you many years in His service and in whatsoever cause you may be, rest assured our supplications will be offered for your spiritual and temporal welfare that you may unflinchingly continue to do his holy will, and when death ends your labors upon earth, may you be saluted dear Rev. Father with that joyful salutation, "Enter into the Kingdom prepared for you."

Signed on behalf of the parishioners, Duncan McCormick, Valentine Chisholm, John B. Macdonald, John A. McGillis, Donald A. McDonell, John J. McMillan.

Bishop Keane attended the obsequies of the late Eugene Kelly of New York, as the representative of the Catholic University, of which institution the deceased banker was one of the original founders and warmest friends. Mr. Kelly gave \$50,000 toward the establishment of the university, and he aided Monsignor Keane in many other ways to promote its interests. The university, however, is but one of a large number of educational and charitable institutions that were often benefited by the great Catholic philanthropist's bounty.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach, of secret the gastric juices, without which digestion can not go on; also being the principal cause of Headache, Flatulency, Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelose Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

SEVEN YEARS OF SUFFERING

THE PECULIAR EXPERIENCE OF A HAMILTON MAN.

Neuralgia Made His Life Miserable—Many Remedies Were Tried in Vain—At Last Relief Came—How He Obtained It.

From the Canadian Evangelist, Hamilton.

A member of the staff of The Canadian Evangelist in conversation recently with Mr. Robert Hetherington, who lives at No. 32 Railway Avenue, found him very outspoken in his admissions as to the benefit he had derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and anxious that their good qualities should be made widely known. He is so thankful for the good he received from them that he says it is his duty to let others know what Pink Pills have done for him. Mr. Hetherington was a severe sufferer from neuralgia for about seven years. It bothered him very much in the head, arms and legs, and the pain was often so excessive, and the soreness so great that he could scarcely walk. He tried as a matter of course, to find relief, and in doing so tried many so called remedies, but none of them were of any benefit to him. In August last his attention was called to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he determined to give them a trial, and procuring a supply began their use. In about two weeks he found the pains disappearing, and after using Pink Pills for a few weeks longer vestige of the pain disappeared, and he was as well as ever. Mr. Hetherington has refrained for making any public statement for the reason that he wished to be convinced that his cure was complete, and he is now satisfied upon this point. In reply to a question Mr. Hetherington satisfied that his present condition is due entirely to the use of Pink Pills. Before beginning them he had discontinued other medicine, and when he found them helping him he continued their use until he felt that he was fully cured. He further remarked that he now felt like a new man. "Formerly," said he, "when I got up in the morning I could hardly walk, while now I get up in the morning feeling fresh and ready to go to work. I have not felt any of the pains since last September, and I would not again suffer for one day the pains I formerly endured for the price of twenty boxes of pills."

Mr. Hetherington is not the only member of the family who has experienced the benefits of Pink Pills. One of his daughters, a grown up young woman, was quite "for a month or six weeks, and after a course of Pink Pills is again fully restored to health."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a remarkable efficacy curing diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anemia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, the after effects of a grippé, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties, and nothing that could injure the most delicate system.

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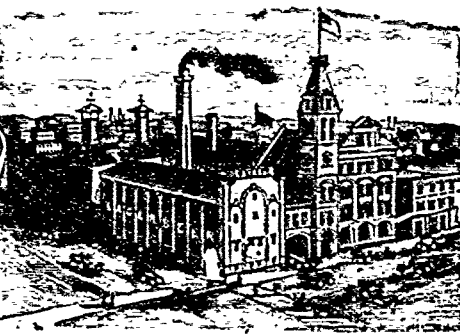
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SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

The Coroner's inquest in the matter of the fatal panic at the entertainment to school children, in Belfast, returned a verdict, on December 10th, exonerating the lad John McKenna, from the charge of having extinguished the gas, and also exonerating the proprietor and agent of the entertainment from responsibility for the disaster, but severely censuring them for not having made more ample provision against accident.

Armagh.

Coroner Small held an inquest at Forkhill, on the body of Henry Toal, an ex Artilleryman, who died suddenly, on December 21st. Dr. Potts said that death was due to natural causes, and a verdict was accordingly returned.

Cavan.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Michael Arthur McTavern, F. L. G., of the parish of Grangeville, to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Cavan.

Clara.

On Sunday, December 9th, the Catholic Cathedral at Ennis was re-opened with great ceremony, in which the most Rev. Dr. McRedmond, Bishop of the diocese, and a great number of the clergy participated. The re-opening was occasioned by the renovation and decoration of the interior, and the unveiling of three magnificent oil-paintings, which have been placed over the high altar and side alters.

Cork.

At a meeting of the Cork Corporation, on December 14th, the Mayor (Alderman Roche), presiding, Sir John Scott, said that he had heard that the opinion of the Town Clerk, in carrying out the election of Mayor for 1895, in the mode in which it was carried out, was fortified by the opinion of a gentleman of high standing in municipal matters. He wished to know who was that gentleman. Alderman Crean and others objected to the question being answered, in view of the fact that the election was already the subject of legal proceedings which would immediately be in the courts.

Derry.

The case brought by The Patriotic Assurance Company against Mr. Cummins and Mr. Hughes, of Coleraine, for the recovery of £500 paid by the plaintiff company under a policy of insurance, which, it was alleged, was obtained by false representation, has been concluded.

Dougal.

The Ballyshannon Town Commissioners have unanimously refused to adopt the "No confidence" resolution circulated by the Redmondite and Tory members of the Dublin Corporation.

Dublin.

