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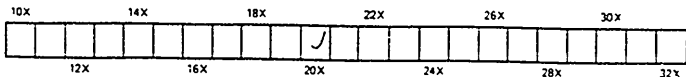
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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IV.—NO. 2

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BOLTERS COME BACK.

Disgraceful Condition of Things at Ottawa.

Has Sir Mackenzie Bowell Surrendered—Sir Charles Tupper is virtual leader of the Conservatives. The cabinet not set in shape for business.

Profound amazement was created on Monday when it was announced that the deserting ministers at Ottawa had returned to the fold with the exception of Sir Herbert Tupper, whose place was taken by his father Sir Charles Tupper because the virtual Premier, although Sir Mackenzie Bowell is to retain the Premiership for a short while, perhaps for the remainder of the session. Sir Charles Tupper gave out the following statement to the Government press on Monday.

"At the request of Mr. Taylor, the Conservative whip, who brought me a message saying that Sir Mackenzie Bowell would like to see me, I waited upon the Premier yesterday at 3 o'clock. I said I had gathered from Mr. Taylor that he (Sir Mackenzie) would be willing to take back the gentlemen who had retired from the Cabinet, together with myself, with the understanding that shortly after the address has been passed he would propose that I should be sent for to re-organize the Government. Sir Mackenzie said that Mr. Taylor was mistaken in supposing he was prepared to receive back the whole of the gentlemen who had retired from the Government, as there were three gentlemen—Messrs. Foster, Langart and Montague—with whom he could not serve in the Government. He was quite ready, he said, however, to take in the remaining gentlemen, including myself. I told him that, so far as my son was concerned, from the moment that it was proposed I should become leader of the Conservative party, he informed me that in such a contingency he could not be a member of the Cabinet, a decision in which I entirely concurred. I assured Sir Mackenzie that I had approached the consideration of this question wholly from the standpoint of altogether subordinating every personal and private consideration to the exigency of what I believed the party and the best interests of the country required. That if I were prepared under those circumstances to enter his Government, I thought he, animated by the same considerations, ought not to allow his personal feelings towards any gentleman to influence him. The only thing, I said, that could induce me to believe that an overwhelming proportion of the Conservative party in Canada believed that I could be of great service to the country in the present emergency by taking the leadership; that I assumed he would be animated by the same feelings, that of considering alone what the interests of the party demanded, and that the only inducement I could possibly have to enter his Government, even temporarily, would be to reunite and consolidate the great body to which we belonged, and which had accomplished so much for Canada. That object was not only not to be attained, but would be absolutely defeated by his refusing to receive gentlemen who were regarded throughout Canada as among the ablest members of the party, and I expressed my regret that under these circumstances, I would not be able to submit for their consideration the proposal that he was prepared to make."

"When the House met on Tuesday the promised statement respecting the reconstruction of the Cabinet was not ready. On the orders of the day being called Sir Adolphe Caron rose and said: 'Before the orders of the day are called I desire to express my regret that I am not in a position to-day to make a final announcement in reference to the reconstruction of the Cabinet. The negotiations are almost completed, and to-morrow, at three o'clock, when the House meets, I have no doubt I shall be in a position to announce definitely that the Cabinet is reconstructed. I move that the House do now adjourn.'

Mr. Laurier—I rise simply to address myself to the statement made just now by the hon. gentleman who leads the House with respect to the negotiations that are now going on between the Prime Minister and certain parties with a view to reconstructing the Cabinet. If I understood the hon. gentleman rightly, he told us that at the present time no negotiations were going on with certain parties, that they have advanced to a certain stage, but are not yet completed; but he hopes that by to-morrow he will be in a position to give to the House a full statement. Under such

circumstances, I certainly deem it my duty to put no obstacle in the way of the Prime Minister, and I shall not offer any objection to the hon. gentleman's motion. But perhaps the hon. gentleman might tell the House, if he can conveniently do so, if certain gentlemen who a week ago to-day he told us would not serve under the present Premier have thought better or worse, I will not say which, but have, at all events, thought different, and have now gone half over to the fold. (Liberal cheers.) That is all the information I should like to obtain at the present moment.

Sir Adolphe Caron—If I could give that information to-day I would hardly ask the hon. gentleman to consent to an adjournment of the House till to-morrow. But I tell my hon. friend that I will not keep him without that information any longer than to-morrow at three o'clock, and I am sure he would be disappointed, as he has agreed to the adjournment, if I were to give him any information until to-morrow, when I can give him the whole programme, which I have already promised to bring down.

