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lent reason for abolishing it, but it is scarcely one for its retention The

faith of the Catholics is dearer to them than their lives; an insult to it

is more keenly felt, and promptly re-sented than a personal one, or than some curtailment of their just liber-

ty. Two years ago we were told that

England was waging war on the

THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF CATHO-

Let the minister who made this as-

sertion be assured that no such re-

sentment as existed in the minds of

millions of Catholics, against the

felt by them against the government of the Transvaal He, at least, knows something of the feelings prevalent in

Canada regarding that oath. Our Par-liament spoke with no uncertain

There may be to-day, as there were

in 1772, cabinet ministers, so envelop-

ed in their childish egotism, so insular in their mental equipment, and so orrogant in spirit, as to be incapable of learning a lesson, or of realizing

the import of a national warning, such as that administered by our Par-

liament But the Minister for the Colonies is not one of these Ilis ear can catch, and his mind can rearie,

the significance of the low murmurings of disapproval, as well as that of our louder cry for redress. He knows that Imperial Unity must have

for its corner-stone equal justice, and that colonial co-operation cannot be secured so long as the religion of nearly one-half the population is sin-

gled out by the Soverign for con-demnation and insult. Now the purpose of this meeting is

to pass resolutions expressive of our sense of injury, and to protest against

which may single out any doctrine of

our church, and to transmit them, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies Our action is in the best inter-

ests of national peace and unity, and strong in the knowledge of the justice

of our cause, we claim for, and snall insist on, official respect of our relig-

ious convictions as a condition of our

THE FIRST RESOLUTION.

Sir Malachi Daly then rose to move

'Resolved, That the Catholics of

the first resolution, which was as fol-

Halifax, Nova Scotia, in meeting as-sembled protest emphatically against

the insult offered to their dearest re-

ligious convictions in the Declaration

to the Oath of Accession, and as lov-

al Canadian subjects of the Empire

keenly resent both the offensive as-

Like His Grace, Sir Malachi said,

he was pleased with the large at-tendance. The purpose of the meet-

ing was one that appeared to him to appeal so directly to the favor of all

fair-minded men — no matter to

what creed or religious denomination they may belong — that he did not

think it necessary to speak at any great length in asking the meeting to adopt the resolution he had the privi-

lege to submit The subject has been

are required. All are aware that by the act of settlement (1700), the bill

of rights, and other imperial acts the succession to the British throne is strictly limited to Protestants. The act of settlement enacts that "who-

soever shall hereafter come to the

possession of this crown shall join in communion with the Church of Eng-land as by law established." The oath to be taken at the coronation (1, W

& M., Cap. 6) (1689), further secures the Protestant succession By it the

sovereign is called upon to swear "That you (he) will to the utmost of

your (his) power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the Protestant reformed

Now it is desirable that it should be distinctly understood that it is not these requirements of the law that we desire to take exception to, nor

do we wish to question the Protest-ant succession in any way secured by

these laws. Our grievance, for such it undoubtedly is, arises from the fact that at his or her accession or

before the first opening of Parliament the sovereign is required by an act

of 1689, chapter II., to make a sol-emn declaration which in its terms is

most offensive and insulting to the dearest convictions of all Catholics.

THE ACCESSION OATH.

That we may have a full under-

standing of what we so carnestly pro-test against, he would read that de-

religion established by law."

insinuations contained

lows:

oath or declaration

blasphemies of the declaration,

LICS.

Boers to vindicate

liament spoke

Catholics of Halifax Enter Solemn Protest

(Halifax Herald, Jan. 23.) **१८ अन्तराज्ञान सम**

The disagreeable weather of last only a "matter of form," devoid of night aid not interfere with the attendance at the meeting of Catholics in St. Mary's hall, to protest against the offensive declaration in the oath of accession to the British throne. By eight o'clock the hall was thronged. Every seat upstairs and down-stairs was occupied, and a great many were obliged to stand at the doors and in the aisles. Among those present were His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, who presided, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Daly, Rov. Dr. Walsh, Rov. Fathers Mc-Carthy, Moriarity, Collins, Young and Kinsella, ex-Governor Sir M. B. Daly, Mr. Justice Meagher and Hon L. G. Power, speaker of the senate The meeting was organized by calling Archbishop O'Brien to the chair and choosing Alexander McNeill as secre-

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

His Grace Archvishop O'Brien, in calling the meeting to order, and in explaining its object, said in effect

We have met here to-night to protest emphatically against the further

continuance of a declaration, blas-phemous in itself, most insulting to nearly one-half of the people of this Dominion, and painful, as we must suppose, to the sovereign who is forced to echo the unholy hates, and the base calumnies, veiled though they be, of an evil age For the declaration to the oath of accession is all this. And yet, as a means to secure a Protestant succession it is as inadequate in its precautions, as it is offensive in its phrascology. "Turk, Jew or Ath-iest" could take it with a safe conscience, but not a High Church Angli-ca., nor a religious-minded Presby-terian.

Our business, however, is not with this aspect of the question If there this aspect of the question it there really exists to this day any Protest-ants of high or low estate, whose mental attainments, and moral qualities are akin to those of the framers of the declaration, whilst we may pity their ignorance, we shall not begrudge them the pleasure of their thoughts, but we

SHALL MOST STRENUOUSLY OB. JECT

to the public expression of them. Much more keenly shall we resent being dubbed idolators by those to whom we wish to be loyal. In the hearts of free Canadians, loyalty is not — as in the hearts of Englishmen
a blind traditional sentiment of devotion to a person, or a dynasty; it is rather a reasonable, as well as a reasoned adherence to a principle. Its continuance is contingent on the verification of that principle Invidious distinctions will kill it as effectually overt acts of injustice

Now the declaration to the oath of cession singles out, altogether un-cessarily, and in insulting language, tain doctrines of the Catholic wich for condemnation It is no palliation to say that the declaration is rarely made; even once is too often Nor can we accept the plea that it is



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"I- A. B., King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church Rome are superstitious and idolatrous; and I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testify and de-clare that I do make this declaration and each and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the works read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoso fully and frequently discussed and all are so well acquainted with it that no very extended explanations ever, and without any dispensation algranted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, and without any hope of such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or other persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

DOCTRINES MOST SACRED

Here we find an abjuration of doctrines that we Catholics hold most sacred—transubstantiation, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the invocation of the Saints. Moreover, the relative honor we give to the Blessed Virgin Mary is called adoration—and these are stigmatidolatrous. stigmatized as superstitious and

He was not going to try to picture or inflame the feelings of sorrow and indignation which the mero recital of this declaration must necessarily evoke. He could judge of them by his own, and they are painful in the extrem. Others who may differ with us car imagine what our feelings must be by thinking of what would be their own research. be their own, were any articles specially dear to their particular creed singled out for such an abjuration as

INSULTING AND UNNECESSARY.

He believed this declaration to be not only obnoxious and insulting in

its language and unjust in its statements and insinuations, but it is also uncailed for and unnecessary. One would think that the Protestant suc-cession was sufficiently secured by the laws he had referred to, without any declaration whatever, but supposing any such to be at all desirable it is any such to be at an destrable it is should not be confined to a simple declaration of the Protestant Faith, or of "communion with the Church of England as by law established," and not made oftensive by an abjuration of the particular tenets of any other

It is against this declaration that we now most earnestly protest. When we consider the fairness—the simple justice and righteousness of what we ask it seems strange that the representations and protests that have been already made in the press, on public platforms and in parliament it-self have not as yet been acceded to, but a strong and increasing public opinion in favor of our claim by no means confined to Catholics alone, but shared in by numberless Protest-ants as well, how this offensive declaration, which must eventually pre-vail and bring about the desired re-

THE CATHOLIC APPEAL.

We appeal to the sense of justice and wisdom of His Majesty's Government and Parliament that so many millions of British subjects may be relieved from the reproach that such a declaration is intended to convey The loyalty of the thousands of Catholics who are in arms and prepared to die in the cause of their King and country demands that they may no

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longer be subject to the pain and humiliation of being told that any articles of their Faith are superstitious and idolatrous We know and fully appreciate the compliment that, owing to the increased strength and nation of the British Empire, an addition has been made to the royal titles of His Majesty so as to have a reference to His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, may it not be possible and reasonable to hope that a fresh lustre may be still further added to the dignity of the imperial crown by abolishing an antiquated and useless formu-la, obnoxious as it is to millions of His Majesty's loyal and devoted sub-

MR JUSTICE MEAGHER

Mr Justice Meagher had much pleasure in seconding the resolution moved in such forceful and eloquent terms by Sir Malachi Daly. But his pleasure was tinged with regret that it should be necessary on the part of Catholics to protest against this obnoxious declaration which obliges his Majesty to bear false witness against Majesty to bear laise witness against a large proportion of his loving sub-jects One would suppose that the British Government from a spirit of fairness, and a sense of what was fairness, and a sense of what was just and right towards us, as loyal and devoted sons of the empire, would without request or remonstrance from us climinate this insulting and blaspremous declaration, from the proceedings connected with His Majesty's accession to the throne He would not attempt to explain the origin or history of this declaration further than to say that it was the offspring of bigotry and cruel intolerance, that it owes its existence until to-day to an insolent contempt for the feelings and rights of the Catholics of the empire We recognize to the fullest extent the right of the British Parliament to enact laws affecting Catholics as well as other subjects of the einpire. But we claim an equal footing under such laws, and we emphatically deny its right, as the Parliament of a Christian nation, to maintain as it does by leaving this declaration untouched, a gross libel upon our most cherished religious conviction. Let us

LOOK FOR A MOMENT

The state of the s

Cork International Exhibition

(Written for The Catholic Register.)

M P and present Canadian Emigration Agent in Ireland, paid a visit to Ottawa. The purpose of the journey was to consult with the Government of Canada regarding the participation of this Dominion in the great International Exhibition to be held in the City of Cork this summer. The Exhihition will last from the first of May to the first of November, and is expected to be an epock-making event as far as Ireland and her industries are concerned. As representative of Canada Mr. Devlin has performed an immense amount of most beneficial work in the Old Land, and his keen judgment, as well as his intimate knowledge of the existing circumstances over there, suggested to him the importance of baving Canada better known in Ireland and Ireland better known to Canadians. It is with no small degree of pleasure that I have gleaned from very reliable sources that the Government of this country will net most handsomely in the matter. It is quite possible, when the House meets, that a sum of \$25,000 will be asked, for the purpose of securing a fitting representation of Canada at the containty unnecessary. It is certainty unnecessary that I should dwell upon the para-mount importance of such a course. It is self-evident to all that the results must be mutually beneficial for Ireland and for Canada. This most praiseworthy action leads me to the consideration of a couple of questions that may not prove untimely. Apart

from the accurate and extensive in-formation regarding Ireland that Mr. Devlin has, since his appointment to his present office, supplied our Cana-dian authorities, it is a well-known fact that the Premier has taken a deen interest in the industrial comment deep interest in the industrial as well as general prosperity of that coun-

especially since his visit to the Island a few years ago. In view of all this I will necroach on space, to a brief extent, in order to write a few lines regarding Mr. Levlin's position, and then a paragraph or two concerning the importance of an exhibition held in a city like Cork.

When first Mr. Devlin went to Ireland, as representative of our Cana-idian Immigration Department, it was generally rumored that his purpose was to induce Irishmen to leave their native country. This was a very mis-taken idea, as subsequent events have alread, proven In all his lectures throughout Ireland, and in all his expressions, public or private, Mr. Dev-lin insisted that, when possible, the Irishman should remain at home, and help to swell the population and in-fluence of his own country. But, when-ever emigration became a necessity, his alm was to turn the current in the direction of Canada, by making this country, and all its prospects and advantages known to a people who had scarcely ever heard of the Dominion The position was a delicate one, and it demanded tact as well as ability. Mr Devlin's well-known principles regarding Irish politics placed him, in-dividually, above all suspicion, while his manly and untiring efforts soon made it clear that another true friend of the Irish race had landed in Ircland, and that he came there as the envoy of a country and of a govern-ment that ever extended the bands of welcome and of practical friendship cross the Atlanti the last year alone, as far as emigration to Canada is concerned, should suffice to stamp Mr. Devlin's mission as a success, while setting the sea, of wisdom upon the action of the Gov-ernment that created such a beneficial

office and selected such a competent incumbent to fulfill its duties. I will not dwell to any greater length upon this phase of the subject. Besides, a friendship, dating from childhood, originating in mutual ideas and cemented by mutual attachments, might lead me to unwarranted length were I to put down all I know of Mr. Devlin and his talents, as well as his partiotic attachment to the cause of Ireland and his undying love for this country—the land of his birth and of his future. I will turn at once to the consideration of an exhibition held in the City of Cork, participated in by Canada, and the probable results that the future may derive from such a combination of events.

In the first place Cork—or Queenstown—is the nearest Irish port to Canada, it is the most important centre in the South of Ireland, it is easier of access to the out-side world than any other city in Ireland, and it is the gairway to the most attractive and historically interesting section of Munster, and its wealth of conservation. wealth of scenery and its glorious galaxy of memories. Not only will the at the situation. We believe the nony sacrifice of the Mass is the one great supreme act of religious worship We believe firmly in its Divine origin; the people of Ireland be afforded an opportunity of Judging of Canada by

Last week Mr. C. H. Devlin, ex- the exhibits she will display; but an Intercourse may receive its impetus that cannot eventually be otherwise than a boon to the people at home and a blessing to the people from abroad. New markets for some of our products may be found, new fields of expansion may be afforded, in return, for the too slowly and too interruptedly developing industries of Ireland. The mutual association, necessitated by the influx of Ireland s inhabitants to the City of Cork, during these few summer months, and the presence there of not a few citizens of Canada cannot but prove a link of union be-tween the two countries. Then, behind all these compercial

considerations, rises up that of closer acquaintanceship with the attractions that nature has lavished on the Old Land. If the tide of Irish Emigration may be turned, to an even greafer extent than during the past year, from the United States and Australia, to-wards Canada on the other hand the tide of Canadian summer travel may be diverted, to a considerable degree, from the Continent towards the beauties and charms of Ireland, Cork itself is a city of magnetic influence upon the stranger; and Cork is the portal to that splendid avenue of Irish scenery and Celtic memorials that extends from the surges of Atlantic back to the fountains of the i.ee. Within easy reach of Cork are places immortalized in song, heavy with legends and aglow with the gleams of history. Shandon, with its bells, that Father Prout has

left eternally ringing,
"On the plesant waters of the River

Blarney with its moss-covered cas-tle and its legendary stone; the wild passes of Cei-man-eigh, where the "Several rocks resemble

Fragrance of a frozen sea."
Glengariff, with all its delightful mountain scenery; Gangane Barra, immortalized by the poet Callanan; Killarney, with Grace and Terror; Tare and the Eagle's Nest; "Innisiallen's ruined shrines, the shattered glories of Muckross Abbey, the seven Churches, of Glendalaugh; Kate Kearney's fam-ous cottage; the whole of that glori-ous and fairy-haunted region where-

"Angels fold their wings and "rest,"
In this Eden of the West;"

in a word, the most magnificent and the most charming scenery on the continent of Europe, all spread out behind Cork and form a background of indescribable nearty, where the of indescribable neauty, where the tourist can revel in delights such as no other section of the Old World can afford For as Davis truthfully wrote, away back sixty years ago, "for the soul that loves nature and grandeur, and beauty — and with such alone do the mountain spirits walk — the passes of Granmalure and of Harnsmore are as deep as Chamouri, and Cara Thual and Sleive Donard are as near the lightnings as Mont Blanc.'

I will write no more, for the presat will write no more, for the present, on this inviting subject; but I cannot refrain from drawing attention to the wisdom of a Canadian Government that takes such a practical way of benefiting the land and the race from which some of this country's foremost and most important cities have appropriated. ant citizens have sprung, and it is well, that in the order of things, such generosity should ultimately result in a permanent benefit to Canada her-

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S. Bridgid--Altera Maria



RIDGID was born of noble parents at Faugher, near Dundalk, a few years after the great S. Patrick had arrived on his mission to Ireland. As the custom then was, she took part in all the hous-hold duties, and thus her sanctity was first

revealed. One day, after milking the cows, she gave the contents of her pail to some poor persons who were passing, and then, fearing her mother's anger, prayed God to make good the loss. On reaching home Bridgid's pail was found to be fuller than those of the other maidens. From her childhood she gave everything she could lay hands on to the poor; and her father, who found his goods, even to his sword, thus disposed of, determined to bestow her in marriage without delay. Her beauty found her many suitors, but Christ was her only love, and she prayed to be always His. Her desire was granted. A rapid disease disfigured her, as it seemed, for life, and she was free to take the veil. Yet when Bridgid, prostrate before the altar, consecrated herself to God, her scars and wounds vanished, and her face shone anew with a surpassing comeliness, giving her the very lineaments and likeness of the Holv

She chose for her cell a hollow oak tree, hence called Killdara or Kildare, and here she founded the first Irish nunnery. She died in the year 528.

At a Synod held near Kildare, says an old legend, during the lifetime of the Saint, one of the Fathers declared that he had seen a vision, and that the Blessed Virgin would on the morrow appear among them. On the next day Bridgid arrived with her companions, and the Father immediately exclaimed: "There is the Holy Mother whom I saw in my dream." From that day she was called "Altera Maria" and "Mary of the And so pure was she in spirit, so holy in every action, so modest, so gentle, so filled with mercy and compassion, that to the last hour of her life saintly men did not cease to regard her as a living image in soul and body of Mary the Mother of

Canada and Ireland

The following appears in The Dublin Freeman's Journal.

cles of The London Globe and St. James' Gazette, both commenting in nevere terms on the presence of the Canadian Premier and two colleagues at a luncheon given in honor of Mr. Redmond, and at his subsequent meeting at Ottawa. In common with a few contemporaries published in Ireland, they profess that they cannot understand why Sir Wilfrid Laurier attended this meeting, and yet they do not offer a single valid reason for, and the necessity of, abstention on his part Indeed, the plain truth is that they do not properly, interpret the conditions prevailing in Canada.