The first list of subscribers to the fund for the addition of a new wing to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin up to Dec. 14th, shows the good and necessary work has roused a spirit of generous charity that will certainly carry it to success. Upwards of £2,000 had already been subscribed. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, with his usual characteristic open handedness, heads the list with £500. The Archbishop of Cashel shows what in his opinion is the duty of the rural districts of Ireland that receive benefit from what he truly describes as "a national institution."

Fermanagh.

At the meeting of the Fermanagh Branch of the Irish Landowners' Convention, on December 10th, the Earl of Belmore explain-

ed the position of the landlords of Ireland with regard to the land question, and criticized the report of Mr. Morley's Committee. With regard to a new Land Bill, he said the Government had two courses open—either to introduce a Bill on the lines of that report, designed not to become law, but to catch votes, or on the other hand a Bill intended to cure existing evils, and do justice all round. He did not hope for such a Bill from the Government, in the present position; but, if that course were to be taken it could only be on informal consultation with the leaders of both sections of the Opposition and with representatives of landlords and tenants, and it would receive fair consideration on the part of landlords.

Milkenny.

Rev. Father Feehan, P. P., Castletown, has been nominated for the position of delegate for the Queen's County on the Council of the Irish National Federation. Father Feehan is one of the true type of *sogpartas* who are cherished in the hearts of the race of the world over. His services to the National cause extend back through decades of consistent devotion to the old days of the Land League, when, as a curate in Rathdowney, he displayed a patriotic spirit that Buckshot Forster could not quell, even by a term of six months imprisonment.

Mildare.

Mr. W. McAuliffe, of Waterford Lodge, supplied the winners of two races at Manchester, England, on December 11th—namely, Astora and Lord Percy. At Leicester, also, two Irish racers carried off the first prizes in the principal events.

Kerry.

On the morning of December 7th, a young woman named Johanna Keating, daughter of a widow named Mary Keating, who is employed as a dairy woman at Gurranebawn, within half a mile of Caherbruen, died very suddenly. The deceased, apparently, was in good health within a few days before her death, when she complained of a slight cough, but nothing serious was then apprehended. On December 7th, she got up about ten o'clock, and fell suddenly on the kitchen floor, the only other occupant of the house at the time being her mother, and an old woman named Mary Shea. The Rev. P. Pierce was promptly on the scene, but found that life was extinct. At the coroner's inquest the medical testimony showed that the cause of death was heart disease, and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

Limerick.

Alderman P. Kanna has been re-appointed High Sheriff of Limerick City. At the last audit of the Limerick Corporation's accounts a discussion took place on the question of the substitution of the police for the old night watch. It was decided to communicate with the Chief Secretary on the subject.

Louth.

The Neptune Hotel, at Bettystown, near Drogheda, has been purchased by Mr. Crossley, on behalf of the Irish Tourist Development Company. That gentleman, with Mr. R. D. O'Callahan, solicitor, Drogheda, who is acting for the company, recently inspected the concern, and arrangements are in progress to have the hotel fitted up in first class style. The strand between Laytown and Bettystown is admitted to be one of the finest in Ireland. Hot, tepid, and cold baths at the hotel will be provided, and it is intended that bathing boxes will be erected on the strand for the convenience of visitors.

Maye.

There died, on December 12th, at Southpark, within three miles from Ballintubber, a woman named Mrs. Mary O'Brien, who had reached the extraordinary age of 110 years. She had a vivid recollection of the landing of the French at Killala.

Meath.

The Dublin "Young Ireland" (Athletic Club) have been ordered to play off the draw match with the Navan "Mahony's" for the Leinster Championship. Mr. J. Kenny, referee, at Navan, or forfeit the match, by the Central Council's orders.

Queen's County.

At a recent meeting of the Mountmellick Board of Guardians the question of prohibiting the sale of old clothing in the Union, in order to provide against the spread of the small pox epidemic in Queen's County, was under consideration, but was referred to the Local Government Board for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the power vested in the Guardians to deal with the matter. The reply from the Local Government Board, which was read at a subsequent meeting of the Guardians, does not add to the knowledge already in their possession. It merely referred them to section 142 of the Public Health Act. This section, which was already considered by the Guardians, gives them power to prohibit the sale of old clothing which had been exposed to infection.

Reconnoissance.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. John McDermott, O.S.F., which took place on the 1st of December, at the Franciscan College of St. Isidore, Rome. Father McDermott was recently admitted to Sub-Deacon's orders, and his college career was as brilliant as his piety was solid. He was a most devoted subject to his order, the members of which deeply deplore his loss. Rev. John McDermott was the



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only son of the late Mr. Michael McDermott, of Grange Cottage, Tulak.

Sligo.

The Connaught Winter Assizes were very light, this year, in Sligo, only lasting two days.

Tipperary.

At the Munster Winter Assizes, in Cork, on December 13th, Chief Baron Palles took up the cases of John Cleary, indicted for the murder of Patrick Kenny, on the 15th of August last, at Ballylusky, in the South Riding of Tipperary. There had been an old feud between the prisoner and Kenny, and on the night mentioned the deceased man had left Guinan's public-house some time after nine o'clock, and with a man named Pat. Cormack, proceeded towards his own house. Cleary and a man named Lehart went along the same road, and Cleary began speaking to Lehart. On the road between the cross and Kenny's house the prisoner mysteriously disappeared and Lehart joined Kenny and Cormack. The three men were just saying a few parting words near Kenny's house when suddenly, a stone struck Kenny on the face and knocked him to the ground. He died on the following Sunday morning, being unconscious in the meantime. Evidence having been given, the jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter and recommended him to mercy. The Judge sentenced him to five years' penal servitude, and said he would have sentenced him to seven years' had it not been for the recommendation of the jury.