The House adjourned at 3:50 p.m.

AN IRISH UNIVERSITY.

A notable article in a leading Government paper.

The London Spectator (Liberal Unionist) says—The Times seems to speak in rather half and half tones as to what the Government ought to do in relation to University education in Ireland. For our own part, we do think that in this matter the object of the Government should be to give the Catholics of Ireland what they would certainly give themselves, in case they ever obtained that complete self-government to which the Unionists on principle object. We would not in any way interfere with the University of Dublin, which is now a very admirably managed and admirably endowed, institution open to all Irishmen—Catholics included—though managed on those non-sectarian principles to which sincere Roman Catholics must necessarily object. But since we have that great University, we would give the Roman Catholics a well-endowed University of their own, and place it under the control of a trustworthy Roman Catholic Corporation. It is all very well to say that the Protestant youth of the nation would virtually, though not directly, be excluded from the University of Dublin and the great resources of Trinity College, Dublin, by the very fact that they would in such an institution be placed in close contact with all sorts of non-Catholic, and in many cases something less than Protestant, influences. The Roman Catholics cannot be placed on a real equality with the Protestants of Ireland without giving them a University which is both Protestant in its origin and more so in its atmosphere. We should give the Roman Catholics what will really content them, and not what will only survive as a new grievance."

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Clerical Changes Affecting a Number of Parishes.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto has been pleased to order the following clerical changes in the archdiocese to take place immediately.

Rev. Father L. Minahan, from Schomberg to take charge of the newly-formed parish of St. Peter's, Toronto; Rev. Father J. C. Carberry, Toronto; St. Mary's, Toronto, to become parish priest of Schomberg; Rev. Father A. O'Malley, from St. Catharines to become parish priest of Uzbridge; Rev. Father Martin Whelan, from St. Paul's, Toronto, to St. Mary's, Toronto; Rev. Father M. Oline, from the Cathedral, Toronto, to St. Paul's, Toronto; Rev. Father James Minahan, from Barrie to St. Catharines; Rev. Father William Hart (newly ordained) becomes assistant to Dean Egan at Barrie; Rev. Father Patrick McEaohern (newly ordained) becomes assistant to Father Doyle at Dixie; Rev. Father John McEaohern (newly ordained) goes to St. Agnes as assistant to Father Garvin.

Election of C. M. B. A. Officers for 1890.

The regular meeting of Branch 51, C. M. B. A. of Canada, was held at the hall of the Branch, corner of Craig and Vintation Streets, on the evening of the 7th, and was largely attended. President C. O'Brien occupied the chair, and introduced to the members Grand Deputy Costigan and Brother M. Sharkey, of Branch 26. Secretary F. D. Daly presented the various annual reports of the branch, the report of the finance committee, which was in detail, showing the affairs of the branch to be well managed and the finances to be in excellent condition.

After the transaction of other business, Grand Deputy Costigan installed the following officers of the branch for the ensuing year—President—Bro. T. Cahill; First Vice-President—Bro. J. Loogan; Sec. Vice-President—Bro. P. Lighted; Recording Secretary—Bro. F. D. Daly; Financial Secretary—Bro. Jas. Weir; Treasurer—Bro. T. McAllister; Marshal—Bro. J. McShane; Grand—Bro. P. Brennan; Trustees—Bro. C. O'Brien, M. Green, J. Nelson, J. Condon and J. Cuddy; Representatives to the Grand Council—Chancellor C. O'Brien.

A happy vote of thanks for his untiring zeal and efforts, on behalf of the branch, was unanimously tendered to the retiring President, Chancellor O'Brien.

Grand Deputy Costigan, after the installation ceremonies, made a few brief remarks, after which the regular order of business was proceeded with.

Branch 51 of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, celebrated its anniversary by an Amalgam at the De La Sabler Hall, St. James street, on the evening of the 8th, and it proved a most successful and enjoyable affair. The reception committee, composed of Chancellor O'Brien, President Cahill, Secretary J. D. Daly, Brothers Conaghan, Weir, Macabee, Vaughan, Sheehy, McShane, McGuire, and other members of the branch, were kept busy doing the honors, and were assisted by well-wishers. President Cahill briefly welcomed those present, and his remarks were followed by selections of vocal and instrumental music and dancing. Chancellor O'Brien delivered a brief address during the evening. Among those present, of the branch, were the deputies of the district and the representative of sister branches.