You are aware that there was a time - and not so long ago - when Canada was governed by statesmen residing in London, and that the administration machinery of that day did not operate smoothly - the oil of justice was wanting: Indeed, the attempt to govern the country in such a way was a disastrous failure, and it collapsed in ruin and rebellion. Now, however, the Canadian people enjoy the blessings of legislative free-dom, with the result that peace, plen-Mr. and happiness abound everywhere, And Canadians are loyal in consequence of the extension of responsible government. They know what Home Rule has done for their country, and they see no reason why Ireland should not be treated as fairly. It is idle for the opponents of the Irish cause to plead there was an excuse or pretext on the part for non-interference on the part of the Canadians in Ireland's struggle for life. The war! but was the war that do no alternative except to take the started to kill Home Rule? Was that they could not in denity act others. plead there was an excuse the idea? The fact, then, that Canada and Australia sent contingents to South Africa disposes for ever of their right to help Ireland. Was there ever-such an absurd and stupid proposition put forward? In truth it does full credit to the innocents who have advanced it.

The sorrows and sufferings of Ire land are felt in every portion of the Empire, and Canadians are not prepared to accept as a pretext for the prolongation of such sufferings the bold and talse statement that Irishmen are unfit to administer the af-fairs of their own country. Gladstone branded this charge an infamy and a falsehood, and we Canadians know that it is. We have the Irishman in Canada — the identical Irishman who at home is considered a conspirator worthy of chains and prison fo which in our country would lift him into place and power. We have no sympathy with land-grabbing, jury packing and such practices. We have the Irishman in Canada, and we know his worth and his capabilities. He is in the Senate, on the Bench, fore-most in our professions; he is an important factor in the commercial and industrial life of the country; he everywhere respected. It is only fair to add that we have no jury-packing judges or land-grabbing advocates. The judge is not supreme; he must obey the law, and we have a Parliament that will materially help him to do so should he show any rejuct-ance in this respect Sir Wilfrid Laur-

Sir-In a recent issue of The Free- and no Cabinet since Confederation in man's Journal were reproduced arti-lasers. The Lordon Clobe and St. without a representative Irishman. Mr. Redmond went to Canada as the envoy of Ireland, as the champion of the great truth that the men who are able to shape the destinies of other countries are able and ought to be allowed to direct the affairs of their own. Sir Wilfrid Laurier belives this, and, no doubt, on this score he extended a very warm welcome to the distinguished Irishman visiting Otta-17a. Moreover, by resolutions oft passed the Canadian House of Commons has affirmed sympathy with the just demand of the Irish people. Indeed, i cannot see how, under all circum-stances, Sir Wilfrid could well have absented himself from the meeting But there is no use mincing matters altogether outside the question to discuss Mr. Redmond's views on the war. What about Mr. Moriey? We all know what his views are, and if he went to Canada would it be Sir Wilfrid's duty to shut the door in his face? Nonsense; and any way our friends on the other side of the sea - if the conflicting views of their writers, the divergent statements of some of their leaders; the oppressive silence of others; the outspoken criticisms of many, offer an indication o the state of things — would do well to establish order in their own house before undertaking to regulate the views of Mr. Redmond in regard to the war or any other subject. Indeed, if, as they say, Canada was unani-mons on that head, and if enthusiasm extended from ocean to ocean, the in-spiration for this could not have come from the divided and unsettled coun cils which exist on this side of the Atlantic. The fond parent for once has given the dutiful child a rather doubtful example. Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not in dignity act other-

wise, that they were not going to war to acquire territory or for the purpose of sordid gain, when they said that British subjects were outrageously treated, and that the most elementary rights were denied them in South Africa — then Canada and other well-treated parts of the Em pire spontaneously offered their help and their services. Their sons went forth in what they believed a just battle - and no matter what view you may take of their action in going, they fought hard and well, and the Government that despatched in the moment of need contingents well couinped, must now, forsooth, be in that they refuse to stultify themselves by recanting a great principle, the wisdom of which they solemnly affirmed in their Parliament, and very success of which Parliament is the best proof that it is well for a nation to govern its own affairs.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier has the right to send men and money to help the Empire, he is also well within his right in venturing an opinica on what is good for an important portion thereof He has more than the mere right; he has the mature experience which is so necessary to advise well in a matter of such importance; and, therefore, he acted wisely in going to Mr. Redmond's meeting.

The Canadian Premier is not bound to examine all the methods which Mr. Redmond may employ in his camance in this respect Sir Wilfrid Laur-ier has the Irishman in his Cabinet, paign. He knows that party warfare justifies Mr. Redmond in declining to

help the particular party in power he may be fighting. For many years Sir Wilfrid was the leader of an opposition, and on no occasion did he come to the rescue of his enemy. The great er the latter's plight and trouble the more sunny became his smile, and I cannot recall that he ever advised his followers to pull coals out of the op-ponent's fire or approved of their course when they did. So I say Sir Wilfrid is in a position to accurately judge the situation and to make due allowance for honest difference of opinion. He believes the war to be a just one; Mr Redmond believes that it is an odious war; but both are agreed that the treatment of Ireland is one of the blackest pages of his-

The Canadian Premier, who enjoys immense political, and perhaps still greater personal, popularity in Canada, had two good reasons to urge him to go to the meeting in question. There is no doubt that he is a loyalist, that he admires the Englishman and that he has faith in the Empire but he is anxious that all parts should be treated alike, that even-handed justice should be meted out, and he wants the Empire to rest upon a foundation of truth, honor and justice

not injustice. His second reason for going to the meeting is that he is a Homo Ruler. Long ago he spoke and voted in this sense, and when he visit votes in this sense, and when he visited Ireland four years ago, when after leaving the wealth and the comfort of Engly d he studied the conditions existing to the West of Ireland; when he saw wh his own eyes the waste and destruction, the poverty and misery, the people flying in their thous-ands, the very hand of death hanging as it were over the land, what else as an honest man could he do but go to the meeting and encourage Ire-land's envoy, bid him welcome in his noble and patriotic mission? John Redmond speaks for Ireland, not for a faction, not for a minority, but for the overwhelming majority of the peo-ple; he is, according to the usages of modern constitutional practice, the legitimate head of political Ireland. He is as much the elect of the Irish people as Sir Wilfrid is the elect of the Canadian people. And so, when they met at Ottawa, Leader met Leader; the one of a movement tri-umphant, the other of a movement ret militant, but bound to triumph It may, indeed, by annoying and atious in some quarters that Cana dians do not choose to swallow every thing, but it shaved closed on temerity that such quarters should dictate to the Canadian people their duty in

Canadians are loyal to their Sovereign, their country, and its constitu-tion, they have done as much for the Empire as the Empire has done for them. In other more trying and darker days than the present they did not flinch in the performance of their duty. They are not a charge upon the Imperial Exchequer, they pay their way. They have as clear and as good a conception of sensible loyalty as the writers who are now doing their best to misrepresent them. Their friendship and allegiance are found not only in the constitution of men and money but even in the great works undertak en in Canada, and which are as advantageous to the Empire as they are to Canada. By the adoption of a preferential tariff, in bearing the cost of the Government of their country, the maintenance of army and deience, and by the magnificent reception extended the Royal visitors, they have shown their readiness to cement good feeling and in most of these mat-ters the tactful hand of the Canadian

Premier is found May I add that perhaps no country in the world is better qualified than Canada to speak on the subject of the evils which afflict Ireland Canada is a country of different races, different forms of religion, difference of lan-guage And yet we have found a solu-tion for such difficulties We speak different languages in and out of Par-liament, we kneel at different altars, but our prayer is for the general hap-piness and not for a particular minority The Catholic has his universiand all are satisfied Every difficulty which confronts Ireland has been met in Canada and solved Our country is broad enough to permit of different elements, but our constitution ordains friendshir We know what is profit-'ry, and, enjoying Home Rule, we apply it Here you have the secret of success and of the presence of Sir Willrid Laurier and his colleagues at Mr. Redmond's meetings

Yours truly, C R.DEVLIN. Canada Government Offices, 14-Westmoreland street, Dublin.

To blush at evil is wise; to blush at good, folly.

It is of no use to us to be afraid of anything except error and cowardice

Jesus Christ did not blush to die

for you, and yet you blush to live for Peter followed Jesus Christ afar, would not have denied Him if he had followed near.

Our influence is measured and expressed by our example. We can lead others na farther than we go our-

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

-

The CATHOLIC CHRONICLE... DEVOTED FOREIGN

ROME

DIED IN 1900. The "Propaganda Fide has just compiled the yearly statistics of missionaries who have died throughout the world during the year 1900. Nothing could be more interesting read-ing th n the occount of how these brave soldiers of the Cross met their deaths while fighting for the Fatth and for the salvation of their brothren in distant lands. The list includes 171 missionaries, of whom nine were bishops. Of the latter four were French, three Italians, who were barbarously put to death by the Chinese, one Canadian, and one Dutch, Mgr. Hamer, who was burnt alive in Mongolia. Among the 162 simple priets no fower than 82 were French, while the rest were divided as follows according to their nationality: 17 Italians, 14 Belgians, 10 Dutch, 8 Alsa-cian, 5 Spaniards, 5 Irish, 4 Ger-man, 3 Canadians, 3 Chinese, 2 Mexicans, 1 English, 1 Austrian, 1 Luxemburger, 1 Singalese, 1 Syrian, 1 Venezuelan, 1 Peruvian, and 1 Brazilian Nothing could give a better idea of the catholicity of the Church and of the indomitable courage which animates her ministers than a perusal of these most interesting statistics, which possess all the interest of an ancient "Martyro logius"

IRELAND CAUGHT IN AN ACT OF SACRI-

A despatch from Kanturk, Co. Cork, says: Owing to the recent sacrilegious outrages in the South, a police patrol has been concealed inside the Kanturk Catholic Church for some nights past with a view to entrapping the miscreant should he pay that church a visit. On Jan. 13 at 4 a. m the thief was caught red-handed, while engaged in robbing one of the altars.

The constables sprang from their hiding places and closed with the ruffian, who was of immense proportions. A desperate struggle ensued, during which Constable Sullivan's left hand foret.nger was bitten off.

Constable Horan then drew his reed the scoundrel, who wrenched the refrom Constable Horan, and beat that officer almost senseless with

Though bleeding and exhausted, the constables gallantly stuck to their man, and eventually overpowered him. He gave his name as Maurice Sheehan, Newton, Shandrum, Charleville.

The prisoner was, brought before Mr. W. N. Leader, J. P., and formally remanded, in custody, until Kanturk Petty Sessions.

ENGLAND

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL. There is no little speculation, says The Cathelic Times, as to the previsions of the Education Bill which the Government intend to introduce next session. A correspondent of The Manchester Guardian gives a forecast based upon special enquiries with regard to the intentions of Ministers. According to this writer the clause in the abortive Bill of 1896 which proposed that on the demand of a reasonable number of parents provision should be made in Board s for the separate instruction of children by outside teachers in the tenets of their own religion will be reintro-duced. The Bill will, he states, be divided into two parts. The first will provide for the constitution of the lo-cal authority and the imposition of a general education rate, to be distribut-ed amongst all elementary schools — Voluntary and Board schools alike -in which it is not improbable that Se condary schools will also receive a condary schools will also receive a share. The complementary and compulsory provisions of the Bill, including those for religious teaching, will be left to the second part of the Bill. Thus the Government will seek first to put the Voluntary schools upon their feet financially. We trust that their feet financially. We trust that this information is correct, for it can-not be denied that if the Voluntary schools which educate the majority of the children of the country are to continue to exist it is a first essential

the hands of the State. THE LATE CARDINAL MANNING. On the anniversary of the death of Cardinal Manning, His Eminence Car-dinal Vaughan, attended by Monsignor Moyes, D D and Monsignor Poyer (Private Secretary), were present at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, where a Solemn Requiem Mass, of which the Very Rev Father Fanning was celebrant, Rev Father Hogan deacon, and Rev. Father Gregson sub-deacon, was sung for the repose of the soul of the late Cardinal. The congregation was large and it was noticeable that among those present were a number of the men who took a prominent part in the great Dock strike. Which the late Cardinal did so much to bring to a satisfactory termination years ago.

that they must receive due support at

UNITED STATES

A STARTLING NEW DOCTRINE. Of the thousand and one sects professing some form or variation of Christian belief in America, the latest and most curious is that of the Association of Christian Brethren, whose somewhat startling doctrine is that somewhat startling doctrine is that the community at the terrible lengths photographic limited in 1941, and gone to and the curious instruments give him a call.

will be preceded by another flood. To preserve themselves from the inun-dation they have built an ark, which is at present moored off St. Louis, on the Mississippi, and which has been christened the "Megiddo." It is a huge three-decker, not unlike an ordinary American steamboat in appearance, and contains 50 well-appointed staterooms, replete with every mod-ern comfort. It is not proposed to orn comfort take any animals on board when the fated day arrives, and no idlers of any sort are received. The founder of this curious Order is a Mr Nicholls Meetings are beld three times a day in the large state-room, to the accom-paniment of an organ, a brass band and two pianos. The elect are arrayed in gorgeous uniforms, with red stars and crescents on their breasts, all of which have some symbolic mean-ing The various families at present provide their own meals, but when the final arrangments have been comwhen pleted they will all sit at one table The faithful believe that at the advent of the millenium their bodies will be changed, and they will go on a journey through space They expect to make a tour through all the planets of our system, to which end particular attention is being paid to the study

ing touches have been put to the craft the Association will set out on a lengthy proselytizing voyage. FRANCE

of astronomy. So soon as the finish

RELIGIOUS EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

On Jan 10 the clergy of Paris and its suburbs were received at the Archbishop's House, Rue de Grenelle, by H. E. Cardinal Richard. M. Reinburg. Vicar of Notre Dame de la Gare. wished His Eminence the usual com-pliments, adding, "Mane nobiscum domine, quoniam advesperaseit" The Vicar paid a tribute of respect to the Vicar paid a tribute of respect to the Notable ecclesiastics who had died during the year, including Father Hogan of St Sulpice, the Vicar of Madeleine, and Mgr. de L'Escaille, who was one of the best friends of Ireland in Paris The Very Rev Vicar furtheralluded to the exile of the religious Orders, especially lamenting the parture of the Jesuit Fathers His Eminence, in replying, insisted on strong attachment to the Holy See. The Cardinal had previously received the administrative staff of the diocese. headed by Vicar-General Fages, Arch-deacon of Sr. Genevieve.

Owing to the stupid edict of the present French Minister of Justice suppressing sie "Nesse Rouge" for the pening of the Law Courts, the Catholic judges and lawyers asked the Cardinal Archbishop to have another Mass celebrated for them in one of the metropolitan churches. His Eminence accordingly directed that a Mass should be said for the Bar in the fine old church of St. Germain 'Auxerrois, near the Louvre, at the beginning of the year. The "Messe Rouge," as is well known, was celebrated the Sainte Chapelle of St. Louis, at the Law Courts. The new Mass is called the "Messe Noire," as the lawyears attending wore ordinary black clothes. It was offered up on Mon-day last by the Rector of the parish, Cardinal Richard and his chief assistants at Notre Dame attending. There were present numerous lawvers and politicians, headed by Senator Lamarzeile. The Gaulois pertinently says: "We had better not mention the names of the judges and magistrates who were present, as it would only direct Ministerial attention to them. This is a sad state of affairs in a Catholic country.

Monseigneur Lacroix, Bishop of the Tarentaise, a diocese formed by the arrondissements of Moutiers and Albertville, in Savoy, and belonging to Sardinia before 1860, has announced his intention of battling for religious rights and liberties in the press. He proposes to contribute regularly to a local newspaper called The Savoyard Independent, which is edited by one of his priests.

The Novena devotions in honor of St Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris, have been as usual well attended at the Church of St. Etienne du Mont. On Saturday last the President of the Irish College, Very Rev. Father Boyle, C. M., his staff, and his students took part in the services. On Sunday last the interesting Church of St. Etienne was crowded to its ut most capacity. The preacher, Father Bolo, delivered an eloquent sermon on "St. Génevieve and the supernatural energy of prayer

AUSTRALIA PRESENTATION TO REV DR O'HARAN.

Scarcely a year ago the Catholic community in Australia, and its priest community in Australia, and its priest-hood in particular, was under a dark and heavy cloud. An odious charge was brought against one of the best known and beloved Catholic priests of the Commonwealth, and after a sensational trial in the Divorce Court or O'Haran was triumphantly acquitted by a Protestant jury of his fellow-countrymen. "Out of evil cometh good" was never more strikingly il-lustrated. The Church in Australia lustrated. The Church in Australia has benefitted immensely by the trial and verdict, Odious calumniators have been exposed and held up to scorn, disgust has been felt by all sections of

which were used in order to ruin a Catholic priest. All right-thinking re-ligious men, both Catholic and Proestant, were relieved by the absolute complete vindication of Dr O'Haran's character On November 23 of last year the final stage was reached, and our Australian exchanges are full of the presentation and address made to Dr. O'Haran on that occasion. The members of the committee, which was appointed at a meeting at the Syndney Town Hall in April last, mot and presented Dr. O'Haran with an address and accounts for the sum of £8,537 contributed by Catholics and others in the Commonwealth. The presentation was in striking contrast to the crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the Town Hall which celebrated the termination of the There was no need for a demonstration in the present instance, and the proceedings gained in dignity by the semi-private character of the presentation. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop presided, and near him sat the Most Rev Dr. Kelly, the coadjutor-Archbishop, Senator O'Connor made the presentation, and in his address expressed the universal feeling when he remarked:

"I can say sincerely that it has never been my privilege to perform a public duty with greater pride and with greater pleasure. The presentation is the culmination of a triumphs, and the result had proved the old saying about 'sweet are the uses of adversity.' Ugly and venomous as the recent trial had been, it, like the toad, bore a precious jewel in its head, for the result had proved the faith and fidelity of the Catholic people, and triumphantly vindicated Dr. O'Haran.

Mr O'Connor also said that: "Whatever the result of the second trial had been, it would not have shaken their belief in the rectitude of Dr O'Haran, and in the fidelity of the Catholic priesthood."