Tyrene.

On December 14th, a public meeting was held in the old Market House, Stewartstown, in support of the Select Committee of the Commons on the Land Acts. The meeting was attended by upwards of 200 farmers from the surrounding district, and was representative of all classes. Mr. Robert Woods, J.P., Stewartstown, resided, and said he believed in Mr. Morley's honesty and in his determination to do the farmers of Ireland justice. Resolutions were passed unanimously in favor of legislation next session on the lines of the majority report of the Land Act Committee.

Wexford.

It is stated that the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, is to be appointed Archbishop of Trobizonde, in partibus, and that he will be elevated and at the same time relegated.

A large and enthusiastic public demonstration, under the auspices of the Rochford Bridge Branch of the Irish Nation Federation, was held in that village on Sunday, December 9th, for the purpose of organizing the district. On the motion of Mr. James King, J.P., Chairman of the Mullingar Board of Guardians, Rev. Peter Fagan, P.P. V.F., Rochford Bridge, was moved to the chair. The Rev. Chairman having opened the proceedings in an eloquent speech, letters were read from and speeches were made by several of the Nationalist Party. The proceedings throughout were most enthusiastic.

Wexford.

At the Leinster Winter Assizes, Edward Davis, charged with assault at Ennis, Corway, was acquitted and discharged. Mathew Reilly, charged with criminal assault at Bray, was also acquitted. For the manslaughter of John O'Neill, at Croilougher, Patrick Thompson was awarded nine months' imprisonment, and Bernard Thompson and Michael O'Neill six months each. Arthur McDonagh and John McDonagh, alias Sweeney, for having, at Berr, a coining mould, were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment, each.

Wicklow.

On Dec. 15th, in the Court of Queen's Bench, (before Justice Holmes and Justice Madden), in the case of Elsie Semple, an infant, Mr. Seymour Bush, Q.C., applied on behalf of Thomas Semple, of Bandon, county Cork, to make absolute a conditional

order for a writ of habeas corpus directed to Miss Bessie Bailey and Miss Kate Bailey, to deliver up his infant daughter Elsie Semple, aged two years. The Misses Bailey are the aunts of the child, and Miss Bessie Bailey, who resides at Edistone, Blessington, county Wicklow, has the child at present in her charge, and her grandmother resides at Templeogue, and has had the child in her custody also. Counsel said that there would be no opposition to the application to give the father custody of the child.



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A New Encyclical.

A press despatch says: The expected encyclical from Pope Leo addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the United States, is now ready and will be transmitted through the usual channels in a few days. It treats principally of the authority and powers of the apostolic delegate, Mgr. Satolli, who is confirmed and strengthened in his position. The letter is certain to cause a profound sensation in ecclesiastical circles in the United States similar to that last year in France by Pope Leo's recommendation to the Catholic leaders of that country, in which he urged them to loyally accept the Republic, and no longer waste their forces in standing aloof and striving for the impossible, viz., the return and the restoration of the Royalists to power.

In the present important encyclical Pope Leo confirms a friendly disposition previously manifested toward a republican form of Government demonstrating anew that the church is free to accept and show sympathy with popular institutions not inherently hostile to Christian principles. In detail the encyclical enlarges to the fullest extent the power and jurisdiction of the apostolic delegate, thus conferring on Mgr. Satolli almost plenary authority. All matters of internal and local controversy affecting the church in the United States shall no longer be under the jurisdiction of the courts of the Propaganda, but will be heard and disposed of in the delegate's tribunal, which becomes in fact an American ecclesiastical court. This is a further and most important recognition of home rule in the Church, and will go far to do away with the jealousy of Rome and Roman influence which has hitherto prevailed in certain quarters within and without the Church. The encyclical, in language and spirit, breathes an ardent affection for the people and institutions of the United States, and is not sparing in expressions of respect and admiration for the popular form and democratic spirit of the American Government. From this forecast of the encyclical it is easy to see that it will be received with unusual favor in the United States by all classes, adding a new and important testimony of Leo XIII. as the Pope of the people. The encyclical concludes by expressing the warmest confidence in and giving the fullest approval of the course of Mgr. Satolli and his liberal policies.

Mr. Healy Interviewed.

In an interview on Tuesday Mr. Timothy Healy (anti-Parnellite), M.P., for North Louth, emphatically denied that he intended to found a third Irish party or to oppose the re-election of Mr. Justin McCarthy, or other Nationalist leaders. He further said he was only trying to prevent the assertion of calumnious individual domination of the party, which denied the right of criticism, and insisted upon committing the party without prior consultation to movements which afterwards it was too late to repudiate. He would persist in opposing every adventurous policy put forward as sanctioned by the whole party when it only emanated from individuals unauthorized to speak in the name of the party. He favoured the greatest latitude where individual pronouncements were obviously personal opinions. Mr. Healy concluded by declaring that he had always supported, and would continue to support, Mr. McCarthy's chairmanship of the anti-Parnellite section of the party, and would cordially resist any attempt to defeat the Government in the address in reply to the Queen's speech opening the coming session of Parliament.

Mr. Henry Nash, a prominent metal merchant of Liverpool city, dropped dead in his office Tuesday afternoon of heart disease.

Acknowledgment.

The Sisters in charge of the Sacred Heart Orphanage, Sunnyside, desire to express sincere thanks to their kind friends who contributed toward the Orphanage Christmas week.