When everything is taken into sideration - the prejudice of juries the length people will go for money, the uncertainty of the law, and the malignancy of people animated by sec-tarian spite (of which we have an object-lesson just now in England in the attack on the Jesuits) — it would not have been so impossible had the con-spiracy against Dr. O'Haran succeeded, and the faith of Catholics have been put to the test. The belief in the laity, however, we are sure would never for an instant have been shaken. Dr. O'Haran, in his reply, said:

"I am but a humble priest, a feeble child in the lap of the Church, and yet if any power is from God, why should I be made the wanton sport of wicked men? If I belong to God's anointed why should I cringe to any man? Yes, let me ask it once again — we Catholics, Roman Catholics, Irish, Australian Roman Catholics - what have w fear? What have we to be ashamed of? We, who are born and nurtured in the bosom of the Mother Church of Christendom, we have naught to con-ceal, nothing to dread; we have everything to be justly proud of - proud of our ancient Catholic faith, proud o our inviolable Catholic truth, proud proud of our grand old Mother Church with her holy ritual, with her pure doc trines, and with her sacred traditions and practices. Catholics shrink not from that fierce light that beats upon the throne. Catholics love that sa-cred truth that has set them free. * A deadly blow was struck at Catholic Church in Australia from which it was fondly hoped she would not recover in our time. But the noble faith and sturdy Catholicism of our people were stirred to their very depths. • • • They watched and prayed, as became a truly Christian people. Kind Providence hastened to prove that they were not led by any dim religious light. The masterful dim religious light. The masterful judgment of a just and upright judge, and the unanimous decision on the part of an almost entirely non-Catholic jury of my fellow-citizens, sent a ray of joy to every Catholic home in

In the concluding part of his address, Dr O'Haran said, in referring to the fund which had been presented

"When all the balances have been collected, and all the liabilities of the case shall have been definitely balanced, with the approval of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop and the concurrence of the Defence Committee, in due time I shall have great pleasure in handing back to God every farthing that a generous people have contribut-ed out of their slender means towards the defence of Catholic truth." Such a decision is worthy of the man who made it.

A LAST WISH.

When I am dead, my dearest, Sing no sad songs for me, Plant thou no roses at my head. Nor shady cypress tree Be the green grass above me With showers and dewdrops wet; And if thou wilt, remember, And if thou wilt, forget.

I shall not see the shadows, I shall not feel the rain; I shall not hear the nightingale Sing on, as if in pain, And dreaming through the twilight
That doth not rise nor set,
Haply I may remember,

And haply may forget.
—Chrisina Rosetti.

In another column will be found an advertisement of Lemaitre's Photographic Studio Mr. Lemattre is one of Toronto's leading photographers. Anyone contemplating anything in the photographic line would do well to

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HOME CIRCLE eeeeeeeeee

GRANT ME THY PEACE! Lord, through the coming year I make For wealth or power; neither that of

I have no portion; but where'er I be, Grant me Thy peace!

I ask not that my days shall pleasure Nor that from sorrow I shall find re-

In hours of joy, in bours of pain, or

Grant me Thy peace! If storm-clouds lower, if the sky be

gray And lightnings rift the air, if stormy seas Threaten to me engulf, dear Lord, I pray, Grant me Thy peace!

If those I trust deny me, or betray, Till sorrow's chalice holds but bitter

If hopes, long cherished, fail me by the way, Grant me Thy peace!

guest— Lest If joy bids fair to be my welcome I forget - oh, leave me not alone; But let my happy heart have added

Grant me Thy peace! That peace which passeth understand-

A peace which deadens pain when hope bath flown

In joy, in grief, whether I die or live,
Grant me Thy peace'
—Elizabeth Crannell in New York

* ONE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

(From The Baltimore Sun.) One of the best ways to make the new year a happy ore to yourself, as well as everyone else, is to pay promptly the bills, big and little, which have been left over from the old. Unpaid bills are a source of immense worry and trouble, both to debtor and creditor. To the honest man who owes them they bring vexation of spirit by day and unquiet slumber at night, and the man to whom they are owed is in an equally unpleasant frame of mind. The dishonest debtor, of course, does not lose any sleep over the situation. He leaves his creditor to do all the worrying. But the average man or woman does not intentionally leave these obliga-tions unattended to, and fails to meet them rather from thoughtlessness than from premeditation. It is the small bills which people are apt to neglect, on the theory that they are so small that their payment or non-payment makes little difference. It is, however, the failure to meet these little bills which, as a rule, causes most annoyance and trouble, Small separately, they form a great sum collectively, and, like the little drops of water and little grains of sand, represent big things in the aggregate. Moreover, the honest debtor who pays a debt of \$5 has the satisfaction of knowing that he has started his \$5 on a financial tour of usefulness that may circle the globe before it completes its work and discharge a thousand times its own face value in the course of its journeying from pocket to pocket. The little \$5 note forms an endless chain of payments, and as it circulates briskly about the debit and credit line gathers volume as it goes, bringing peace and sunshine to all within its reach, and effectively curing the bil(1)-iousness produced by unpaid obligations. Therefore, let every one send out these small but active financial agants without delay, with the assur-

A GENUINE GHOST STORY.

ance that he cannot begin the new year more satisfactorily than by de-livering himself from the shadow of

debt and helping others to do the

A widower, whose only pleasure in life he found in his children, was in treaty for an old farmhouse in the country. The little ones were delighted on seeing the place and inspected the new premises from cellar to garret. Great was their joy when they found a dark passage underground, and were running helter-skelter down the stairs when they were stopped in amazement, but without fear, at the sudden apparition of their dead mother, with outstretched arms, waying them back silently.

When their headlong career was stopped the figure vanished, and the child-ren crept back to their father to tell him what they had seen. Search was made, and at the foot of the narrow stairs down which the children had been running was found a deep well

This story is related as a fact by a writer no less veracious than John

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

with regiarity and the food should be she find a intesion more exalted, more plain and wholesome. The heartiest meal should be in the middle of the lan wifeliood and motherhead? That

day. It is much better in every way that children should have a table to themselves, otherwise they will wish to eat those things which are not good for them or their meal will be coastantly embittered by denial of their desires Moreover,

grown people are restrained from the is for them the greatest aid to diges-tion. The mother or some equally re-sponsible person—should superintend the children at table to see that they eat properly and the right amount. What about their dress? Children's clothes should be adapted to them in the way of giving them proper pro-tection. A child should not be overdressed, nor overburdened with clothes in summer or too lightly clad in win-

ter The child should be unconscious of its clothes. The make and fit should leave it untrammeled for its work in life, which is constantly to exercise every muscle in its little body -Delineator.

The Restless Woman

(By Cardinal Gibbons) That woman was created to fill

certain well-defined places in this world no one familiar with her physical, moral and mental make-up can doubt. That many women of to-day show a tendency to think slightingly of those privileges and responsibilities which have come down as the best inheritances of their sex is a fact which faces us on every side in this country in any other nation, I regret to say It has spread in the last few years like some great epidemic, until it has, to a distressing extent, affected the whole system of society and home government.

Modesty and gentleness, those two sweet handmaids of womankind, seem to have been laid aside by many, and masculinity and aggressiveness have been given their places.

The spirit of unrest has found easy victims in thousands of American homes, until the social condition which presents itself to-day, even among the best and most cultured classdiffers essentially from the standes, differs essentially from the stand-ards beretofore held as inviolable. It is sad and a dangerous change which confronts us. Its shibboleth would seem to be: masculinity is greater than motherhood.

I wish I could impress on American women the dangers that attach to such innovations. I wish I could show such innovations. I wish I could show them, as they appear to me, the ulti-mate results of participating in pub-lic life. It has but one end—the abandonment, or at least the neglect, of the home. And when the influence of the home is removed life loses one of its most valuable guides, and gov-ernment its strongest ally-indeed, its cornerstone.

You remember, perhaps, what a great general of ancient times said: Greece rules the world, Athens rules Greece, I rule Athens, my wife rules me, and, therefore, my wife rules the world." Nor is the illustration overdrawn. The woman who rules the domestic kingdom is in reality the ruler of all earthly kingdoms.

As I have said before, I regard wo-man's rights women, and the leaders in the new school of female progress as the worst enemies of the female sex. They teach that which robs woman of all that is amiable and gentle, tender and attractive, and which gives her nothing in return but masculine boldness and brazen effrontery. They are habitually preaching about wo-man's rights and prerogatives, but have not a word to say about her duties and responsibilities. They withdraw her from those secred obligations which properly belong to her sex and fill her with ambition to usurp a position for which neither God nor Nature ever intended her.

While professing to emancipate her from domestic servitude, they are making her the slave of her own ca-prices and passions Under the inprices and passions Under the in-fluence of such teachers we find wo-man, especially in higher circles, ne-glecting her household duties, gadding about, at rest only when in perpetual motion, and never at ease unless in-2 state of morbid excitement. She never feels at home except when abroad. When she is at home, home is irksome to her. She chafes and frets under the restraint and responsibility of domestic life. Her heart is abroad. It is exulting in imagination, in some social triumph, or reveling in some scene of gayety and dissipation. Her husband comes to his home to find it empty, or occupied by one whose heart is void of affection for him Then arise disputes, quarrels, recrimi-nations, estrangements, and the last

act in the drama is often divorce. I speak the sober truth when I af-firm that, for the wrecks of families in our country, woman has a large share of the responsibility. In so-many instances she seems to have entirely forgotten, or purposely avoid-ed, the place she is called upon to fill. She looks to material greatness in man as her guiding star. She wishes to do what men have done, and are doing. She enters this field, foreign ren up late at night. The hour of bed-time should be promptly heeded. What about meals? They should be served with reglarity and the food should be served.

makes her the helpmate of her husband, and the guide and teacher of her son, and daughters, rather than

If woman would only remember that her influence over a child the first few years of its life can have greater effect. fect, and produce wider and more lasting results, than her whole life given up to walking in the ways of

Where are the men that have achieved triumphs and have not owned that the debt was largely due to their mothers? What know we of the mothers of the world's greatest men, save that most of them were faithful to their holy station and true to the high privilege of motherhood—the most divinely sanctioned and the noblest of all earthly positions?

Christianty set its enduring seal on this Queendom in Bethlehem centuries ago, and the woman who seeks a higher sphere will not find it among men, or even in earth.

But the tendency of the times is alogether apart from such things. Women must be independent, and mascuthe sports formerly classed as mascu-line They take to these not as occa-sional pleasures, but as constant pursuits. I see no harm in a woman's taking part once in a while in a game of golf, or any other outdoor exercise that befits her station. She is not to be housed like a plant, and never allowed the benefits derived from fresh air and moderate exercise. Any proper outdoor pursuit should be encouraged as an occasional recreation, but as a regular avocation it must be con-demned. For pleasures that become habitual are no longer mere recreations, but serious occupations.

Then there is the woman who must join a club, or perhaps two or three These will require her presence or attention several hours of the day How can she do all this and at the same time fulfill the duties of domestic life? After the labors of the day the husband rightly expects to find a comfortable home, where peace, good order and tranquility reign. But his heart is filled with sadness and despair if he finds the partner of his bosom attending a club, or neglecting her household duties for those of some semi-political or social organization.

There is another phase of this great question which presents a most dangerous aspect. When the home is abandoned, what follows? The substitution of flats and hotels as residences, where, instead of having a home in any sense of the word; women are merely escaping the responsi-bilities and the cares of domestic life. But if domestic life has its cares and responsibilities — and what life has not? — it also has its sweetness and its consolations, its joys and its benefits, that are infinitely superior tained in hotels or flats. It is manifest that hotels do not furnish the same privacy and the same safeguard against questionable associations that

I am glad for their own sake that American women generally do not exercise the privilege of political suffrage I regret that there are those among our American women who among our American women who have left their homes and families to urge on their kind the need of suffrage. I hope the day will never come when in this land all women will be allowed to register their votes, come near to the home, and For we who weep for our own know save, perhaps, in which come near might therefore, properly be influenced

by those who should be responsible for the home.

Who enters the political arena is sure to be soiled by its mud. As soon as woman thrusts herself into politics and mingles with the crowd to deposit ber vote, she must expect to be handled roughly, and to surrender, perhaps wholly, at least, in part, that reverence now justly paid her. The more woman gains in the political arena the more she loses in the domestic kingdom. She cannot rule in

both spheres.

The model woman is not she who takes up all the "ologies" and scientific studies. She is not the woman who is constantly seen and heard in public places, the woman who insists upon entering all branches of trade and commerce, and pursuing all lines of thought, who wanders restlessly through the world.

The model woman, thanks to Christlanity, is she who is thu sung of in Holy Writ: "Who shall find a valiant woman? far from the uttermost coasts in the price of her * * * She hath looked well to the paths of her house, and hath not eaten her bread idle. Her children rose up, and called her blessed, her husband, and he praised her. * * Beauty is vain, the woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."-Proverbs xxxi.

American women, your husbands are the sovereigns of America, and if you be the sovereigns of your husbands, then, indeed, you would rule the nation. That should be glory enough for you. We are more governed by ideals than by ideas. We are influenced more by living, breathing models than by abstract principles of virtue.

The model that should be held up to American women of to-day is not the Amazon, glorying in her martial deeds and powers, not the Spartan, who made female perfection to consist in the development of physical strength at the expense of feminine decorum and modesty, not the goddess of imnure love like Venus, whose votaries egarded beauty of form and personal charms as the highest types of wo-manly excellence. No, the model that should be held up before you and all women is Mary, the mother of Christ. She is the great pattern of virtue, and all that goes to make the perfect woman alike to maiden, wife and mother.—January Ladies' Home Journal

COMPENSATION. (Ruth Ward Kahn in Boston Transcript.)

Better to mourn our dead
Than never to know how sweet The lisping words of a child Or the patter of little feet; Better to mourn, I say, Than never to know the care Of tender trusting souls

That God Himself sent there

Better to mourn our dead-I say it through scalding tears— Than not to know the charm They trailed through our faltering

For a heart from which love has fled Is nearer the great unknown, And perhaps is bound by a golden

To the Master's pitying throne. O-you wro hear my voice, pray you smile through your blind-

ing tears, And though sad is your heart, re-

Make a Test of the Kidneys.

Decide For Yourself by a Simple Experiment if You Have

Kidney Disease.

backache, pains in the limbs, not unlike rheumatism, and stinging, scalding

sensations when urinating, do not know that they are in reality suffering

from kidney derangements. Gradually they become thinner and weaker, ex-

perience more or less puffiness under the eyes and swelling of the limbs, and

find out if the kidneys are diseased. You can make the examination for

yourself. Take a clean glass vessel and allow some urine to stand in it for

twenty-four hours. If at the end of that time there are deposits in the bot-

putable evidence of kidney disease.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

There is no longer any question about the efficiency of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a prompt-thorough and lasting cure for overy form of kidney disease. Their combined action on the kidneys and liver cynhise them to cure chronic and complicated diseases which cannot be touched by ordinary kidney medicines. You can depend on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills overy time, One pill a dose, 23 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

while with the manufacture of the state of t

trouble by the use of these pills."

feel chronic disease fixing itself upon the system.

Scores and hundreds of people who are complaining almost daily of

It is not necessary for you to undergo an expensive examination to

tom of the vessel you can be certain that the kidneys

are not in healthy working order. This test, accom-

panied by the symptoms referred to above, are indis-

Mr. James Clark, Consecon, Prince Edward Co., Ont., states:—"Eleven years ago I was taken with pains in my back, settling in my hips and extending up my spine. The pain was very sovere and at times almost unendurable, and man days I was not able to do an hour's work. My weight was reduced from 190 to 160 pounds, and though I had consulted many first-class physicians and tried several advertised medicines I could get no relief.

"At this time my father-in-law told me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and said he knew they would cure me. I secured one box, and great was my surprise when I began to feel better after using only one box. I continue t their use until 'I had taken about four boxes, which made me a sound man and I also regained my usual weight, 190 pounds. I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills which have done so much for me. I have recommended them to a number of my friends and have never me: with one case where they did not meet with good success. My daughter, Mrs. Charles Phillips, has also been cured of a severe stomach trouble by the use of these nile."

"At this time my father-in-law told me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver

HAD LAME BACK FOR EIGHT YEARS

The Terrible Experience of a Nova Scotia Gentleman and How he was Cured

After a long period of suffering he is entirely restored to good health hy Dodd's Kidney Pilis—He is very grateful.

Bridgewater, N. S., Jan. 27. — (Special) — Mr John S Morgan, a prominent man of this place, has had terrible time with his back for eight years, but now he is receiving the congratulations of his friends on his complete and satisfactory recovery,

To look at Mr. Morgan to-day would never suspect that he had been the victim of so much torture, and for such a long time, and yet from his own statement the pain he has endured must have been something awful. He says:

"For eight years I have suffered the most severe pain in my back. I had gradually grown worse till at last I was completely crippled up
"I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills as a remedy for Lame back, but as I

had tried so many things without any benefit I was beginning to lose all faith in anything. However, I decided to try them, and I can truthfully say I am heartily glad I did so, for they cured me.
"I had run down in weight to about

140 pounds, but during the time I was using the Pills (I used in all about twenty boxes) I regained about 23

"Of course I realized my danger. and when I found that Dodd's Kidney Pills were helping me I stuck right close to them after commencing till I

was perfectly well again ' Everyone who knows Mr. Morgan kn ws that he means every word he says, and much interest has been aroused by the publication of his statement

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It brings in sight the valleys Where the weary ones can rest, An' he hears the birds a-singin' Just by hopin' for the best!

It's like a benediction To a soul that seems unblest, The privilege of hopin'— Just hopin' for the best.

-Atlanta Constitution.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1902. MANITOBA EDUCATION ACT.

Our article of last week upon the subject of Galician education in Manitoba has brought the general Catholic position once more before the minds of thousands of sympathizers in this part of the Dominion with our people in Winnipeg who are still suffering a heavy injustice. We are glad to observe, too, that there is now at last an awakening of educational sympathy in Manitoba out of which good may come not only to the Galicians but to others to whom the Catholic schools are not only of choice but necessity.

The general tone of the Winnipeg City Hall meeting, a report of which we publish to-day bodes no success for the efforts of malcontents to make new trouble for Catholics by raising a Galician issue and agitating for the withdrawal of the bi-lingual clause in the school agreement. Indeed, if we read the remarks of several of the non-Catholic speakers aright, we discern a wider sympathy than this. Rev Mr. Farquaharson, of Pilot Mound, named one condition upon which he would be willing to co-operate with the efforts about to be renewed at Ottawa to have the school money handed over to the province. This condition was that justice be done to the Catholics of Winnipeg. It was reported to the meeting that Archbishop Langevin is willing to cooperate upon the same condition; and the speech of Father Cherrier was a plain and simple declaration to the like effect.

Catholics not only in Manitoba, but "throughout Canada would indeed be sglad to see the school law of that province working to the entire satis-Ffaction both of Protestants and Cathcolics. What all of us desire is the smost efficient education possible, and with fair play all round we shall have it. The present effort of the ciucationalists of Manitoba to help the province in securing the interest accrued from the sale of school lands may well be broadened - it upon the lines suggested by Rev. Mr. Andrews and result in the happy relief of the Catholics of Winnipeg. We hope at least to see something done in this direction as the result of the resolution adopted by the meeting.

THE HALIFAX PROTEST.

The solemn protest of the Catholics of Halifax against the offensive declaration of the Sovereign is not without its note of natural impatience. At a time when the Imperial Government is ostentatiously solicitous about consulting Colonial opinion for continuing the war, a deaf ear is turned to the protest of the Colonies against the calumnies and insults unwhich Catholic subjects of the Sovereign hold citizenship in the British state. The Catholic body in this Dominion constitutes one-half of the population. Our Federal Parliament a year ago endorsed the Catholic protest; but we are unaware that the Colonial Office as much as acknowledged the voice of one body or the other. Archbishop O'Brien may have had all this in his mind when he made the following reference to the South African war:

"Two years ago we were told England was waging war on the Boers to vindicate the civil rights of Catholics. Let the Minister who made this assertion be well assured that no such resentment as exists in the minds of the millions of Catholics againstthe blasphemies of the declaration, was felt by Catbolics against the Government of the Transvaal."

The significance of the Halifax protest last week was in the way in which it was-made. When an Archbishop, an ex-Governor of the Province, a Speaker of the Senate of Canada, a Judge and other personages

course to public demonstration in such a matter as this we must regard it as a truly remarkable sign of the times The Government at Westminster may not so regard it, of course The Government at Westminster regards nothing else than its own ends. An even more vigorous protest on the part of the Cotholics of Australia failed to arouse the interest of the folks in Downing street The length of a skirt worn by a peeress, or the number of stude in the shirt front of a new knight are more interesting points to be settled before the coronation, than, the resentment of His Majesty's Catholic subiccts against a most intolerable insult to their religion and citizenship

PROBLEMS OF SOUTH AFRICA

Lady Hely-Hutchinson, wife of the Governor of Natal, writing in The Jenuary Nineteenth Century from Government House, Cape Town, throws some interesting light upon the prospects of re-colonizing Dutch South Africa from British stock Lady Hely-Hutchinson finds in the domestic problem encountered by British immigrants a condition which the Dutch overcame by their own large families and not by the employment of Kaffir labor She describes farm life in South Africa as harder and less remunerative than in England. and the experience of the ordinary English woman who tries to perform the work falling to her share upon the farm as nothing else than pitiable. One statement will indicate what the woman's lot is like. A farmer at the age of thirty-five will have worn out and buried three wives With plenty of means the settler may provide such domestic help as the Kaffirs and the English immigrants supply. But the former are not to be suffered within the house, and nincty-five per cent of the latter have emigrated to acts of this kind, it is surely sime that public opinion or an appeal to the colonies in the double hope of the courts once for all asserted the effacing a blot upon their moral charright of citizenship in Toronto acter and finding what they could not get at home - a busband. Lady Hely-Hutchinson's information is something to ponder upon. When the Dutch have been exterminated we may wonder what kind of people will replace them. Lady Hely-Hutchinson warns English women of good character not to try the experiment of settlement in South Africa unless four or five members of the same family go

CATHOLICS IN THE LEGISLA-TURE Mr Denis Murphy, a gentleman who

out together fairly well supplied with

represents the commerce and business of Ottawa, has been chosen by the Conservative Irish Catholics of the Capital as their candidate for the next Provincial elections. The character of the meeting may be judged from the names of those who attended, among whom were J. G. Kilt, W. Rogers, F Kavanagh, D. Connell, W. J. Kennedy, E. J. Kelly, M. Lynch. Ald. Cleary, J. O'Hara, M. J O'Connor, E McGillicuddy, J. Brennan, W. Slattery, B. Slattery, Ald. J. C. Enright, J. Kennedy, W. J. Sims, Thos. McNeely, Cart. J. L. Murphy, J. W. Hughes, Jos. Kavanagh, P. O'Reilly, V. McCullough, R. S. Kelly, R. Gorman, C Kelly, ex-Ald. M. Starrs,-M. Kavanagh, D. Murphy, T. Whelan, W. McEvela, P Burke, J. Kane, D. Mo-Master, T Fitzgerald, D. O'Connor, jr., R. J. Sims, Jos. Brown, J. Gra-Kennedy Glavey, P. O'Meara and M J. O'Farrell.

A report has crept into the newspapers to the effect that some of the Irish Catholics of Ottawa are inclined to pass up their representative in the Local Legislature. We do not believe that a single Irish-Catholic Conservative would endorse such & view. The supporters of Mr. Murphy certainly do not belong to such a class. We have so few Irish-Catholics in the Local Legislature that our friends in the capital would not for a moment hear of decreasing the representation whether it is to be kept up by Liberals or Conservatives. It is a most important matter in the politics of the whole province that the Irish-Catholic principle of representation, so long sustained in Ottawa should be upheld. Liberals and Conservatives alike share in this conviction, and they will judge the local field accordingly. Whether the Irish-Catholic from Ottawa he Liberal or Conservative, the chief point to see to is that an Irish-Catholic is returned on polling day.

> • HOME RULE IN MCGILL

It does not follow that Irish Home Rule has fallen back among the subjects of academic debate because it

of high rank feel obliged to have re- | McGill last week for discussion by the Literary Society The Montreal newspapers contain interesting reports of the debate. The affirmative speakers were Vernon L. Plant and Chauncey L. Adams, and on the negative side Milton Jack and J. Rabinovitz The Montreal Star says:

"After the appointed speakers had finished, the debate was open to the members of the society present Many took the opportunity to give expression to their sentiments, and a spirited discussion was the result. The general concensus of opinion, however, seemed to be in favor of Home Rule, and on the president calling for a vote the debate was awarded the affirmative unanimously

maintain a special police official the exercise of an unlimited officiousness on the part of this inspector Mr Archibald, in the exercise of his have the effect o , utting a bridle uphouse without lawful right or legal | said he would consider his decision. warrant, and took into his charge a l respectable young woman employed as the cells with a half insane drunkard, | Gilbert Parker was kindled by an and there her nervous system collapsed from shock. It is reported that the only suggestion made to the Inspector about this young woman was from a relative who considered that her family connection would be injured by the knowledge that she had gone into domestic service. She, however, was of full age to do an she pleased If our loose-jointed police system provides no discipline for the officer who will perform high-handed

CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION. The newspapers are foreshadowing to elevation of Hon David Mills to the Supreme Court bench. A Cabinet: re-arrangement will, he one result of this translation. In any adjustment that may take place a fairer representation of the English-speaking Catholics of the Dominion should be kept in view. Hon, Mr. Scott is one of the best of men in public life and in Catholic life He, however, is but one member in a large Cabinet; and it is to the best interest of any Federal Government that may be or yower to adhere to something like an adequate representation of well-defined elements in the population of this Dominion without which the Government cannot be supposed to keep in touch with actual public opinion.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

According to the "Financial Reform Almanae," when the Tory Government came into power in England in 1895 the Budgett was £88,000.00. Last year it was £177.000,000 and will go up into considerably higher figures this year.

At the Benedictine Convent, East Bergholt, last week, Miss Mary elder daughter of Colone and Mrs. Vaughan, and niece of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, made her final vows. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Vaughan. This makes three out of Colonel Vaughan's family of five who have entered religious life, two-of his sons being already priests.

The newspapers to-day announce that if Col. Lynch fails to land in England to submit his liberty to a London jury, he will be expelled from the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Ballour, and Galway that teturned him will be disfranchised; This is one way which a political party may adopt for punishing an Irish constituency that failed to return a Government officeholder.

Mr. Edmund H. Moore writes to The London Daily Mail to the effect that "he constantly sees it stated that Mr. Arthur Conan Doyle, M. D., is a Scotsman" "Now," writes Mr Moore, "his father and his uncle; of Punch fame, were certainly Irish. His mother comes of a well-known family in County Waterford, in which county the fortress of Conan looks down upon the River Suir. A man,"

born in a stable, nor a Scotsman born in Scotland. Dr Conan Doyle was educated, not only in Scotland, but even though he were to don the kilt, could such an amalgam make a Scotsman of Dr Doylev"

Who said there is not religious toleration in England? If you don't behere it read the following London despatch

At Marlhorough Street Police Court to-day, Mr. Horace Avory, K. C. on behalf of the Protestant Alliance, made an application against three prominent Jesuits, of Farm street. Berkeley square. He said, in view of the expulsion of the Jesuits from France, and their incursion into this INTOLERABLE OFFICIOUSNESS, country, his elients desired to test The people of Toronto possibly con- i whether the statute known as the sider themselves in a position to Catholic Relief Act passed in the reign of George IV, was still in known as a "Morality Inspector" But force, Section 28 provided that all it is very doubtful that they sanction | Jesuits then resident in the United Kingdom were to make a declaration before a Clerk of the Peace, whilst section 29 declared that any Jesuit fancy-free policy duty, last week was who, after the commencement of the guilty of an age which should Act, came into the realm, was to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on him He invaded a respectable hable to panishment. The magistrate

The Globe, in a "scare" heading, a domestic. The girl was thrown into tells is readers that the ire of Mr Irishman at the dinner of the New York Press Club. Reading down The Globe report we can only find the name of Mr. Sufzer, a member of the Legislature, mentioned in the aftercation with Mr. Parker. If Sulzer is Irish, Perker must be Portuguese. The American papers give a different version of Mr. Parker's misunderstanding with the New York Press Club He had endeavored to be "furny," and had become unmannerly The guests at the table had done their Sevel best to shield his bad tasto and Mr Salzer, a good-natured Dutchnan, had come to the rescue with Dutch good nature. Il' Sulzer had been an Imshman, he would probably have protected Parker by ttaking hold of the slack of his trousers and dropping him rathe soup tureer to hide his discommune.

> Dr. Harbothle, late of Burleyd, Onsario, now of the Central Prison, Toronto, was suspected of "pro-Boer tendencies," in the village where he practiced medicine. His life was endangered as a consequence. Otherssimilarly suspected were placed in similar danger Dr Harbottle, fromhis cell in the Central Prison, writes a letter to The Globe describing the conditions of their village life. "Many citizens armed themszives;

shotts, two or three some nights, were fired, some by those doing evil, some by others protecting their homes. Some innocent pedestrians told me the shoës, came near them. Death or grievous injury to one or more appeared, close at hand and imminent. . My house, new three-story, valuable, barricaded with seven iron shutters of No 20 galvanized iron. in one of which a hig hole was knock ed by a stone, with many windows beside the above protection doublescreened, through one of which screens a stone cut, and then knuckled the inner screen; with four windows boarded up, some single-screened, and six others: protected by No. 12 iron wire, one-inoli diamond mesh, iron strengthened, there being over one dollar's worth of glass now in repair, disfigured with paint, ink, rotten eggs, etc., besides the damaged houses of others... is evidence. Mry house stoned late at night 21 times in less than elever months, had twelve giant frecrackees. hung on the shop screens, and exploded nine different times lakely, rendering my drug store dangerous to life at that time to be in; my daughter struck on the street at my front with a stone, our lives in danger from stones at night, my wife's health. shattered; demanded the most sensible, feasible means of stopping the deviltry."

One day Dr. Harbottle sallied forth from his fortress to go to the Postoffice. A tormentor fell into the "goose step" with him, and on the way to the postoffice and returning the villagers enjoyed this exasperating exhibition of personal torment. Dr. Harbottle shot his shadow. He explains that the shot was fired to terrify and not to wound, though a slight wound was the result of it. Dr. Harbottle has received a year in the Central. Unless Ontario is permeated from end to end with the village meanness of Burford, there ought to be a potent declaration of sympathy with the man who hes in prison towas chosen by the undergraduates of Mr. Moore goes on, Mis not a horse day a victim of rustic tyranny.

Catholics and Galician Education

The intelligent public opinion of educated, not only in Scotland, but the city of Winnipeg appears to have also in England and Germany. How, even though he were to don the kilt, then of Galician education in the West, at a public meeting held at the Winnipeg City Hall on Jan. 16.

Among those present were: Roys, Dr Patrick, Dr Drummond, S. J., Dr Bryce, Father Cherrier, A. And-rews, Father Kulavy, Venerable rews, Father Kulavy, Venerable Archdeacon Fortin, D. D., Professor Stewart, F ather Bourgeois, W. Whyte, assistant to the president of the C P R, R. J Whitla, T. D. Deegan, Frank Russell, Thomas Cilroy, Rev. Professor Hart, Rev. C. W. Gordon, Rev. Dr. Reid, M. D., of Sifton, missionary to the Galicians N Bawlf, James Farquharson of Pilot Mound, and many others.

Father Cherrier wished to know under what principle the work of education would be carried on. He understood that there would be changes advocated in the School Act and that the Galicians would not be educated in their own tongue, as was provided by the agreement between the Fedral and Provincial authorities. This clause was taken advantage of by the French movement was on foot to deprive the Galicians of this right he would strenuously object. They were a people who had just come to the country and ordinary teachers were totally unable to teach religion to their children, so that it was necessary to have teachers who could speak languages, as was done in the Holy Ghost School, where English was taught half the day and Polish German the remainder There were 130 children there and many of had lately been received at the Inimaculate Conception School, where their ability was recognized. He felt that due respects should be held for the mother tongue of these children, who nevertheless were anxions learn English. Hence he wished to be understood that the Catholics would support the organization only on the condition that the dual language system provided by law should be maintained.

Rev Dr. Bryce said that the whole question was one of getting the Gal-icians to take the initiative in securing schools as petitions were neces sary before schools could be had The Premier had asked if the dual: lan guage system was to be maintained and he had answered in the affirmative though one or two had dropped the suggestion that an exception might be made in this case. His view, and he felt that of all, was that the schools should be carried under should be carried on under the law with dual languages. Therewas no intention of making any exception in the case of Galicians

Rev. Professor Stewart said his opinion, on, assisting to start the meavement was to extend the benefits of the present school system to colonles of foreigners. He said at the time we desired to bring in no side issues of religion, language or na-tionality. The Galicians had as much right as any Canadian to the benefits of the law. He agreed with nearly everything Mr. Cherrier had said and thought that there should be religious instruction in a language they could undivistand.

Thomas Gilroy felt that everyone would agree that the schools for Galcians should be carried on under the present law He thought that the main argument had been conducted: with a view to securing schools for the Galicians and little thought had been given to the religious or bi-lingual aspect of the case. It would be well to have a memorial sent to the Federal, government commending it on its reported action in regard. to giving Manitobs the control of its own school lands. The money should giving be given oven entirely to the local government and Manitoba should have full centrol of its lands.

Dr. Druramond was the next speak er: He expressed himself as entirely with most of the recent announcements in connection with the movement. He said:

"I would like to emphasize one fact. You cannot teach English well to a foreigner without speaking his own language You cannot get a foreign settlement to learn English in or a year or sometimes in a generation. In the Galician settlements they are doing the best they can and many of the younger people already could speak English to a certain extent. They are doing the best they can, but the old people will not give up their native tongue and cambra call the country to t not easily learn anything else. Some person, since this movement has been started, has mentioned the case of the United States, but I know a great deal about whe've going on there. There is no studen or violent change of language imposed on the fereigners coming there. I know of one county in Minnesota where the people are nearly all Germans, and almost everything is done in German. They know English, but they use German almost exclusively. It is a nort of small Germany in the middle of the state, and is known as one of the most loyal and law-abiding settlements in the country. They are cer-tainly as good citizens as can be found anywhere, and they are retaining their own language. Another similar case is to be found in Louisiana, where many Acadians took refuge after being expelled from their country by the government. It was remarked in the Espek Leymont the Frank Leymont to the country to th remarked in these settlements, where they kept the French language in gen-eral use and hardly speak English, the people are more loyal and the laws better kept than in almost any other part of the country. After the Cmancipation of the negro slaves there

was great difficulty in the south ſn keeping them in subjection, but in these French settlements this was don these French sottlements this was done most thoroughly. These French people were found to be such good good citizens, that they preserved law and order even in this element.

"We must therefore, not expect the Galicians to take up English immediately. The best way to teach them ta to get some of their own people who are qualified. I know of two young ladies who have been in this country a couple of years and who speak English perfectly, who are engaged in teaching in one of the settlements This is the sort of people we

"Then I would respectfully submit to my brothren, who do not hold the same creeds that I do, it is a very serious thing to approach a people who are homogeneous in their behalf by means of teachers, who would try to do away with certain religious ideas and customs. We must take the they are. Most of them mans The majority of are Ruthenians them are separated from the Church of Rome and a large minerity of them are united to thet church, but both classes have almost exactly the same usages and believe in almost the same doctrines, such as the forgiveness of sins by priests, the 'Real Presence,'
the invocation of the Blessed Virgin,
etc. These are the creeds which you consider peculiar to the Roman Church, and the only difference is that the class that is separated fron, the Roman Church does not acknowledge the Pope. You see how careful you must be not to wound their susceptibilities.

"Take the case of the school of Father Kulavy. Out of the 125 pupils ten or fitteen formerly went to the public schools, but as soon as their own schools out as soon as their own school was opened they started to go there. Your odject, like mine, is to teach them as soon as possible. I therefore would say that we should take all means that would win them as readily and completely as possible." Referring to Father Kulavy's school,

Rev. A. Andrews said he had visited. it and found two young ladies in charge who were thoroughly capable in their work, as was proved by the discipling were entertained by one against the Roman Catholic

Rev. Dr. Bryce read the following motion, seconded by Rev. Dr. Reid:
"That this meeting, representing the different portions of the community in Manitoba, carnestly concurs in the request of the Provincial Government made to the Dominion Government to hand over the interest accruing from the sale of school lands to the Province for school purposes, especially for affording education to the foreign-

ers of Manitoba."
Rev. Father Cherrier objected to this motion on the ground that the Roman Catholies did not consider the school question as settled and as long as the Catholics of Winnipeg were suffering an injustice such they were at present it would not be considered as settled. He did not wish to impede the efforts of the erganization, but could not join in the work of trying to secure the ends aimed at. therefore would not co-operate in the proposed motion and could not vote

Rev Dr. Bryce pointed out that it would be impossible to obtair Galipian schools unless the money from the Dominion Government was ob-

Rev. Mr. Farquaharson, of Pilot-Mound, upheld Father Cherrier in his: contention that the Catholics were suffering an injustice in Manitoba. If the organization intended to deal with, the school question generally he would co-operate:

Rev. Dr. Patrick pointed out that the vital points was that all should he unanimous in the demand for the handing over the school money

This was supported by Rev. Pnot Hart, who said the Roman Catholics should also be unanimous on the question of getting the school money from

Rev. Dr. Raid said that the Archbishop of St. Boniface had acquisseed in the good intentions and efficacy of the organization in getting the school

Rev. A. Andrews hoped than some thing would be done soon to give the Catholics of Winnipeg justice and relieve them from the necessity of paying money to public schools and supporting their own schools at the same time. He hoped the broader school question would grow out of this agi-tation for Galician schools.