The following is a list of the donations: Rev. P. Coyle, \$5.00; Messrs. L. Cochrane & Co., \$10.00; A Friend, \$5.00; Mr. A. McDonald, \$5.00; A Friend, \$25.00; Mrs. O'Leary, \$2.00; Mrs. Hill, \$2.00; Mrs. Coffee, one case of oranges; Mr. Wm. Ryan, one lamb and three geese; Messrs. L. Coffee & Co., ten barrels of flour; Mrs. Kenny, a turkey and a quantity of preserves; Miss Foy, fifty pounds of candy; Mrs. Gallinger, oranges, candy and bananas; The Misses Smith, one case of oranges and fifty pounds of candy; Christie Brown & Co., two barrels of biscuits; Mr. Dyer, a quarter of beef; Rev. J. J. McCaun, a turkey; Mrs. R. Gallagher, bananas and candy; Mrs. C. Flanagan, six turkeys; Mr. J. Ryan, a turkey and a goose; Mrs. Millen, five dozen handkerchiefs, candy and toys; Mr. E. O'Keefe, a quarter of beef; Mr. J. Woods, a chest of tea; Mrs. Henry, a turkey; Mr. Barton, candy; Mrs. Hynes, one dozen of dolls and candy; Messrs. Walker & Sons, toys of all kinds; the Misses McIntyre, some clothing; A Friend, five pounds of candy and a goose; Lady Smith, a sheep; Miss McCaffray, clothing; Misses Curtis, candy and bon bon.

Guelph.

Miss Annie Keogh, daughter of Mr. James Keogh, J.P., of Guelph, niece of Very Rev. Vicar General Keogh, Paris, and Sister Mary Clare, of Loreto Convent, Hamilton, together with Miss Cullenen, Miss Connolly and Miss Cable, received the religious habit of the Sacred Heart at the Sacred Heart Academy, Montreal, P.Q. on Dec. 8th. The Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Rev. Father Pichon preached a very eloquent sermon on the duties of religious life.



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The Banca Romana Documents.

The story of the important documents which were so mysteriously missing during the Banca Romana trials, and which have caused so much Parliamentary eloquence of late, has been revealed to the public, and, truth to tell, does not increase the prestige of any single one of the persons who figure therein. The matter stands briefly thus: Signor Giolitti, who was Premier and Secretary of State for the Home Office during the period of the Bank scandals, has at last delivered into the hands of justice a certain parcel of documents which, according to his statement, was handed to him not as a statesman, but as a private individual. A committee of five members of Parliament was appointed to examine and report to the Chamber. After two days' examination the report laid before the Italian Parliament is to the effect that the packet consists of letters written by certain members of Parliament to the governor of the Banca Romana, demanding large sums of money for their own private use. Others are of a very delicate character, and chiefly consist of 108 epistles written by Signora Lina Crispi, the present wife of the Prime Minister, commanding immediate payment of enormous claims, which were made by that lady through being thus related to the all-powerful Prime Minister. It has, however, been decided that, out of consideration for the many services rendered to his country by Crispi, Madama Lina is to go scot free and the letters are to be returned to her, whilst the unfortunate Giolitti will be called upon to answer before the judges of his country for having withheld these same documents, which should have been deposited in the State archives and referred to the judicial authorities when the trials relative to the Bank scandals were going on. Nevertheless, it is more than probable that all interested persons will be absolved by these secular judges.

Ferdinand De Lesseps Buried.

The funeral was solemn and full of pathos. The remains, which had been brought up from La Chanaye, the country residence of the family, had been placed in a vault under the Church of St. Pierre du Ohaillet, Paris. At an early hour last Saturday morning they were transferred to a sumptuous catafalque covered with wreaths from all parts and with the decorations of the "Grand Français." Upon the black drapery and over the door of the church were the arms of the De Lesseps family. The obsequies were of a plain and simple character. The large gathering, however, was sufficiently representative of the dead man's career to be highly interesting. M. Charles De Lesseps, the eldest son, looked dignified in his grief. He was followed by the other sons of the deceased, the youngest, by the second wife, being ten years of age. It was pleasing to note that among those present there were many who evidently meant to testify that their respect for him who had passed away was undiminished by events which take their place in the history of the century. Prince Murat represented the Empress Eugenie, whilst, although the embassies took no official part in the sad function, there was a fair show of the diplomatic body. The sprinkling of Deputies and Senators was small, but art and literature came forward to pay their tribute of homage to Ferdinand de Lesseps. After the plaintive absolution and the final "Requiescat in pace," the handsome coffin was borne out to the hearse, the narrow street being crowded. All along the route there was a display of respectful sympathy, especially in the Rue de Rivoli and near the gates of Pere Lachaise, although at no point were there many people, this being due in great measure to the wretched weather.

Lincoln's Tender Heart.

The martyr President's tender heart is clearly visible in the following pathetic narrative. One day in May, 1863, while the great war was raging in America between North and South, President Lincoln paid a visit to one of the military hospitals. He had spoken many cheering words of sympathy to the wounded as he proceeded through the various wards, and now he was at the bedside of a Vermont boy of about 16 years of age, who lay there mortally wounded.

Taking the boy's thin white hand in his own, the President said in a tender tone: "Well, my good boy, what can I do for you?" The little fellow looked up into the President's face and asked: "Won't you write to my mother for me?" "That I will," answered Mr. Lincoln; and calling for a pen, ink and paper, he seated himself by the side of the bed and wrote from the boy's dictation. It was a long letter, but the President betrayed no signs of weariness. When it was finished he rose. "I will post this as soon as I get back to my office. Now, is there anything else I can do for you?" The boy looked appealingly to the President. "Won't you stay with me?" he asked. "I do so want to hold your hand." The kind-hearted President at once perceived the boy's meaning. The appeal was too strong for him to resist, so he sat down by his side and took hold of his hand. For two hours the President sat there patiently, as though he had been the boy's father. When the end came he bent over and folded the thin hands over his breast. As he did so he burst into tears, and when soon afterward he left the hospital they were still streaming down his cheeks.