Rev. Dr. Bryce could not see that the question of the school moneys in-volved the Catholic school question, as the money would go to schools of all kinds - Catholic as well as Protestant.

Rev. Dr. Drummond suggested that a rider should be put in the motion saying that the Catholics voted for it only under the understanding that they did not recognize the school question as settled.

Rev. Father Cherrier objected to this and refused to consider the mo-tion apart from the school question.

T. D. Deegan pointed out that the T. D. Deegan pointed out that the Dominion Government was holding the school money until the Catholics were satisfied that the school question was settled and a request from the Catholics asking for this money would be taken as a sign that the Catholics were satisfied with the Catholics were satisfied with the school law. Mr. Deegan then moved the following motion, seconded by Rev. Mr. Farquaharson:

Cherrier and the mover prepare a resolution to be submitted at a future meeting with power to act if unani

Mr. Bawlf spoke in support of the motion, and Rov. Dr. Bryce having withdrawn his motion, Mr. Deegan' motion was put and carried unani-mously, after which the meeting ad-

A REQUISITE FOR THE RANCH-ER - On the cattle ranges of the West, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a ready-made medicine, not only for many human ills, but as a horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit. A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil

ST. JOSEPH'S COURT C. O. F.

The gathering of this and other courts of the city to witness the installation of officers, was one of the largest in the history of the court and indicative of the interest being taken in the Catholic Order of Foresters in Toronto. The event of the evening was the ovation tendered the Chief Ranger, Br. L. V Melfrady, as howas escorted to the chair by Bro. J. W. Moylan and P. Langley, who acted as assistants to the installing officer, Bro J. J. Neander. The inaugural address of the Chief Ranger was unusually interesting, and was very attentively listened to. In the course of his remarks he pointed to the necessity of the members attending the meetings regularly, thereby showing a keenness in the transacting of the business of the Court St. Joseph's business of the Court St. Joseph's Court had now reached, both numerically and financially, a very promi-ment position amongst the courts of the Order in Canada, and he sincerely hoped they would give him their earnest support in trying to make it the banner court of the Order. He also urged upon them to be punctual, so that the meetings would be concluded in time to enable them to have a little 'social entertainment, which would induce all to attend regularly. In conclusion, he thanked them for the honor conferred upon him, and assured them that no man in the assured them that no man in the Oeder would be more willing to advance their interests, fraternally and otherwise, than L. V. McBrady (loud applause.)

A very pleasing feature of the even-ing was the presentation, by the Good of the Order committee, on bethe Court, of a Handhe

last of the Court, of a handsome amethyst ring to the retiring. Chief Rhager, Bro. Jos. Gibbons.

Bro. J. W. Moylan, in making the presentation, assured Bro. Gibbons that the members appreciated the work he had done during the year; they felt that their success was due handly to the humanestite matters in languly to the businesslike manney in which he had conducted the affaire of the Court, and they hoped he would continue to exercise the same watchulhess in the future that had dispacterrized him in the past. (Appalline.)

Bro. Gibbons was visibly affected by the kind words expressed, and maid he was conscious he did not deserve ail the good things that had, been said about him, but he certainly would endeaver to merit their considence, and hoped that success and progress would always be the lot of progress would always in the 10% of St. Joseph's, Leslieville. The inferences ed them for "ringing in" such a pleas-ant surprise on him. (Applasse.) At the conclusion of the meeting re-

freshments in the form of tex, coffee, etc., were served, after which the etc., were served, site: when the most en-members were treated to a most en-members were treated to a most enjoyable impromptu concerti. Bro. M. A. McGaw was appointed correspondent for the Court.

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. . "That a committee, composed of the chairman, the secretary, Rev. Dr. Patrick, Father Drummond, Fother

Catholics of Canada Enter Solemn Protest

(Continued from page 1.) that it was instituted and ordained by our Saviour who commanded His apostles to continue it in commemoration of Him and of that great event

How then can we sit patiently and hear it spoken of in the language of this declaration "as superstitious and idolatrous" We would be false to our faith, false to God, and cowards in the eyes of God and man if we did.

We ask why is such a declaration thought necessary? Why is it used? What have we done that our religious belief and practice should be thus stigmatized and reviled. Have we been found wanting in patriotism, in devotion and loyalty to the empire? Have we refused to do our whole duty? We have been tried in every walk and department of public life, excepting those from which higotry and intolerance excluded us, in Parliament, in the army, the navy, the administration of the law and in diplomacy — and will anyone say we have been found wanting in any par-

CATHOLICS OF THE EMPIRE

have always done their duty—their whole duty. History does not record higher examples of ardor, courage and intelligence than those exhibited by Catholics for British supremacy, and this, no matter whether their origin was English, Irish, Scotch or French What then have we done to create dis-trust or fear? What good reason ex-ists at this late hour for continuing this outrage on our highest and holi-est feelings? Why are we alone delected as the victims to be insulted and calumniated? One would suppose that our fidelity and patriotism, so often tested and proved sound, should ensure us protection against these. We naturally ask ourselves is this the neward for devoted services, to be de-nounced in the presence of Christen-dom by His Majesty the King "as superstitious and idolatrous." If loy-alty is exacted, then there ought to be reciprocity and our feelings, and our religion, should be respected by the King, to whom we render cheerful and

loving allegiance.

Some say this declaration is used as a means of ensuring Protestant succession to the throne. We have no objection that this succession should maintained. But will any one say deeply moves the tenderest sensibility of the millions of Catholics within the empire, can help to achieve that purpose? Does the Protestant suc-cession depend in any sense upon our belief? Will reviling and slandering us help that object? Let His Majesty af-firm his belief in any form of 'Pro-testant relluion testant rellyion

HE MAY DEEM PROPER .

to adopt, and we shall not complain long as he treats ours with silence or does not misrepresent it. This method would surely be as effective in the direction of maintaining Protestant succession as the declaration now in use, and it would have the merit of

not being offensive to any one
There is much in the past that we
have to forgive, and have forgiven, because we are Christians, endowed with proper Christian principles. This declaration is a remnant of the old penal code under which our blood was shed; our laws, our colleges, our monastries, our churches, and our abbeys, including the very abbey in which His Majesty is to be crowned. were confiscated, and yet we remained loyal. Westminster Abbey, that glorioval. Westminster Abbey, that glorious structure, the product of Catholic genius, toil and money was forcibly taken from us, notwithstanding all this, and all that has been exemplified in our record, we are still supposed to submit quietly to this offensive declaration forced into His Majesty's mouth by law, and from which as a Christian, and endowed with charity which thinketh no evil, he must have which thinketh no evil, he must have recoiled with horror.

WE MAY HAVE BEEN SLOW perhaps in taking up this question, enerou justice in the authorities. But now that we have taken it up we shall move on unwearledly, without haste, and without rest, to a triumph, and vindication, which are sure to come il we are faithful to ourselves. Our object is to have this infamy, this stigma, conveyed by this declaration removed, once and forever.

We do not approach the authorities in any craven spirit, nor with shamed faces, to ask this as a favor. We demand it as a right. We do not entreat, We insist. We do not threaten. We reason. We argue, and we point to our long and unblemished record in the service of the empire, as well as to the justice of our demand, as unanswerable reasons why we should be spared the obloquy, the disgrace of being alone selected and branded through His Majesty "as superstitious" and idolatrous."

We point to our faithful Christian lives. We point to the glorious work of the church in overy age and clime, but especially to-day when under the guidance of the illustrious and saintly Leo whom, God long preserve, she stands an enduring obstacle to the progress of anarchy and infidelity. We point to the grand and glorious history of her sons, and to their work in every department of civilization. progress and Christianity; and in this progress and Christianity; and in this connection we remind these authorities of the prophesy made by one of their own class touching the position the church shall occupy when the lone New Zealander "In the midst of a vectoralitide takes his stand on a New Zealander "In the midst of a vast solitude takes his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

If all this does not prove sufficient then England should ask forgiveness, and her friends should pray "that her heart may be turned to justice."

The resolution submitted by Sir Malachi Daly was then put to vote

and unanimously adopted: THE SECOND RESOLUTION.

Hon. Senator Power, Speaker of the Senate, rose to move the second reso-

intion, which was as follows:

"Resolved, That as the religious belief of Catholics does not diminish their loyalty nor restrain them from shedding their blood in the cause, of the Empire, they protest against and the Empire, they protest against and resent the singling out of any article of their faith for special rejection or condemnation by the Sovereign, and respectfully ask that this unnecessary and offensive reference be entirely blotted out from the aforesaid Declaration, "And, further, that the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting be

and proceedings of this meeting be transmitted by the chairman to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

This declaration, said the Senator, was not at first required of the Sovpassed in 1673, and was by that act required to be made by all persons holding any office or place of frust, civil or military. The parliamentary test was imposed in 1678 and provided that no peer or member of the House of Commons should sit or vote without taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and taking the same declaration. Between these two acts there has been the agitation over the alleged revelations of Titus Oates In 1680, after the dethroning of James II, the bill of right was passed by which for the first time the declaration was required to be made by the Sovereign. This act was confirmed by the act of settlement passed in the year 1700, and intended to exclude Catholic members of the royal family

One can understand how in 1689 and in 1700, when the adherents of the Stuarts were very numerous; when

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS INTOLER-ANCE

was exceedingly strong, and when Louis XIV, who had revoked the edict of Nantes, threatened t, domin-ate western Europe, zealous Protestants should deem it advisable that the monarch of the time should at his accession be required to do more than declare bimself a member of the church as by law established, but times have altered. The test oath and declaration have been abolished, so far as regards office holders and members of the two House of Parliament; and the offensive declaration is retained only as regards the Sover-eign. As to him, it is altogether unnecessary. The statute law requires that he skall be a member of the Church of England, and in his coronation oath he swears to maintain that church. If thought desirable, he might be obliged to declare at his accession that he is a member of that church and will continue to be so, but there is no reasonable excuse at the present time — if there ever was — for accompanying that declaration with language most offensive and insulting to millions of his loyal subjects. It does not require any argument or evidence to show that the

RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF CATHO-LICS

does not lessen their loyalty, which has been most effectively shown at all periods of English history since re-formation. He might, however, be permitted to cite a few out of many in-stances where this truth has been il-lustrated. Lord Howard of Effigham, who commanded the English fleet which met and defeated the Spanish Armada, was a Catholic. The Duke of Wellington bore testimony in the House of Lords to the bravery and loyalty of the Catholic troops who served under him. The experience of the Crimean war and Indian mutiny was the same; nor was Egypt and the Soudan, where our former fellow-citizen, Father Prindle, won the badge of the distinguished service order, different. In South Afriabelies from Tathe Various battlefields, from Tathe Catholic compact the various battlefields, from Tathe Catholic compact the various battlefields, from Tathe Catholic compact the service of this regret that in this twentage of the century it should be necessary Ca. the various battlefields, from Talana Hill, where the Catholic commander lost his life, have been reddened by the blood of Catholic officers and soldiers, and we ill how how deeply her late Majosty Queen Vic-toria was impressed by the bravery of her Irish — or Catholic troops. It may not be amiss in this connection to call attention to the fact that the Catholic Duke of Norfolk, the first Catolic Duke of Notions, the miss-nobleman in the empire, gave up the position of postmaster-general and went to Scath Africa as a captain of a squadron of Yeomanry. Catholic Canadians have

NOT BEEN BEHIND THEIR BRO-

of the old country. The important and decisive victory of Chateauguay i the war of 1812, was won by a force under Lieutenant-Colonel De Solobery, composed almost altogether of French Canadians. The loyalty of men like Sir George Cartier and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, there can be no serious question, and it was Sir Etienne Tache who said that the last shot fired in Canada on behalf of British connections would be fired by a French Canadian. During the present war Father O'Leary and Father Sin-nett have showed themselves not unworthy to take their places beside Fa-ther — now Bishop Brindle.

In these days of toleration it seems a monstrous thing that just when a liberal and enlightened king, as King Edward undoubtedly is, ascended the throne, and when his brave Catholic soldiers were shedding their blood for where those missionaries labored.

him in South Africa, he should be Take, for instance, the large conti-

constrained, by an enactment more than 200 years old, to go out of his way to revile the doctrines of their religion. How would our

PRESBYTERIAN AND BAPTIST FRIENDS

feel if predestination and the withholding of baptism from children were denounced and held up to scorn at such a time? What would be thought were even Mahometanism singled out for such treatment?

To what is this unfortunate and apparently inexplicable condition of things to be attributed? Largely he believed to the conservatism—the reluctance to part with forms, which no longer have any meaning, and to the inability to put himself in his neighbor's place which seem to characterize the average Englishmen. The cause is not to be found in any deliberate hostility on the part of the governing classes to Catholics or their religion.

The government appoints Catholic chaplains for the army and navy and pays them for inculcating doctrines which the King's declaration denounces as superstitious and idolatrous. Numbers of Catholics are appointed as governors, judges and genpointed as governors, judges and generals. To mention only a few of our own day. Lord Russell of Killowen, the late Lord Chief Justice of England land, was an exemplary and outspoken Catholic. In the same class fall en Cathone. In the same class lan Lord Cromer, who is practically vice-roy of Egypt, Sir Dominick Daly, the distinguished father of a distinguished son, and General Sir William Butler. Under no flag do the church and Catholics enjoy more fair play and free-dom than under that of England This declaration is

AN ABSURD ANACHRONISM. for which there is no shadow of reason or excuse, and which is in direct contradiction to the liberal and Genlightened spirit of toleration which usually characterizes the British Government in the practical administra-tion of public affairs. If it were taken very seriously, it would probably have been swept away long since. It comes-forward only on the rare ccassions when a new sovereign ascends the throne; but it should not come forward at all and, out of due regard to the feelings of twelve millions of loyal Catholic subjects of the King, should

be forthwith abolished.

The objection has been taken that this matter is one as to which advice and opinions from without the United Kingdom will not be welcome in England and one in which we have no England and one in which we have no right to interfere. The answer is plain and simple, the King of England is also King of Canada, and there are over two millions of Catholics in Canada, to whom the lunguage of this declaration is as oftensive as it is to those of Great Britain and Ireland. Besides this, Canada, in common with the other great colonies, just now stands well great colonies, just now stands well with the Imperial Government and

with the Imperial Government and Parliament, and action taken in Candala is likely to attract attention and to carry weight.

It may be said, too, that the commons of Canada spoke for the whole people in the protest which they made against this declaration last session, and that any further action is made against this declaration last session, and that any further action is uncalled for. The first statement is true, but the second is not. Every public meeting which speaks its mind on the subject helps to strengthen the parliamentary protest. The province of Nova Scotia had always been

NOTED FOR ITS TOLERANCE and distinguished itself by allowing Catholics to sit in the legislature years before they were permitted to do so in England, and it seems ap-propriate that from its capital should proceed an energetic demand for the abolition of this offensive survival of a by-gone age of intolerance and mutual misunderstanding.

Looking at all the circumstances of

Looking at all the circumstances of the case, it seems desirable that the opinion of this meeting should be communicated to Mr. Chamberlain, who is not only Secretary of State for the Colonies, but one of the most influential members of the imperial

tieth century it should be necessary for Catholics throughout the British Empire to complain of and to have to protest against certain words con-tained in the accession oath of their Sovereign because they are unjust and offensive to them. The oath is not offensive to them. The oath is not made stronger nor more effective to protect the Protestant succession of the Sovereign by having in it those unnecessary words which are so offensive to Catholics, because they are a stigma on the faith and religion of Catholics throughout the world,—a religion which is nearly at thousand. religion which is nearly two thousand years old; a religion that has seen the rise and fall of many empires, and is to-day as vigorous and as youthful as it has been during the past nineteen hundred wears. Catholice

nineteen hundred years. Catholics have always been as LOYAL TO THEIR SOVEREIGN as any other portion of the subjects of the sovereign, and in many in-stances they have done more than any others in discovering, civilizing extending and developing many parts of the British Empire. Catholic missionaries have gone forth to every part of the known world to civilize and to obvious the constitution. and to christianize the savage and the heathen and they have not confined their labors to any part of the globe. They have traversed the principal parts of the great divisions of the earth's surface, Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Oceanica, as is shown by the names of the places where those missionaries labored.

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HEAD OFFICE, . TORONTO.

nent of America, from the Atlantic | tion, which carried unanimously. to the Pacific ocean, and from the Northern part of the British Dominion to Cape Horn in South America and one can trace the routes of those missionaries by the names of the

PLACES IN WHICH THEY LAB-ORED.

Take Newfoundland, the different provinces of Canada, many of the states of the neighboring republic, such as Florida, Louisiana, Texas, California, and several other states and the greater part of South America, where you will find places called by Catholic names, showing that Ca-tholic missionaries were the pioneers to civilize and to christianize the savages of this vast country, and to pre-pare the land for the peaceful occu-pation of its present inhabitants. All pation of its present inhabitants. All this has been done, not by the sword, but by the Gospel, through the ardu-ous and self-sacrificing toil of Catho-lic missionaries without fee or reward, and all this was done by men who professed the same faith that Catholics of the present day profess. If those holy men were able to accomplish such wonders, as we know they did accomplish, by the religion and faith they professed, and which Catholics throughout the world profess, it could not be, and it cannot be, what the words in the oath asserts it to be:

IDOLATROUS AND SUPERSTI-TIOUS.

A religion that has always animated and sustained men to undergo such privations and hardships for their fellowmen should not be called idolatrous and superstitious. Those words in the accession oath which are so offensive to Catholics throughout the British Empire were inserted nearly four hundred years ago, and have remained there during that time. But Catholics have the satisfaction of knowing that they are not faction of knowing that they are not now believed by a great many of the descendants of those who first framed the oath, as evidenced by the large number of churches in Erigland and in other English speaking countries which have introduced the sacraments and sacrifice. Catholics have at all times and in every age built institutions for the education of the people to make them good living and people to make them good living and loyal subjects of their Sovereign.

Catholics have readily and freely given up their lives in defence of their country at the call of their Sovereign, and they have always been loyal to their Sovereign, because their religion teaches them to be so. Consequently they feel that it is sequently they feel that it is

that they should be singled out of all the subjects of their Sovereign throughout the British Empire to have their religion maligned and misrepresented without having any reason or justification or necessity for doing so.

Therefore it should appear reasonable to Christians of all denominations, the propriety of having the words in the accession oath com-plained of by Catholics removed, as plained of by Catholics removed, as they do not make the oath more binding with than without those words, and thereby place the Catho-lic subjects of the Sovereign in the same position as all other Christian-subjects of the Sovereign are placed-in, as no distinction is made when Catholics are called upon with their fellow-subjects to protect their counlellow-subjects to protect their country, and to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, in the defence thereof. From all these considerations it appears to the Catholics of the Hritish Empire to be very unjust to them to have their faith maligned and misrepresented as it is in the coronation oath of their Sovereign, and they trust that those in authority will see trust that those in authority will see the propriety of having those words so offensive to them removed.

The resolution was then submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

A VOTE OF THANKS. Hon. Senator Power moved a vote of thanks to Archbishop O'Brien for his able conduct in the chair and for the action he had taken in initiating the movement which led up to the excellent meeting now about to closs, Judge Meagher seconded the mo-

His Grace, in acknowledging the vote, expressed the hope that, such meetings would be held through-out Canada in the near future, and that soon the desired end would be attained.

The meeting closed with the singing of the national anthem.

DENNIS - SULLIVAN.

An Albion wedding which interested many Toronto friends, took place on Wednesday, 22nd inst., in St. Mary's Church, when Mr. Maurice J. Dennis. of King, was united in holy bonds of matrimony to Mary A. Sullivan, Rev. Father Whelan being the officiating clergyman. A party went up from Toronto for the happy event, including Mr. P Small, uncle of the groom; Mr and Mrs J F McLaughlin, Mr and Mrs. L. V. McBrady, Mr. and Mrs. D. Small, Miss A. Small, Miss Agnes Hishon, Mr. Ambrose O'Connor and Mr. D. Reddin. The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father, while "Wagner's" wedding march was well rendered by Mr. F. C. Winn, of Toronto. The bride was attired in a dove grey satin dress richly trimmed, and with picture hat. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Maggie McMahon, of Mono, who wore a turquoise blue tamilion silk with applique lace and chiffon, and black velvet hat. The groom was supported by the bride's brother, Mr. D. Sullivan. The residence of the bride's parents was tastefully decorated, and

return will reside in King. The bride went away in a gown of gray homespun, with red silk blouse and black velvet hat.

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there about sixty guests assembled

after the ceremony and partook of the

wedding feast, which was done ample

justice to by all. The bride was the

recipient of many beautiful and costly

presents. The happy twain left in the

evening for Hamilton, and on their







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ST. MARY'S C. L. & A. A. At the last regular meeting the President, Mr. C. J. Reid, acted as chairman.

The St. Aloysius Club, under the direction of Rev. Father O'Leary, were present in good steength and debated the question, "Resolved, that the Treaty of Paris was in the best interests of Canada."

Those taking part were Messrs. Murray, Coughlin, Landreville and Fennell The subject was most interesting and the ability displayed by the junior members was somewhat of a revolation.

An essay by Mr. Fed. O'Connor, on the "Life of Danies O'Connell," was possessed of considerable literary mer-, and was much appreciated. The dehate was thrown open to the meet-ing, after which addresses were made by Bro. Patrick and Rev Father Fraser and Rev. Father O'Leary. The use of the rooms for one evening each week has been extended to the

St. Aloysius Club. On Tuesday evening next, Feb. 4th, the first debate of the Inter-Catholic Club Debating Union series will be held in the rooms of the association. The subject is: "Resolved, That Departmental Stores are Detrimental to the Community." This debate is between St. Mary's C. L. & A. A. and St. Joceph's, Leslieville. The referees are Rev Dr Teefy, Mr F. A. Anglin and Ald Wm. Burns. It is expected that every member will be present on

this occasion KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN. At the last meeting of St. Patrick's Commandery No. 212, Knights of St. John, the following officers were in-stalled by Grand President J. P. acCarthy for the year 1902:

President—Bro. J. J. Nightingale. First Vice-President — Bro. M. Gar-

Second Vice-President - Bro. P.

Recording Secretary — Jos Kelz. Financial Secretary — Bro. M. J. Treasurer - Bro. W. Byron.

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BRHOLD, the maiden knowing well The hidden Godhead that doth dwell In Him, her afant son a And with her infant see her bring The doves, the humble offering

I'or Christ, the Holy One.

SECOND MONTH

Februaru

THE HOLY FAMILY

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Prayer

3110111GC11CCO An indulgence of 25 days to all those who shall devoutly invoke

THE FREE LOVER, Sweet is the sweet May Weather Trees go airy and hright; Winged with the cold-green feather, Veiled in the deep-sea light.

Clad in the emerald silks All a flutter, a glitter; Blossom white as the milk, Never were roses sweeter.

Leafy shadows, all dancing, Lovely in shine and shower, Ever twinkling and glancing, Birds have built them a bower.

Tord of the leaf and the tree: When' tis time for my, going, Leafing time let it be Neither sowing nor blowing, When Love's A-field.

When Love's A-field

(Sarah Orne Jewett in McClure's)

There was a cheerful noise within the house that n.id-winter day, but Mary Ann Dunn looked up innocently from her ironing as her pretty younger sister opened the door and came in. Ellen had only arrived from Ireland In the late autums, she was still a greenhorn, in spite of the first snow, and several weeks' steady work in the cotton mills of the next town, and cotton mills of the next town, and a child like you!" scoffed his mother even in spite of a nine American hat with assumed severity. "See how

Mary Ann's two bables were playthem into a comfortable bedroom. and a bright, clean oilcloth on the Moor of the kitchen, there was a gay little clacking clock on the high chimncy shelf above the stove, with a pair of shining lands. Everything was cheerfully clean and thrifty in the warm little place, and Mary Ann her-sell looked as if she were able to keep ther housekeeping up to the highest standard.
"Well, there now!" she exclaimed

with an almost ostentatious air of hespitality. "How re ye the day, Ellencen? I was after wishing you here a minute ago; how come you out?"

out?"
"I'm loafing for the afternoon," said the guest disconsolately "There was something stopped wit' the machine-ry I wish fast enough I was out altogether, I'll mover get learnt, : ayway; me mind a...t on it,"
"Oh, go way" responded Mary Ann vigorously
""Tis thrue for me. I'm getting pay now only for their being so short-

pay now only for their being so short-handed; but me mind sin't on it nor in it so it ain't."

Mary Ann made an inarticulate sound signifying contempt. wez & lift wit' the housework "

tured Ellen somewhat timidly. "Well, I'm obliged to your sess," said Mary Ann amiably "I've enough to do, 'tis thrue for me That enough to do, 'lis thrue for me That biggest one, I linry there, was roaring all night wit' the ear ache, an I'd small chance to sleep."

Ellen," said the visitor, who was still standing, and turned now to show an interest in the three playmates. "Well, I'll go lay me hat in on the interest bed; they might be picking off all me feathers, if our backs 'ould be turn-

"No, no give it here to me, that Hinry'd be on the bed after it aiser than anny place," exclaimed Mary Ann anxiously. "Give me your jacket too, an I'll put them here, see, on the hook behind the door. Sit down wit' yourself by the stove an' rest a while till we tark a bit. What's all

"I'd rather be doing something,"
protested Ellen.
"Well, I've me ironing most done,"

answered Mary Ann, "an' I'll be thinking what I'd best do next. Faix, I've enough of it. Hinry, there, ain't got a whole frock nor a dacent petticoat to put on. He's the tor-ment, anyway."

The smiling Henry toddled over to

his young aunt, and made an attempt at familiar speech.

"'Tis sweetles he do be asking for," explained the intelligent mother. "No more sweetles, "Il he get, the day, I can tell him!"

"Did you get nice sweetles the day darlin'?" asked Ellen with ready sympathy as she lifted the solid, unwilling little shape to her lap, whence he promptly slipped to the floor again, to stand facing her at a safe dis-tance, and began a second series of perfectly unintelligible remarks.

"Pity for you, you 'ont learn to tark like a Christian, a great man of which waved its feathers in a sort of well your aunty can't get the sense angry incoherence. grocer man he bees tarking, that niver comes inside the door less Mary Ann's two babies were playing reference in the comes inside the door less through the properties a sweetle in his pocket for creatures seemed to cover the whole floor. There was a door open behind the pride to tark like other folks, as

I'm always advising you" Henry had not more than reached the age of two years but he was evidently animated by a fiery spirit that served him well in the face of experience He now stamped his little foot and protested loudly, but his elders went on talking over his head with perfect indifference, and presently he returned, not in the least sulky the lively company of the small baby and their friendly little dog

"I'm sorry enough that I ever came out," Ellen announced regretfully, af-

"Ain't you the big fool!" remarked the elder sister, who was well mar-ried and settled in a good t ement, which even afforded a best room and a magnificent piano lamp with a yelsilk shade, a wedding present given by her man's associates at the gas house "I never saw the half day I wanted to go back." she continued "I might like just to see the folks an make a little visit to two-t-ree weeks Himself was having great tark last night about his own old folks, and sometime held get a court folks, and sometime he'd get a couple of months off an' we'd go home He'd like well to show Hinry there to his fader 'What tark you have of goin' home like a lord,' says I to him, 'for

this minute. Only last night he come home wit' a suit o' clothes for Hinry there, that was a good three sizes too I'm all put back wit me ironin'; I had to go carry 'em back to the store this morning soon as me dishes was done."
"'Tis botter than the stingy kind,"

sighed Ellen

'Ain't you downhearted to-day? loasin ain't good for you," said Mary Ann as she came briskly to the stove for a hot from and stood for a moment holding it near her check
"Whisper now, what kind of a b'y
was Danny, John's next brother, the
one that they kept at home on the
land? John has great tark of him
bein' so smart; but he's far too foolshe about his own folks we all know

bein's o smart; but he's far too foolish about his own folks, we all know.

"Oh, he's the lovely b'y; he's twice as handsome as John—I ain't sayin' but John's good-looking too," rosponded Ellen with a lively blush.

"Oh, I thinks very often o' poor Danny," she added softly, "We parted very angry, too, wit' each other.

Ellen grow rosier still, and the tears shone in her neetty eyes and

Eilen grew rosier still, and the tears shone in her pretty eyes and were winhed away, and they came back again at once. "Twas all me own fault," she managed to say. "Well, there's no harm done," Mary Ann insisted kindly. "There's smart b'ys enough to be choosing — pretty by the total letry Calleban was welk-

bys, too. Jerry Callahan was walking wit' you last Sunday"

"He's a great lout, so he is," said Ellen with sudden fury. "I turned down a street to get rid of his company. Great omadhoun!"

"An! Phil Carroll's a good follow."

"An' Phil Carroll's a good fellow that come away from Mass wit' you on the Sunday before. Oh, there's little birds tells me everything; an' all the b'ys said you was the prettiest girl on the floor last Saturday's

dance a week ago."

But Ellen would not be cheered
"Tis aisy taking, then, she answered gloumdy. "'Tis all them fools has to tark about, is other people and

"John says his bother Dan's got his eye on some girl now, I don't know who it was told him—"
"Oh, 'tis that tall Desmond girl at

home, that lived on this side of the road behind Donnelly's She always him," said Ellen after strange little pause, but the color all left her bright cheeks Mary Ann did not loook around, but seemed more than usually intent on her ironing

"She had money, too, hadn't she?" Mary Ann persisted. "Folks said it of her; 'twas from an old aunt in Dublin that she got

named after Some said it was forty pounds — there was conversation about nothing else an' I coming

Ellen spoke slowly as if with much

effort.
"What came between you and Danny, then, if you liked him?" asked Mary Ann with the authority and directness of an older sister and a mar-

ried woman.
"Twas me own foolishness; there ain't a day but I says it," answered Ellen mournfully. "I never thought of anny one but poor Danny, an' I never was satisfied till I'd find some way to tease him. He'd them honest eyes like John's, that'd be lookin' at the same and the sam you all the time like an old dog, and he'd take every word a girl said for the truth, an I wint too far wit tell-ing him he'd no wish for anny one but the Desmond girl since she got

her money."
"Most like 'twas but forty shillings in the stead o' pounds," said Mary Ann consolingly "Well, an' what happened then?"

"I'd given him no promise," said Ellen more sadly still, "except 'twas in me own heart. I think I'll never see anny one in the world like Dansee anny one in the world like Dan-ny; an' he had the lovely patience wit me for a grand while, till I' plagued him too far an' we had a smitch o' tark that day on the road All the way we didn't stop a bird from singing, we were so quiet our-selves, till I t'ought I'd tease him, an' he pled with me then like a priest —would I turn away from him altogether and mistrust him so? An' I don't know ever since why didn't I give in, but I didn't, an' I turned an walked off down the road from him. an' I though ivery step I took he'd be after me, till I'd changed me mind so much I demeaned meself to look so much I deneaned meself to look over me shoulder, an' he wasn't stopping where I left him at all, but going off like a soldier, most out o' sight. An' he wouldn't look back, an' thin I called loud enough to him, and afterward I went back to the furze, bushes, so none o' the market folks would see me, an' I cried till all me tears was gone. So thet's the lad tears was gone So that's the ind, and I ain't the first girl, either, that was such a fool, but I wish I'd be the

"An' what made you come off then an' I'ave him? All the while since you come out I said to John you wa'n't happy; 'twa'n't Ameriky displeased you, but something of your own was on your mind. You might have had the sinse to speak," said Mark An with sawful carrity (i'ar' Mary Ann, with awful severity, "an'
John makin' things worse with writin' home what admiration all the
b'ys had for your looks an' your
dancing."

"I was full to the head o' me wit' pride an' sorrow, an' I wouldn't let on I got hurted," said Ellen, "an' I come out to hide away fram ivery one there, an' now I've told all. Ah, 'tis all done an' over. Folks would try to tease me, an' there was those

ly what throubles had been between us. But this time he'd no whistle left, an' they told me he was seen a good deal up to Desmond's, an' all that. Sometimes I'm glad I came away, an' sometimes me heart's broke that I was iver such a fool. He'd nover speak to me again anny way, but I don't blame 'm ayther."

Ellen had come out to the point where she couldn't do without the help of a much fumbled little handkerchief. "He didn't come with all the neighbors to say good-by to me, an' I was lookin' for him to come an' stop me from it, an' I pretindin' to be full of laugh and very gayhearted, so nodedy carry him a word, an' I thought the first month I was here I'd be getting a letter from him ivery day, or a word in somebody's letter to wish me luck; two or three times I sent word to him with the rest, wishing him happiness and not making anny joke at ali."
"You were the big fool," pronounc-

ed Mary Ann coldly, as she tried another iron with her wetter finger; "I've got no word meself but that for yez." She tried to look harshly at poor Ellen, who still sat crying. "Coom now, Elleneen, don't feel too bad, don't cry Ellencen, dear. This is the last iron, an' then we'll sit down an' make Hinry his two little poticoats when I've done me last pieces here, an' I'll make the tay early for the two of us. You'd better think of some o' the other b'ys, now that's all past." But Ellen only cried the moto.

"Tis plain enough now he don't care very much for anny one," said Mary Ann with cold decision. There was a sudden noise in the room beyond, as if somebody protested at the last remark.

"Run quick for me, Ellencen," ex-claimed Mary Ann, "'tis the little dog in there tipping everything over."

Ellencen ran, and Henry toddled after her, and the innocent puppy af-ter him. There was a shrick of joy and the sudden appearance of a big hearty young man with bright curly hair and a wistful face. Danny had been waiting all the time, a suffering

captive in the inner room."
"She saw you coming," humbly explained the lover to his happy Ellencen a minute later "Twas Mary Ann seen you coming on the street, sure, whin I was just getting me directions how I'd find you. An' she said if I'd come cut before she'd give me l'ave, she'd have me heart's blood. I t'ought ivery aux munte she'd. I t'ought ivery nixt minute she'd break the news for us. Sure I worked iver since to get the money for me passage. Don't mind me harkin' to all the poor little sorrows, dar-lin'; sure 'tis meself only loves you the more. Don't mind me for stayin' in the room."

the more. Don't mind me for stayin' in the room."

"Ah-h!" said Ellen, returning to her old sports as soon as she could spean, "'twas just like a stupid man! Sure, I'd been out o' me cage like a wild blackbird the minute I got sound o' your voice Anny way, I've got the lovely pinance after me confession."

And Elleneen hid her face again in the rough frieze coat, which still car-ried a home-like fragrance of turi-smoke, though mixed with the duller and more recent odors of tobacco and

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A "MIRACLE" EXPLAINED. (From Light.)

A REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

The mention of almsgiving recalls a somewhat ludicrous story of modern date, where a most inopportune miracle was wrought Father Bridaine was always poor, for the simple reason that he gave everything he had away. One night he asked for a night's lodging of the curate of a village through which he passed, and the worthy man, having only one becashared it with him. At day break Father shared it with him. At daybreak Father Bridaine rose, according to custom, and went to say prayers at the neighboring church. Returning from his sacred duty, he met a beggar, who asked an alms. "Alas, my friend, I have nothing!" said the good priest, mechanically putting his hand into his breeches pocket, where, to his astonishment, he found something hard wrapped up in a paper, which he wrapped up in a paper, which he knew he had not left there. He hastily opened the paper, and seeing four crowns in it, cried out that it was a miraclet He gave the money to the beggar, and hastened into church to return thanks to God. The curate soon after arrived there, and Father Bri-daine related the miracle with the greatest unction. The curate turned pale, put his hand in his pocket, and in an instant perceived that Father Bridaine in getting up in the dark had taken the wrong pair of breeches. He had performed a miracle with the curate's money.

A GOOD GERMAN LAW.