A flying column of the Waziristan expedition surprised the insurgent Waziris at Jandula.

At a meeting of cotton employers and operatives representing sixteen million spindles, the speakers protested against the cotton import duties recently decided upon by the Indian Government, and it was resolved to have the subject brought before Parliament. The opinion was expressed that if India required to be aided, such aid should be in the form of an Imperial subsidy, and should not be given at the expense of England's great industry.

A telegram from Vilna, capital of the Government of the same name in Russia, states that while the wife of Col. Peterson, of the Russian army, was traveling from Danaberg, she fell asleep in the railway carriage. Upon waking, she found that a fellow-traveller, seemingly a gentleman, had disappeared, after having robbed her of 75,000 rubles, and jewels to the value of 15,000 rubles. It is supposed the robber used some drug to put her to sleep.

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO, January 9, 1895.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 62	\$0 63
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 60	0 61
Wheat, goose, per bush.....	0 59	0 60
Oats, per bush.....	0 33	0 34
Peas, per bush.....	0 55	0 57
Barley, per bush.....	0 46	0 48
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 08	0 10
Dressed hogs, per cwt.....	5 00	5 25
Chickens, per pair.....	0 40	0 50
Geese, per lb.....	0 07	0 08
Ducks, per pair.....	0 60	0 75
Butter, in pound rolls.....	0 20	0 21
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 22	0 25
Cabbage, new, per doz.....	0 25	0 33
Radishes, per doz.....	0 10	0 15
Lettuce, per doz.....	0 20	0 30
Onions, per bag.....	0 75	0 85
Calery, per doz.....	0 25	0 35
Rhubarb, per doz.....	0 15	0 00
Turnips, per bag.....	0 25	0 30
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 50	0 55
Beans, per peck.....	0 30	0 60
Beets, per bag.....	0 55	0 60
Carrots, per bag.....	0 30	0 35
Apples, per bbl.....	1 50	2 75
Hay, clover.....	7 00	8 00
Hay, timothy.....	8 50	10 00
Straw, chaff.....	7 00	8 00



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Butchers' medium, " ..	2 50	2 75
Bulls and mixed, " ..	2 25	3 00
Milk cows, per head.....	25 00	30 00
CALVES.		
Per head, good to choice....	3 00	6 50
" common.....	1 00	2 10
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Butchers' sheep, per head....	nominal.	
Lambs, choice, per head ..	2 00	3 00
Lambs, inferior, per head ..	1 50	2 00
HOGS.		
Long lean, per cwt (off cars)	4 00	4 12 1/2
Thick fat	3 75	4 00
Stags, per cwt.....	3 50	3 75
Stags	2 00	2 50

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left London at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning for Cannes. A large crowd gathered at the railroad station to greet them, and cheered the travellers heartily.

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The Abbe Constantin.

BY LUDOVIC HALEVY.

CHAPTER VIII.—CONTINUED

The old priest grew thoughtful, and his head in his hand, was silent for several minutes; then he continued:

"And yet, Jean, do you know what I am thinking about? I have seen a great deal of mademoiselle Bettina since she came to Longueval. And, I have been thinking—it did not surprise me then—it seemed so natural that every one should be interested in you; but, indeed, she was always talking of you, yes, always."

"Of me?"

"Yes, and of your father, and of your mother. She was curious to know all about your life; she asked me to explain to her what a soldier's life was like—a true soldier, who loved his profession, and performed its duties conscientiously. It is strange, since you have told me this, what a tide of memories comes back to me. A thousand little things recur to me. For instance, she came back from Havre, day before yesterday, at three o'clock. Well, in an hour after her arrival she was here. And, immediately, she began to talk about you. She asked me if you had written, if you had been ill, when you would arrive, at what hour, if the regiment would come through the village."

"It is useless, godfather, to recall all this."

"No, it is not useless. She seemed so glad, so happy, even, that she was to see you again. She intended to make a *fete* of the dinner to-night. She was to present you to her brother-in-law. There is no one at the chateau, not a single guest. She made a point of that; and I remember her last words, as she stood in the door: 'There will be only five of us,' she said to me, 'you and Monsieur Jean, my sister, my brother-in-law, and I.' And she added, laughingly: 'A real family dinner.' Her last words, just as she was going were: 'a real family dinner!' Do you know, Jean, what I think?"

"You must not think it, godfather, it must not be!"

"Jean, I think that she loves you!"

"And I, I think so too!"

"You, too!"

"When I left her, three weeks ago, she was so agitated, so moved! She saw that I was sad and unhappy. She did not want to let me go. We were on the steps of the chateau. I had to fly—yes—fly. I should have spoken, have told her all. After going a little way I stopped, and looked back. She could no longer see me. I was in darkness. But I could see her. She stood there in the rain, motionless, her arms and shoulders bare, looking after me. Perhaps I am foolish to think so. Perhaps it was only a feeling of pity. But no, it was something more than pity for do you know what she did the next morning? She came out at five o'clock, in all the storm, to see me go by with the regiment, and, that is the way in which she bade me adieu. Oh! godfather! godfather!"

"But then," said the poor cure completely overwhelmed, completely bewildered, "but then I do not understand it at all. If you love her, Jean, and if she loves you!"