"They do some things better," says The New Zealand Tablet, "in the German Fatherland. There is, for instance, a law which gives to a slandered corporate body the natural right to enjoy by a caluminated individual to institute proceedings against its traducer. This law has imparted to religious newspapers in the Fatherland, in their references to the Catholie Church, a measure of self-restraint and decency that forms a striking contrast to the reckless violence of the lower or muck-rake order of jour-nalism that satisfies the appetite of large classes of professing Christians in English-speaking countries Some of these push coarse attacks on the Catholic be and Catholic institutions with the volume of four-and-twenty fog-horns, and with a disregard for truth and decency that would shock the sensibilities of a respectable Hottentot. The editors of those organs of Ananias have the cunning to keep clear of actions at law, and, with this object in view, are careful not to fix upon individuals the stigma which they are permitted, by an unsatisfact-ory libel code, to apply indiscrimin-ately to a whole body."

CONVERSIONS AMONG MINIS-

(From The Missionary.)

The annals of conversions have been remarkable during the past month for the number of Episcopalian ministers who have come home to the Church of their forefathers. Philadelphia leads with the reception of Rev. Alvah W. Doran. In England Rev Frederick George Lee, D.D., founder of the Order of Corporate Reunion, has been received at the Brompton Oratory by Rev. Digby Best Father Lynch, of Roanoke, Virginia, has accepted the submission of a Presbyterian minister There is another minister, a reformed Episcopalian, together with his wife and five children, under instruction in New York. We may add to this list J J Keyes, of Milford, a son of a minis-ter, and Mrs. Duffaloschotauer, the wife of one. This is a goodly number for one month. It is an indication, however of the large crowd that is facing Romewards, and it is only a question of time when they will come.

THE VIOLIN PLAYER. (From "Poems" by May Austin) He plays as the passers hurry In the pulse of the early day Plays! — as the children scamper In heedlessness on their way. Plays' as the swift hours carry The heart of the day along, With his weary form on the curb

And the soul of his youth in his song.

What do they know of his playing? A merry or mournful air!
But ah! what memories are swaying His heart as he fiddles there There are seenes of early childhood. A mother beside the door! bird that trills from the wild-wood

You may pass in your pride and splendor,
Untouched by the music's throes, But there lives a joy to the fiddler, That only the fiddle knows!

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Himself - a child once more!

An old physician, retired from prac-tice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousbome like a lord, says I to him, for meetilf I'd rather the money was well in the bank than spending it on them dirty ships goin home. I'd like well ships sone home to do, list thrue for me. That highest one, Hinty there, was roaring all night wit the carrache, an I'd mean that a good deal wint to pay the second list paper.

"Coom, Hinty, coom an' see aunty in the like a lord, says I to him, for one there, an' now I've told all. Ah, tis all added an' over. Folks would try to tease me, an' there was those would both fetch a lie and carry one, an' fan the fire o' trouble. I listened for him whistling by night whin added more softly; "but John's a great boy to spend his money if I wa'n t wit him. I've decensed him him the all all rections for preparing and using the series before, an' I'd run out that a good deal wint to pay the great boy to make the paper.

"Coom, Hinry, coom an' see aunty" the conservation of the housework," the housework in the hank than spending it on them durty shops gon' home I'd like well try to tease me, an' there was those durty being carry one, an' fan the fire o' trouble. I listened the fire o' trouble. I listened the fire o' trouble try to tease me, an' there was those durty being carry one, an' fan the fire o' trouble. I listened the fire o' trouble try to tease me, an' there was those durty shops gon' home I'd like well try to tease me, an' there was those durty shops gon' home I'd like well try to tease me, an' there was those durty shops gon' home I'd like well try to tease me, an' there was those durty shops gon' home lide all one an' over. Folks would try to tease me, an' there was those durty shops gon' home I'd like well try to tease me, an' there was those durty shops gon' home I'd like well tr



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CHILDREN'S CORNER

THE CHILDREN.

Thy Kingdom come! Yea, bid it come, But when Thy kingdom first began on earth, Thy kingdom was a home, A Child, a woman, and a man.

The Child was in the midst thereof, O, blessed Jesus, boliest Onel The centre and the fount of love Mary and Joseph's little Son.

Wherever on earth shall be A child, a woman, and a man, Imaging that sweet Trinity Wherewith Thy kingdom first began.

And o'er that Trinity of love Send down, as in Thy appointed day, The brooding spirit of Thy Dove!

BLUE EYES. The little boy we might not keep Had such great eyes of heaven, such

Deeper than sapphires and more deep Than any seas or skies.

Such eves of wonder opened wide he strange world; he drank his While other babies slept and cried, Of wonder, wondering still.

What is it that he sees?" we said. And followed in the wonders track But when the little one was dead That wondering gaze came back.

O are you wondering, wondering For row you see such wondrous

such angels by the field and rill, With wondrous head and wings.

are you wondering, wondering yet At the kind breast you lie upon and the kind eye that once were wet. For a most holy Son?

Our little boy with wondering eyes, I wonder will they wonder still, Or meet our own with no surprise When we come over the hill (Poems of Katherine Tynan.)

TALES OF DERRING-DO

(Century Magazine.) Let us watch Hook and Ladder 21 or a moment. She was the mate of the fire-tower, and the rush of her galloping horses was echoing up the avenue just as Battalion Chief John Binna made out a woman in a seventh-storey window on the Forty-sixth street side, where the fire was raging

flercely. The woman was holding a little dog in her arms, and it looked as if she was going to jump. The chief waved her to stay where she was, and, running toward 21 as she plunged along, motioned toward Fifty-sixth street. Whereupon the tillerman at his back wheel did a pretty piece of steering and even as they wung the long truck in the turn the crew began hoisting the big ladder.

Such a thing is never done, for the awaying of that ten-ton mass might easily upset the truck; but every second counted here, and they took the

As they drew along the curb, Fireman McDermott sprang up the slow-ly rising ladder, and two men came between with scaling ladders, for they saw that the main ladder would nevreach the woman. Five stories is what it did reach.

and then McDermott, standing on the top round, smashed one of the scal-ing ladders through a sixth-storey window, and climbed on, smashed the necond scaling ladder through a sev-inth-storey window, and five seconds at the same moment the rowd at Forty-sixth street thrilled a admiration of a rescue feat even ore perilious. On the roof, screamag in terror, was Kate Flannigan, a ervant, swaying over the cornice, on to point of throwing herself down. little fireman, and stood on the fire ape gasping for air.

woman and lowered to others, and was just starting we bimself when yells from the reet made him look up, and he saw late Flannigan. She was ten feet ove him and he had no means of hing her.

rowd watched anxiously, and w the little fireman lean back over s fire escape, saw him motion and out something to the woman. And n she crept over the cornice edge, ung by her hands for a second, and pped into the fireman's arms ropped into the fireman's arms.
It isn't a very big strong man who build catch a sizable woman in a fall he that and hold her, but this stripag did it, because he had the nerve ad knew how. And that made, anher life saved.

THE AERIAL ACROBAT.

come now to another occasion n-I spent two profitable hours the St. Belmos, husband and who for years past in many the world have appeared in act that calls for the

alimax to this act St. Belmo leap and swing of forty feet idience, springing head first? knives and fire lets his body pass, then uspended trapez that

But the state of t

breaks away at his touch and circles bim in a long sweep, then leaping again, leet first, from this slying bar through a paper balloon, where he holds by his arms and drops swiftly thirty-five feet to the ground.

I was surprised to find the hero of this perilious feat rather the reverse of athletle in appearance. St. Belmo struck me as a pale, thin, almost sickly man.

Yet I judge it would fare ill with any one who tried to impose upon him as an invalid.

Over that spare form and hard, tireless muscles, and for years to come St. Belino feels equal to leaping this challenge of blocks and flower. obstacle of blades and flame.

Most people, I suppose, in watching this act would imagine the knives to be of wood and tinsel, but I saw that they were of steel, and sharp, heavy double-edged knives a foot long, murderous weapons made by St. Belmo

And fifteen of these, with points turned inward, form the heart through which this gaunt yet rather genial gymnast shoots his way. Had he ever struck the knives when

leaping through? Yes, again and again. He had torn his clothes to tatters on them, and lined his body with scars. But that was years ago when he was learning. Now he never

He could leap through them, eves shut, as surely as a man puts a spoon in his mouth without striking his teeth. How about the falls in the air? Well, he remembered two in particular, one at Syracuse, where he missed the trapeze because some one was careless in fastening a snaphook that held it, and when he came through the blades and flames head first, he reached for the bar, the bar had swung away. and he went on smash down to the ground, and broke both legs.

"Didn't you look for the bar be-fore you made the leap?" I question-

He shook his head. "I never see the bar from the dazzle of fire. I know where it must be, and leap for that place. If it isn't there, why—" He printed down to his legs, and smiled

Think of a calling that requires man to steer perpetually, by the closest fraction of a shave, between a pair of broken legs and a pair of dislocated arms! Fancy such an alternative as part of the regular after din-

And then consider what marvelous precision must be in these bodies and minds of ours when a man can face such a hazard for years and never come to grief.

THE WILD BEAST TAMER. "Point about Rajah was that he'd killed one of my keepers a couple of weeks before. Poor fellow got in his cage by mistake. And now these Indianapolis folks wanted to see me han-

"Between you and me, this keeper wasn't the first man Rajah had killed, and I don't care much for the job. As for my wife — well, you can imagine how she felt when she heard I was going in with Rajah.

"On the morning of the performance I decided to have a rehearsal, and called on a few picked men to help me. I knew by the way he had killed his keeper that Rajah would go at my head if he attacked me at all, so I rigged up a mask of iron wire, and wore that strapped over my head like a little barrel.

"Then I drove him into the arena and began, while the others looked on anxiously. It's queer, sir, but that tiger went through his tricks as nice as you please, back and forth, up on his pedestal and down again, every-thing just as he used to do in the old days before he went bad. Never balked, never turned on me; just as good as gold.

"Soon as I was satisfied I drove him across the bridge and down the runway toward his den I came about a dozen feet behind him, carrying a long wooden shield, as we generally do in a narrow space. Rajah reached his cage all right, and went in. You see, he couldn't go down the runway any further, for the door opening outward

barred the passage.
"There I stationed a keeper, with orders to close it as soon as Rajah was inside; but Rajah went in so silently that the keeper didn't know it the peep-holes in the door being too high for him to see very well. The result was that the cage door stood open for a few seconds after the tiger

had gone in.
"It seemed a little thing, but it nearly cost me my life; for when I came up Rajah's head was right back of the open door, and when I reached out my hand to close the door he sprang at me, and in a second had me with his teeth in my arm and

his claws digging my head through the opening in the mask. "Then you'd better believe there was a fight in the runway! The keeprushed in, Bonavita rushed in. They shot at him with revolvers, they jabbed him with irons, they pounded at him with clubs; and one of the blows that Rajah dodged knocked me

"Well, they got at me finally. I guess that mask saved my life. But I didn't take Rajah into the ring that evening, and Rajah won't be seen in the ring any more. He's made trouble enough. Why, the things I could tell you about that tiger would fill a

PAIN- KILLER is more of a household remedy than any other medicine: It meets the requirements of every home. Cures cramps and dysentery and is the best liniment made. Avoid then substitutes, there is but one Pain-that Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

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L	man for one year.
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We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronte

A Crushing Rejoinder

Living Church, Chicago, Dec. 28, 1901. We learn with unspeakable regret that one of the Philadelphia clergy, the Rev A. W. Doran, has (if the report be true) renounced his orders and made his submission to the Roman Church. Such an event is always inexpressibly sad. that one who has exercised the awful power of the priesthood on the Church of God now says to the world that it was all a mistake; that his eucharists were no eucharists; his par-dons in the name of God no pardons his nuptial blessings of no sacramental value, his life a mistake, his ministry a farce. No doubt, if one be-comes convinced that such is the case, it is right that he should withdraw and not exercise a ministry in which he no longer believes. The event calls for sorrow, but not for

How futile are the causes usually assigned for such a perversion! Despair at heresy with the Anglican Communion? But the whole Catholic Church, and especially Rome, was once permeated with Arianism Weary with the naggings and goadings of those who cannot or will not under-stand the Catholic position? But peace and quietness never have been guaranteed to the Church on earth. Cannot carry out his own wishes in details of worship? But that is pure selfishness, for Almighty God can be, may be, and has been, worshiped acceptably in hideous caves of the earth, with mouldy bones for the ornaments of the altar. Lack of sympathy? But the Master suffered that, and gave His blessing to those who follow in His

footsteps.
"Tried in the balance and found wanting." It is the judgment of the apostate priest on a vast section of the Church of the Living God. But in turn it must be the judgment of the Church of the Living God on the apostate priest. No weariness of fighting for the truth's sake, no despair of the soul, no longing for an evanescent peace other than the peace of God which passeth all understanding no symmethy tided with all the of God which passeth all understanding, no sympathy indeed with all that is good and true and holy in the Roman Communion, can justify the distinct act of apostasy which is involved in renouncing one's orders and giving the life to the sacraments he has received and administered. It is no mere act, as is sometimes lightly any mere act, as is sometimes lightly sumed, of changing one's allegiance from one to another branch of the one Catholic Church. It is a distinct, formal repudiation of sacramental grace, off-times received, and in the case of a priest, off-times administered to others as well. It is an act o spiritual perfidy - possibly spiritual murder - against souls which have looked to the apostate priest for spiritual guidance.

For the individual - may God Almighty have mercy upon his soul. For the Church of God — may the perplexities and questionings which cloud the mind and belog the path of her children be speedily cleared away by the hastening of the time when they all may be one!

9 South Twenty-first street. Philadelphia, January 1, 1902. Dear Editor of The Living Church: As the article on page 302 of your issue of Dec 28 requires authentication for its report, which I alone can properly give, will you kindly, for the sake of old times and in keeping with your well-known reputation for fairness and impartiality, allow me a

valedictory of a few words.

The report concerning me is quite true. I became a member of the Roman Catholic Church on December 13, being admitted with the usual form for the reception of converts. I quite agree with you in regard to the sadness and pain of the step; it is the ex-perience of almost all converts. I have lost many valuable friends, descended from teacher to scholar, had what was dearer than life slip from my grasp—the belief that I was a my grasp — the belief that I was a priest. Further, you have excellent authority for the severe terms you feel it your duty to use — "apostate," "perversion," "perfidy," "selfish-ness," "giving the lie," "possibly spiritual murder." Andrewes, Hooker. Taylor, etc., would have used the same. It will, I am sure, quite help to clear the ecclesiastical atmosphere if the principles on which their use is based be only consistently applied in the great Anglo-Roman battle. I am quite willing to accept all those terms are also applicable to the Holy Roman Church, of which, by the grace of Tablets for they are the best remedy God, I have become an unworthy ever discovered in the world. I wish member. If she is apostate (and she I could tell every Dyspeptic sufferer has never since the Reformation allowed that you have valid orders); it done for me."

2 to see a secretarion of the second

she is perfidious (and if it had not been for her unmistakable voice I might have clung to my mistaken belief that I was a true priest, it she has given you the lie by "Intruding" a new hierarchy into England, and thus rendered herself through length and breadth schismatical — then you cannot in the next breath express desire for union with her.

Will you, then, let me say that none of the "causes usually assigned" led to my change of position. As you express them I do not see how a person would dare make the step and support it with any such reasons. No, it was (to use your own language, under which I am glad to shelter myself) hecause I was "convinced" by the unfat-tering claims of the Supreme Pontifi that "my life was a mistake," and to have continued it when such views physician can tell you how it were reached would not have been a benefit to those who looked to me but a crime.

So then, briefly, that I may assure your readers that I am still worthy of the sorrow and regret you accord to honest conviction, the reasons by which I was led to the Fold of Peter were:

(1) I could find no via media be tween the positions, the claims of the Pope made in the Vatican Council de fide upon the allegiance of all Christians are true, or the Pope is anti-Christ, for he has successfully over-thrown what is said to be Our Lord's original plan of church government.

(2) If the Holy Roman Church alone is not the one true witness left by Jesus upon earth, there is none, for the English Establishment let the the English Establishment let Good Tidings sleep for at least 200
years and forgot it had "priests" who
could be moved by this neglect to
deny their orders. The "Eastern
Church" simplifies matters by claiming to be all or nothing.

(31 The "Schism-but-better-timesahead" theory which I have seen grow out of the Branch theory root was too much of an intellectual hypothesis for meeting unpleasant facts to sustain a doubtful soul. Rome could travel on serenely fulfilling all conditions of the Divine promise in herself. Anglicanism has to approve and condemn Rome by turns to justify its own existence, thereby propounding an infallibility all its own. Moreover, Cardinal Newman set the Donatist and Nestorian sister-communions, with valid orders, clamoring for admission to an already unhappy family, and I fled.

(4) Lastly, somehow and some way, which neither books nor "the tongues of men or of angels" teach, but only the Spirit of God, I saw where private judgment and reason had masqueraded in my heart as faith. Therefore I affirm that while an apostate from Anglicanism (itself apos-tate from obedience to its lawful head), I have denied no truth of the Christian religion which I held while among you. I received them then on the witness of men, but the witness of God is greater.

Trusting that you will find space for this statement, from which I have tried to eliminate controversy, as showing that I deserve the more charitable surmise of the two you make, because I have struggled with the light? have to fulfill the Saviour's prayer that "they all may be one," I thank you in advance for your courtesy and sign myself, ever sincerely yours,

ALVAH W. DORAN. The Living Church.

Milwaukee, January 6, 1902. Rev. A W. Doran, Philadelphia: Dear Sir-Your favor of 1st instant is at hand, but I do not feel that we can give space to you to discuss the matter in The Living Church. Very

FREDERICK MOORHOUSE.

NEARLY STARVED DEATH

A Nova Scotia Lady has a Terrible Experience—For Nins Long Years it Lasted.

Mrc. James Bradley, of Smith's Cove, Digby Co., N. S. relates a most interesting story of starvation and suffering which she has been called on to endure for the last nine years. She had dyspepsia and was treated by all the best doctors within her reach but without receiving any benefit, indeed without securing even the slightest relief from the pain and distress which tortured her.
Her only escape from the pain of

Dyspepsia was found in a starvation system of dieting which reduced her bodily strength till she was as weak as a child. She says: "No tongue can tell what I have

suffered. I cannot describe it. I had to starve myself, and had given up all hope of ever having anything to help ine."

She saw an advectisement of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and commenced a treatment of this remedy with the result that she was relieved almost im mediately. Encouraged by this she continued till she had used nearly six oxes. She is completely cured and

"I am thankful to be able to say that I am altogether cured. I can eat anything I fancy without the slightest fear of distress or pain afterwards, and can sleep, comfortably, some-thing I never expected to be able to do again in this world. It was a won deriul cure, and I advise all who suf-fer as I did to use Dodd's Dyspepsia

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With the Sugar Shell we will send you 6 packages of Standard Electine Remedies, which we wish you to sell, it you can, at 25 cents each. Then return our money, and we will give you absolutely free a Butter Knile and Pickle Fork, same patte n as your Sugar Shell, and also a Set of 6 Full-Size Solid Arizona Silver Teaspoons. If you kill to sell our Medicines, return them to u, and retain the Sugar Shell as a gilt, it being free in any event. Our Solid Arizona Silver Premiums are fast superseding Stering Silver for Tableware. They always look as well, and wear better; they are the same beautiful metal all the way through and are guaranteed for 50 years. There is nothing else like them except Sterling Silver, and nothing "just as good." Now, please don't throw this paper down and say to yourself, "I'll write to those Electine people to rorow."

This is not an opcortunity to put off and forget. Just sign and return the attached request to-day, that is all you have to do. The Sugar Shell and Medicines will then be promptly mailed, postpaid. Remember, even if you fail to sell our Goods, you at least have an Elegant Sugar Shell, worth 75 cents, for simply making the effort. Sincerely yours,

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From Pe erborough.

The Peterborough papers of January 23, say Ven. Archdeacon Casey, who for the past eight tars has perferred the duties of Rector of St Peter's Cathedral, left on Saturday for Lindsay, having been transferred to the charge of that tevn.

Ever since the announcement of his removal from tova Ven. Archdeacon Casey has been the recipient of many expressions of regret at his leaving, and many and sucere expressions of good will for his future. The various societies for which he has labored during his residence in Peterborough, the educational institutions with which he has been identified, have taken ad-vantage of Ven. Archdeacon Casey's intended departure, to express to him their appreciation of his efforts on behalf of his people On Friday in the Cathedral the last

of these presentations was made, when at the conclusion of the benediction, Ven. Archdeacon Casey was presented with an address and a purse of \$300 from the congregation. THE ADDRESS,

The address was read by Mr. D. O'Connell, and the presentation of the \$300 was made by Mr. H. LeBrun, on

behalf of the congregation.

The committee which had charge of the getting up of the presentation advanced to the front of the Cathedral and Mr. O'Connell read the address in a clear and audible voice.

The cathedral was filled with mem-

bers of the congregation, and the service was very impressive.

The address was as appended: To the Very Peverend Archdeacon Don mack Jeremanh Casey, Rector of

St. Peter's C. Gedral: Very Reverent and Dear Sir-Eight years ago you assumed the responsible duties as Recter of St. Peter's Cathedral, and during that time your inde-fatigable zeal and your great earnest-ness and tender solicitude in the spir-litual and temperal welfare of your parishioners have won for you their love and admiration. Now upon the eve of your departure they cannot allow you to leave them without giving expression to the deep sense of regret they feel at their loss and the appre-ciation and gre itade they have for the great benefits they have derived from your able and efficient adminis-

Manifold are the duties of the Rector of this large parish, and great the work to be done to meet the needs of its people. But with assiduous care and never-ceasing interest have you discharged these auties and performed this work. The Catholic Associations and Societies established in this construction by gregation by your predecessors have been benefitted by your guiding hand and wise counsel, and in them have been taught and practiced with in-creasing efficiency the duties and responsibilities of Catholic men and women. The great cause of temperance has received your kindest encouragement, and under your supervision has been established and fostered St Peter's Total Abstinence Association, which has worled incalculable good amongst ye . . rishloners, and in-creased in their midst in an eminent degree, that contentment and prosper-it; characteristic of a sober and in-

To you has icen reserved the task at once difficult and noble, of increasing the efficient of the Hospital of the Diocese, an. aking its provisions ample to meet both the demands and the needs of the rich and indigent.
Under your administration has been exceed the House of Providence, a Home for God's poor, where the aged, the orphan and the afflicted may find a refuge in which not only are their temporal needs provided for with tender solicitude, but they have administered to them the consolation of their holy religious. ministered to them the consolation of their holy religion. The Cathedral Church in which you have so often offered up the holy sacrifice of the Mass has, during your incumbency, been beautified in, its interior decoration, and made a temple worthy of its sacred character. Your zeal in the cause of learning, in the moral and intellectual training of the young is conlectual training of the young, is evi-denced by the efficiency of our schools of which you have been for many years the painstaking and assiduous superintendent, and in whose well-being you have always taken the deeping you have always taken the ceep-est inferest. And by your co-opera-tion you have had a large share in almost freeing from debt all these warlous institutions, provided for the spiritual and temporal needs, not only of the parish, but to a great extent of the Diocese. These institutions have grown and increased in our midst, and by the wise administration of their affairs, their burden was scarcely felt by the people, till now the last vestige of the debt is about to be wiped away. These are the external evidences

of the religious and temporal progress

made during your incumbency and are but the means to the spiritual, the

Archdeacon Casey's Departure I melle toal and temporal advancement of your people. They will long endure to your memory, nor will the poor and the afflicted of the parish soon forget the kind paster whose generous hand and kindly heart so often soothed them in their afflictions, and helped them in their troubles

But if there is one quality by which you will be longest remembered, it is the fatherly interest you have taken in the children of the Parish. Their training, the formation of their character, were ever the objects of your tenderest care. Their education, that education so potent in its results, the education received and implanted in the minds of the young, under the guidance of religion inculcated with moral precepts and Catholic doctrines. In future years many a young man of the Parish will look back to his schoolboy days with the fondest recollection and find there the foundation of his temporal success and his spiritual well-being.
And the members of the Parish gen-

erally, so greatly benefited by your administration, how will they remember you? By the sympathy and kindness with which you pointed out to them the duties of their life, by the clearness and force with which you taught them the doctrine of their religion, by the fervor and zeal with which you stirred in their hearts a fidelity to their church and a love for their creator. These inestimable gifts to your people will never be effaced from their minds and always in their prayers, in their homes and before the altar, will they remetheir Spiritual Father. remember you as

They will endeavor to show by their actions at all times that the seed which you have sown has not fallen on barren soil, and they trust that sometimes in the holy sacrifice of the Mass you will not forget the congregation amongst whom you lived so many years, and who regret so much many years, and who regret so much to part from you It is true they grieve at your departure, but their good Bishop, who so wisely presides over the Diocese, knows best where to place the laborers in that part of the Lord's viney and entrusted to his care To his will they bow confiding as faithful children, in his judgment and leve for his flock.

In conclusion, very reverend sir, let.

In conclusion, very reverend sir, let us hore that God, in His great goodness and mercy, may long spare you to perform the duties of a faithful and loving priest.

The venerable Archdeacon made a

convent Hall was filled by the members of the Young Ladi 'Sodality of St. Peter's Cathedra, assembled to say farewell to their devoted chapter 'You Archdogron Casay lam, Ven Archdeacon Casey.
The Venerable Archdeacon was ac-

companied by Rev. Dr. O'Brien. The Mother Superior of the Convent, who always takes such a great interest in the Sodality, was also present After an instrumental quartette by

some of the joung ladies of the So-dality, Miss O'Connell came forward and read in a very touching manner the following address. The presenta-tion was made by Miss Vivian Clan-

enerable Archdeacon Casey, Chaplain of Young Ladies' Sodality, St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough

Rev and Dearly-Loved Father — With feelings of deepest sorrow we, the members of the Sodality, come this evening to bid you a sorrowful farewell and to express in words all too feeble the sense of loss that weighs heavily upon us You have been so much to us for the past eight yearsthe faithful guide, the wise counsel-lor, the earnest and loving friend, that our hearts wel too full for utter-

ance at the thought of parting.
Still we would be devoid of feeling were we to allow his opportunity to pass without at last showing some manifestation of 1 pect lowards that Father who has labored so zealously and untiringly in our behalf.

and untringly in our behalf.

The deep interest you have taken in our Sodality, your kind words, your sympathetic looks, your consoling manner, are to us golden memories of the past, but they speak more clearly to the members of the Sodality than any written record of your life.

It has been your desire that we should be well instructed in the truths and teachings of our holy religion, and with this end in view you have never ceased to instruct us in all that

never ceased to instruct us in all that pertains to our spiritual welfare You have ever held before the mind of the Children of Mary, that model of women, and at each recurring Feast in her hours were the spiritual to the contract of the contract her honor, you have spared no pains to place vividly before our minds her admirable qualities, and try to instil in our souls the love of that Mother, and desire to model our life after

And what is better still, your daily life has ever been a shining example in the practice of those Christian virtues which you have inculcated by your carnest and assidious teaching. Counting your own labor, your own sacrifices, as nothing; the glory of

God and the salvation of souls were your sole incentive. We hope that we sufficiently appreciate so lofty mo-tives, which prompted such a faithful performance of duty on your part, and that we fully recognize your many claims on our gratitude for the un-

told benefits conferred upon us
The memory of your kindly deeds and loving words are deeply engraved on our hearts - neither time nor abtime Will ever efface

You may rest assured Rev Father that our humble petitions will ever ascend to the throne of the Most High for your temporal and spiritual guidance, in return we would ask one favor that in the stillness of the Sanctuary you would remember the young ladies of the Sodality of Peter-

borough We earnestly hope that God may bless you with health and strength to labor long and faithfully in His vinevard and that in your new field of labor you may be surrounded by friends whose hearts are as true as are the hearts of those assembled here to-night.

We ask you, dear Father, to accept

this fur collar as a token of gratitude and appreciation from the devoted members of the Sodality.

We have the great comfort in knowing that you are not far removed from us, and in conclusion we say, far Father 1900 members you will Rev. Father, "Come, when you will, there's a welcome for you!"

The pupils of Notre Dame Convent presented Ven. Archdeacon Casey with a handsome arm chair and an appropriate and interesting programme of music was rendered and formed an en-10) able part of the proceedings Amongst those who assisted in the programme were Miss Lewis, Miss Annie Simons, Miss Houlihan, Miss Kelly, Miss Dorris and Miss II Dean The address was read by Miss Mary Geary Institumental music and vocal

Geary Institumental music and vocal selections were rendered

The T A S rooms, George street, presented a most attractive appearance Wednesday evening, it being the occasion of an enthusiastic zend-off to Yen Archdeacon Casey by the members of the Society Ven Archdeacon Casey has always taken a deep interest in the ffeter of the T A S est in the affairs of the T A S, the members of which could not see him leave town without expressing to him an appreciation of his efforts in their behalf There was a large attendance of members and their friends and the chair was occupied by Mr. Joseph Begley, president of the Society There were also on the platform beside Ven Archdeacon Casey Rev Dr O'Brien Rev Father John O'Brien, Joseph Ma har, J Hickey, Fred Derocher, Fred McFadden, John O'Brien and J P Shevlin

The chairman after a few introductory remarks in which he referred to the kindly interest Ven Archdeacon Casey had always taken in the af-fairs of the Society, called upon John O'Brien to read an address, which was as follows

THE ADDRESS To Venerable Archdeacon Casey.

Rev. and Dear Father-In meeting here to-night to say farewell, we are brought back, many of us, to our infancy, others to our youth - to the time you left us before - and if we were then grieved at the removal of the young and zealous curate from our midst, how much more deeply affected we are on the departure of our Venerable Rector. Since your removal to Peterborough eight years ago, many enterprises have been undertaken for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the parish, but probably none has received more attention, or has been more kindly fostered by you than St. Peter's Total Abstinence Society. Hence we desire to thank you as a body for the deep interest you have taken in our thriving Society, and also for the kind manner in which you have helped us in our undertakyou have helped us in our undertak-ings. It was always a source of great joy to us to see your pleasant countenance, and when there was an entertainment of any kind your cordial encouragement endeared you us all. Dear Father, we ask you to of accept these gauntlets as a token the T. A. S.

Hoping that you will always re-member us in your progress, we wish you God speed, and a happy New

Signed on behalf of the T. A. S. JOHN O'BRIEN, JOHN P. SHEVLIN, JOS. BEGLEY, JOHN E. SULLIVAN.

Mr. J. P. Shevlin then presented Archdeacon Casey with a pair of otter gauntlets.
The boys of St. Peter's Separate

School presented the Venerable Arch-deacon Casey with a handsome valise, accompanied by the following address

Ven Archdeacon Casey, Rector of St Peter's Cathebral:

Rev. and Dear Sir-It is with sincere regret that the boys of St. Peter's Separate School assemble here to-day to say farewell on the eve of your departure from amongst us In bidding you adieu we are reminded that we owe you a debt of gratitude which we can never repay On all oc-casions you have been most anxious casions you have been most anxious concerning our welfare, and notwith-standing your many duties you have devoted much of your valuable time to the work of instructing us carefully and thoroughly in the very important subject of Christian Doctrine You have also eatnestly encouraged and arready and arready and arready and arready arready arready arready and arready aged and exhorted us to the faithful practice of our religious duties. As superintendent of our school you have given many practical proofs of your great interest in us, and your kindly and sympathetic words have al ays stimulated us in the pursuit of our studies.

We assure you that the impress of your noble work shall remain indeli-bly gravet, in our minds and hearts, and that your name shall ever be retained as a link in the golden chain ofour memory.

As a slight token of our gratitude and love we ask you to accept the

F. E Jones, F Lynch

COULDN'T WALK FOR YEARS

An Arnprior Man is Thankful that Now He is Able to Work

Often found Himself uuable to Lie down without the Greatest Pain —Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pilis.

A very remarkable cure of Back ache and Kidney Trouble has just been brought to notice at Basin Depot near here.
Mr. J. II. Martin suffered for over eighteen years with Lame Back so that he actually couldn't walk or he

Arnprior, Ont., Jan. 27 .- (Special

down without enduring the most dreadful pain. He tried many medicines without getting relief, and was very much discouraged.

Dodd's Kidney Pills were recom-

mended to him, and he commenced a treatment, and improved very fast from the first. As the treatment continued the improvement increased until he was able to go about his work as well as ever

The theory so often advanced that the Kidneys are the most important organs of the body and that a large percentage of the sickness and pain which humanity suffers, is due to im-perfect Kidney action seems to be amply proven in this particular case, for as soon as Dodd's Kidney P'lls regu-lated and restored the natural action of the Kidneys all Mr. Martin's troubles left him at once.

Many remarkable cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills have been published, but certainly none as wonderful as that of Mr. Martin

He has written a letter giving the facts of the case, and his announcement that he was able to work com fortably once more after such a prolonged period of suffering, has started people wondering if there is any case of Lame Back, Rheumatism or other Kidney Trouble that Dodd's Kidney Pills will not cure.

C M. B A. BRANCH NO 49, TO-RONTO.

The officers for 1902 are Spiritual Director, Very Rev. J. J. McCann, V.-G., Chancellor, M. J. Quinn, President, F. J. Cunerty; First Vice-President, John Tully; Second Vice-President, John Tully; Second Vice-President, T J. Loftus; Recording Secretary, J. J. Landy, Assistaht Recording Secretary, W. J. Hallarn, Financial Secretary, Hugh McCaffrey, Treasurer, E. F. Rush, Marshal, E Cahill; Guard, T J Ryan; Trustees, John Tully, M J. Quinn, Thomas Walsh, R J Byron, and Dr Loftus Meetings are held each first and third Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock third Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock p. m., in Cameron Hall, corner of Queen and Cameron steeets. At the regular meeting of this Branch on the evening of the 7th instant, the following resolution was moved, seconded and carried unani-

"Almight God having called to Him-self our late Brother W J Smith, be it resolved that the members of this Branch while humbly submitting to the Divine behest tender to his wife and children their condolences in their great bereavement, sincerely hoping that He who watches over all of us

will lighten their load of sorrow and console them in their affliction "Our late esteemed brother as an officer of this Branch for several years performed the duties pertaining there to in an efficient manner and his death is greatly regretted by the

members
"That our charter be draped in mourning the prescribed period in his memory and copies hereof inscribed in our minutes, published in The Cana dian and Catholic Register and trans mitted to his wife and family."

At the regular meeting of Branch

49, C. M. B. A., on the evening of the 12th of January instant, it was resolved unanimously as follows:

"That John Mulvehill, the father of our worthy P other, F. D. Mulvehill, having recently deceased this Branch tenders to our said Brother its condolence and sympathy in being be-reft of a good and affectionate parent and a good citizen of Toronto. That copie acreof be published in The Catholic Register and tranmitted to

our worthy brother "
At the regular meeting of Branch
49, C M. B. A., on the evening of
the 21st of January, 1992, it was
unanimously resolved as follows.

"That a resolution of condolence be tendered to our esteemed Brother A. J. Curran, on the death of his father John Curran, a well-known and es-teemed citizen of Toronto, and a most affectionate parent That copies hereof be inscribed in the minutes of the Branch and sent to Brother Curran

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ence of fountain pen making. Seal postpaid on receipt of \$1.00 (Registration, 50 e attr.) This great Special Offer is good for just 20 days. One of our Safety Pocket Pen Hold-ers free of charge with each

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Dr. Burgess, Med. Supt. of the Prot. Hospital for Insane, Montreal, prescribes it constantly and gives us permission to use his name. Mass Clark, Supt. Grace Hespital, Toronto, writes they have also used it with the best results. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.; Limited.

PREVENT DISORDER - At the first symptom of internal disorder, Parmalee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three. night in succession, will serve as preventive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The mean are simple when the way is known.

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fails

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Vila Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottom Asthmalene received in good condition. I cannot tell you how thanking I feel for the good derived from it was a slave, chained with putril some throat and Asthma for ten years despaired of ever being cured. I saw your advertisement for the cure of this dreadful and tormenting disease Asthma, and thought you had over this dreadful and tormenting disease Asthma, and thought you had over spoken yourselves, but resolved to give it a trial. To my astonishment, the trial acted like a charm. Send me a full size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler,

Rabbi of the Cong Bnai Israe! Br. Taft Bros.' Medicine Co., New York, Jan. 3, 1901
Gentlemen: Your Asthmalene is an excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever, and its composition alleviates all troubles which combine with Asthma. Its success is astonishing and wonderful.

After having carefully analyzed, we can state that Asthmalene contains no opium, morphine, chloroform or ether. Very truly yours,

REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co., Avon Springr N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901
Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the wonderful effect of your Asthmalene, for the cure of Asthma. My wile has been affilieted with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own skill as well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 130th street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthmalene. My wife commenced taking it about the first of November. I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I fee that I can consistently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,

O. D. PHILIPS, M.D

Dr. Taft Bros. Medicine Co.,

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