"But it is for that very reason that I must go away. If it only concerned me! If I were sure that she had not discovered my love, sure that she was not afflicted by it, I would stay; I would stay, if only for the pleasure of seeing her, for nothing but the happiness of loving her. But she is perfectly conscious of it and far from discouraging me. It is just this which compels me to go away."

"No, I cannot understand it. I know very well, my poor child, that we are talking about matters on which I am not an authority; but, at least

you are both of you good, young and attractive. You love her, she would love you, and you cannot!"

"But her money, godfather; but her money!"

"What matters her money! Her money has nothing to do with it! Is it on account of her money that you love her? It is rather in spite of her money. Your conscience can rest easy in that respect and that is enough."

"No, that is not enough. It is not enough to have a good opinion of one's self; it is necessary that others should be of the same opinion."

"Oh! Jean, among all who know you, who could misjudge you?"

"Who knows? and then there is something else besides this question of money, something more serious and important. I am not a suitable husband for her."

"And who is more worthy than you?"

"It is not a question of my worth, it is a question of what she is, and of what I am; it is a question of asking myself what her life ought to be, and what my life ought to be. One day, Paul—you know he has rather a coarse way of saying things, but that often gives force to an idea—we were talking of her, and, Paul, suspecting nothing, or he would not have said it, he is very good-hearted—well, Paul said to me: 'What she needs is a husband who devotes himself to her, entirely to her, a husband who has no other care than to make her life a perpetual *fete*; in short, a husband who gives her the worth of her money.' You know me. Such a husband, I cannot, I ought not to be. I am a soldier, and I wish to remain a soldier. If the varying fortunes of my profession should some day send me to a little post in the Alps, or to some out of the way village in Algeria, can I ask her to follow me? Can I condemn her to the life of a soldier's wife, which is, in fact, the life of a soldier! Think of the life she now leads, with all its luxury, all its pleasure!"

"Yes," said the abbe, "this is a more serious question than the money."

"So serious, that no hesitation is possible. While I was alone, in camp, these last three weeks, I have thought it all over; I have thought of nothing else, and loving her as I love her, reasons must be very powerful which can let me see my duty clearly. I must go away, far, very far away. I shall suffer much, but I ought not to see her again! I ought not to see her again!"

Jean dropped into a chair by the hearth, and sat there overwhelmed with his sorrow. The old priest gazed at him sadly.

"Oh! to see you so unhappy! my poor child! that such grief should come to you! It is very sad, very cruel—"

At this moment there was a light knock at the door.

"Do not be uneasy, Jean," said the cure; "I will not let anyone come in."

The abbe went to the door, opened it, and started back as if he had seen an unexpected apparition.

It was Bettina. She saw Jean instantly, and going straight to him:

"You?" she cried. "Oh! how glad I am!"

He had risen, she took both his hands, and addressed the abbe:

"Pardon me, Monsieur le Cure, if I greet him first. I saw you yesterday, and I have not seen him for three whole weeks; not since that evening when he went away so sad and suffering."

She still held Jean's hands. He had not strength to move, or say one word.

"And are you better now?" continued Bettina; "No, not yet, I can see it, still sad. Ah! how well it was that I came! I must have had an inspiration. And yet, I am a little, very much, embarrassed to find you here. You will understand when you

know what I come to ask your godfather."

She dropped Jean's hands and turning to the abbe:

"I come, Monsieur le Cure, to beg you to listen to my confession. Yes, my confession. But you need not go away, Monsieur Jean. I will make my confession publicly. I am very willing to speak before you, and I think, perhaps, it will be better. Let us sit down."

She was full of courage and confidence. She was in a fever, but it was the fever which gives to the soldier on the field of battle, order, heroism, and disregard of danger.

The emotion which caused Bettina's heart to beat so quickly, was lofty and noble. She said to herself:

"I want to be loved! I want to love! I want to be happy! I want him to be happy! And, since he has not courage enough, I must have it for both of us; I must take the field alone, and with a fearless heart, march on to the conquest of our love, of our happiness."

Bettina's first words completely conquered both the abbe and Jean. They let her speak while they remained silent. They felt that the hour was, indeed, supreme, they knew that what was about to happen was decisive and irrevocable; but they could not foresee. They sat down passively—almost automatically. They waited—they listened. Between these two bewildered men, Bettina, alone, was self-possessed. Her voice was clear and distinct as she began:

"First, I will tell you Monsieur le Cure, to make your conscience entirely easy, that I am here with the full consent of my sister and my brother-in-law. They know why I came, they know what I am going to do. They not only know it, they approve of it. That is understood, it is not? Well! It is your letter, Monsieur Jean, which brings me here; the letter in which you told my sister that you could not come to dine with us this evening, and that you were absolutely obliged to go away. This letter disarranged all my plans. This evening, with the same permission of my sister and my brother-in-law, I wanted to take you to the park, Monsieur Jean, to there sit down with you. I was even so childish as to choose the very place, beforehand, and deliver a little address to you—carefully prepared and studied, and almost learned by heart; for ever since your departure, I have thought of nothing else. I recite it to myself from morning till night. This was what I proposed to do, and you can understand how disconcerted I was when your letter came. I reflected a little while, and then I said to myself, that, if I addressed my little speech to your godfather, it would be almost the same as if to yourself. I have therefore come, Monsieur le Cure, to beg you to listen to me."

"I am listening to you," faltered the abbe.

"I am rich, Monsieur le Cure, very rich; and to be frank, I love my money—yes, I love it very much. I owe to it the luxury which surrounds me, this luxury, which, I admit—this is a confession—is not disagreeable to me. My excuse is, that I am very young; perhaps, this will pass away with age. But I am not quite sure of it. And I have another excuse; it is, that if I love my money for all the pleasures it procures for me, I love it still more for the good it enables me to do to those around me. I love it selfishly, if you will, for the delight which the pleasure of giving affords me. Indeed, I do not think my fortune fell into bad hands. For, Monsieur le Cure, it seems to me that just as you have the charge of souls, so I have charge of my riches. I always say to myself: 'Above all things, I desire that my husband shall be worthy to share this immense fortune; I want to be sure that he will help me to make good use

of it while I live, and after my death, should I die first. Besides I must love the man, who will be my husband! And, here, Monsieur le Cure, is where my confession really begins. There is a man, who, for the last two months, has done all he could to conceal his love from me. But, I do not doubt that he loves me—for you do love me, Jean, do you not?"

"Yes," said Jean in a low voice, looking down, guiltily, "yes, I love you!"

"I was sure of it, but I wanted to hear you say so. And now Jean, I implore you, do not say a single word. It would be useless, and only trouble me, and hinder me from going straight through to the end, and telling you what I have resolved to say to you. Promise me to sit there, silently, and hear me."

"Yes, I promise."

Bettina lost her self-command for a moment, and her voice trembled; she went on, however, with a playfulness that was a little forced:

"Monsieur le Cure, I do not positively accuse you of all that has happened; but, nevertheless it is a little your fault."

"My fault!"

"Ah! you must not speak, either. Yes, I repeat it, your fault. I am sure that you have told Jean a great deal about me, a great deal too much. Perhaps, except for that, he would not have thought of me. And at the same time, you have told me a great deal about him—not too much; no, no, but at least a good deal! Then I, having so much confidence in you, began to watch and study him more attentively. I began to compare him with all those who, during the past year had asked my hand in marriage. It seemed to me that he was superior to them in every respect. At last, one day, or rather one evening—it was three weeks ago, the night before your departure, Jean, I discovered that I loved you. Yes, Jean, I love you! I implore you, Jean, not to speak, sit still, and do not come near me. I had plenty of courage when I came, but you see I am losing it. I have still something to say to you, most important of all. Jean, listen to me. I do not desire an answer prompted by your emotion. I know that you love me. If you should marry me, it must be not only from love but from reason. During the fortnight which preceded your departure, you took such pains to shun me; you were so reserved when we met, that I could not be myself with you. Perhaps, there are some traits in my character of which you know nothing as yet. Jean I understand you, I know what I should undertake in becoming your wife; and I would be, not only loving and tender, but brave and strong. Your whole life is known to me, your godfather has told it to me. I know why you are a soldier, I know what duties and sacrifices you may have to encounter in the future. Jean, do not distrust me; I will not dissuade you from any of these duties and sacrifices. You may have thought that I would wish you to abandon your profession. Never! never! I would never ask you to do such a thing. I love you, and I wish you to be just what you are. It because your life is different, and better than the lives of all those who have sought me for a wife, that I have wished you to be my husband. I would not love you so well, perhaps, I would not love you at all—though that would be hardly possible—if you lived as they do. When I could, I would follow you; and everywhere that you were, my duty and my happiness would be. And if a day should come, when you could not take me with you, a day when you must depart alone, oh! Jean! that day I promise you I will be brave, so that you shall not lose your courage. And now, Monsieur le Cure, it is not to him, it is to you that I address myself, and I want you to answer me: Tell me, if he loves

me, and if he thinks me worthy of him, would it be just to punish me so severely for my fortune? Ought he not to consent to be my husband?"

"Jean," said the old priest, solemnly, "marry her; it is your duty, and it will be your happiness!"

Jean approached Bettina, took her in his arms, and imprinted his first kiss on her forehead.

Bettina gently released herself, and addressing the abbe:

"And now, Monsieur le Cure, I want to ask you something more; I wish, I wish—"

"What is it you wish?"

"I wish, Monsieur le Cure, that you would kiss me too."

The old priest kissed her on both cheeks, and Bettina went on:

"You have often told me Monsieur le Cure, that Jean was like a son to you, and may not I be like a daughter? Then you will have two children."

A month afterwards, on the 12th of September, Bettina, in the simplest of bridal robes, stood before the altar in the church of Longueval.

Nannie Turner had solicited the honor of playing the organ on this joyful occasion; for the poor little harmonium had disappeared. An organ, with its shining pipes, had been put up in the gallery of the church. It was Miss Percival's wedding present to the Abbe Constantin.

The old cure said the mass. Jean and Bettina knelt before him; he pronounced the benediction, and stood with outstretched hands a few moments in prayer, invoking all the graces of heaven upon the heads of his two children.

Then the organ began to play that same reverie of Chopin's which Bettina played the first time that she came into the little village church, where the happiness of her life was to be consecrated.

And this time it was Bettina who wept.

Will Cost Him a Million.

In Austria and Hungary the entrance of Baron Hermann von Konigswarter, the heir of Baron Moritz, one of the wealthiest men in the empire, into the Catholic Church, has excited much interest. The renunciation of the Jewish religion, according to the will of his father, is to cost him 1,000,000 florins, which are to be given to charitable institutions of Vienna. Behind the conversion is a romance.

About six years ago the young Baron served his year in the army in Grosswarden and there met Fraulein Melaine von Blakovich, the daughter of one of the most aristocratic magnates of Hungary. They fell in love with each other, and in order to make the marriage possible the young girl became a Jewess. Socially the effect upon her entire family was great.

The old Baron Konigswarter appreciated the sacrifice and tried in every way to counteract its effects by the most precious gifts to his daughter-in-law and her parents. But he saw that gifts did not take the place of what she had lost.

He died recently and when his will was opened it was found that he gave permission to his heir to become a Catholic on condition that he would give 1,000,000 florins to the poor. This he has decided to do and the Baroness is about to be received again into the Church.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Masonry, Burlington Bridge," will be received until Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1896, for the construction of the Pivot Pier and Abutments of a Swing Bridge over the Burlington Channel, near the city of Hamilton, Ontario, according to plans and a specification to be seen at the Custom House, Hamilton, at the office of the Resident Engineer, 36 Toronto Street, Toronto, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 15th Dec. 1895.

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STYLISH AND ARTISTIC GOODS IN
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In this or any other market.
All sizes and all styles in stock now. Call and examine.
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The Catholic Almanac of Ontario FOR 1895.

Published with the approbation of the ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF ONTARIO

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CONTAINS
A complete Clergy List, Directory of Parishes and Societies in Ontario
Devotions for every Month, Short Stories, Biographical Sketches, &c.
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Free sample mailed to any address, K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 127 State St., Boston, Mass.
K. D. C. Pills cure chronic constipation.

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838 and 844 YONGE STREET,
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Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS
Men's Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Ties, Shirts, and Cuffs,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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Moderate prices. 2c-7

Hamilton.

At 9 o'clock last Thursday the solemn tollings of the bell in St. Mary's Cathedral recalled to the citizens of Hamilton that the earthly remains of our late Premier were being lowered into the grave, and while they could not assist at the funeral services they could yet attend the celebration of a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul.

The altar and nave were heavily hung with crape, which continued trailing from pillar to pillar and along the choir gallery. Everything impressed one with the solemnity of the occasion. The grand Gregorian Requiem was sung by the united Catholic choirs of the city.

All denominations were well represented in the congregation. At the conclusion of the Mass, His Lordship briefly but eloquently addressed those present. He said that it is not customary in the Catholic Church to preach funeral sermons, but always to pray for the souls of the departed, for when the soul leaves the body, we are never sure that it is spotless.

The contest for the gold head came to be presented to the most popular aldermanic candidate was closed last night. It was awarded to P. F. McBride. The voting was as follows: R. O. Bigelow, 16; Kent Whipple, 43; Jas. Miller, 59; P. F. McBride, 173; Jas. Phillips, 124.

Woodstock.

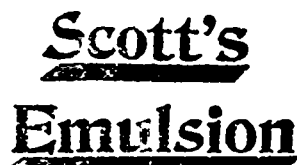
Christmas eve betokened an unpleasant day. Rain began to descend, which soon changed to sleet, but Christmas morning rose bright and sharp, and with the change brought a corresponding joy and gladness to many a Christian heart. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion with choice evergreens which hung in tasty freshness in every available part of the church.

and the altar boys for their zeal in constructing the crib and decorating the altar. The esteemed and zealous pastor, Rev. Father Brady, celebrated three Masses; the first at 6 o'clock, the second at 8 o'clock and the third at 10.30. In all, two hundred and seventy-five communicants had the happiness to receive their Lord and Saviour, hidden under the sacramental veils. After the third Mass, the pastor preached an eloquent and instructive sermon on "Christmas Day," prefacing his remarks by wishing his hearers all the joys of the season they were celebrating.

Severe snowstorms have impeded traffic in the different parts of the British kingdom. In West Durham three are three feet of snow. The North-eastern and Highland railways are blocked.

Consumption.

The incessant wasting of a consumptive can only be overcome by a powerful concentrated nourishment like Scott's Emulsion. If this wasting is checked and the system is supplied with strength to combat the disease there is hope of recovery.



of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphates, does more to cure Consumption than any other known remedy. It is for all Affections of Throat and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Wasting.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE

Table with columns for 'Close' and 'Dep.' times, listing routes like G. T. R. East, O. and Q. Railway, G. T. R. West, N. and N. W., T. G. and B., Midland, C. V. R., G. W. R., U. S. N. Y., and U.S. West'n States.

English mails close on Mondays at 10 p.m. and on Thursdays at 7 1/2 p.m. Supplemental mails to Monday and Thursday close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for the month of January: 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29, 31.



Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness and Weakness. West Bromwich, Stafford, Oct. 1, 1901. The Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I ordered was for a young lady of my household who was afflicted with nervousness, sleeplessness, &c. &c. Today there is quite a change. The young person is much better, stronger and less nervous. She will continue to use your medicine. I think it is very good. F. SARVIE, Catholic Priest.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Four patients also get the medicine free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind. since 1874 and is now under his direction in the U.S.A.

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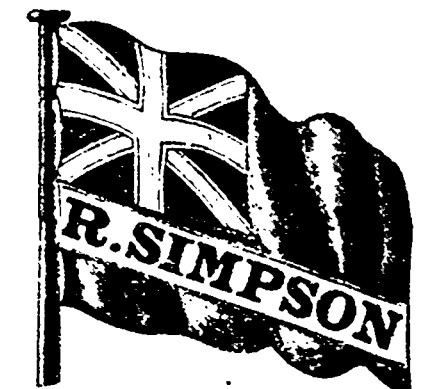
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LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

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Ladies' Drawers, lace trimmed 17c
Ladies' Gowns, lace trimmed and tucks, fine goods, full size 35c
Ladies' Skirts, deep hem, black 60c
Corset Covers, heavy cotton 12 1/2c
Aprons, 15c, 20c, 25c.

Cannd Goods, New Fruits, Fine Groceries, In the Basement.

R. SIMPSON, 1 and 3 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400.

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