The regular meeting of C. M. B. A. Branch 236, of Cote St. Paul, was held on the evening of the 14th, and was largely attended. President A. T. Martin was in the chair. The meeting was presided by Deputies Costigan and Reynolds. The annual reports of the Treasurer, Financial Secretary, Board of Trustees and Finance Committee were read and adopted, and considerable business of a routine character was disposed of, after which the Deputies installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Bruil; pastor; Medical Advisers, Dr. Aubrey and Dr. Roy; President, W. A. T. Martin; 1st Vice-President, Bro. F. X. Payette; 2nd Vice-President, Bro. Elz. Fortin; Recording Secretary, Bro. Thos. J. Evers; Assistant Secretary, Bro. J. Boyer; Finance Secretary, Japhet Dame; Treasurer, Bro. A. Therien; Marshal, Bro. Ernest Tourangeau; Guard, Bro. F. X. Dumontier; Board of Trustees, Bro. James Drew, E. Fortin, F. X. Dumontier, E. Tourangeau and F. X. Payette; Representative Grand Council, Brother A. T. Martin; Alternative, Brother Payette.

Following the installation, Deputy Costigan briefly addressed the members on various matters of interest. Deputy Reynolds also made a short address on the association and its objects and the duties of its members.

President Martin thanked the deputies for their attendance, after which the meeting was brought to a close. Subsequently, a social meeting was held, when a select programme of vocal and instrumental music was given, Messrs. Payette, Lalonde, Drow and others taking part.

Dartmouth, N.S.

A most enjoyable evening was spent by the members of Branch No. 208, C.M.B.A., at St. Peter's Hall, Dartmouth, Thursday evening, the occasion being the annual installation of officers for the ensuing year. The ceremony was performed by District Deputy O'Mullin, assisted by Brothers Power, Fultz, O'Brien and others.

The officers installed were as follows: President, Andrew Grant; Vice-President, W. Therry; 2nd V. P., W. P. Auld; Recording Secretary, John Green; Assistant Secretary, John C. Mitchell; Financial Secretary, W. F. Brennan; Treasurer, Jas. P. Dunn; Marshal, James Lacey; Guard, Alex. Fraser; Trustees, Thomas Preeper, George Richards, John Green.

At the conclusion of the installation ceremonies the members and their visiting brethren treated themselves to an evening of real pleasure. Speeches were made by Messrs. O'Brien, Power and Fultz. Songs were given by Messrs. Phelan, Finn, Deau, Edwards and Tierney. A flute solo by Mr. Fultz was also much appreciated. A bountiful supply of refreshments were partaken of, and the festivities were brought to a close in time to enable the very brethren to catch the last boat for Halifax.

New Glasgow, N.S.

At the first regular meeting of Branch No. 248, New Glasgow, held in 1890, the following officers were installed: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. R. McDonald; President, Matthew Mahony, 1st V. President, James D. Conolly; 2nd V. President, Duncan Chisholm; Recording Secretary, Wm. F. McGarron; Asst. Sec. Secretary, Neil McGarron; Financial Secretary, John O. McKinnon; Treasurer, James McArthur; Marshal, Patrick J. Phelan, Guard, Thomas J. Phelan, Board of Trustees, Renaud R. McDonald, William McKinnon James McGarr, John Conolly, Angus McEwen; Chancellor, James McCarr.

St. Catharines.

Branch 31, of the C.M.B.A., had a very interesting meeting on the evening of the 14th. There was a good turnout of the members and a lot of business transacted. Auditors J. K. Weeks and Geo. Pughart presented their report, which certified that the Treasurer's books were all right, and that there was a very substantial balance in the general fund of the branch. The report also recommended that the names of suspended members be read out at the last meeting in each month. Four applications for membership were received and one member initiated, Chancellor Doran assisted by Marshal Johnston, took the floor and installed the new officers in due and proper form, after which a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers and responded to President Frank X. Frank. Bro. McCall gave an encouraging account of the progress of the order in Acton. A brother from New Brunswick, who is taking the Dairy course at the O.A.C., entertained the members with a sketch of the progress of the C. M. B. A. down by the ocean. A resolution of condolence was passed and the charter ordered to be draped in memory of the late Bro. Thos. Hefferman.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 19, C. M. B. A., held on Monday evening, January 6, the following Brothers were appointed a committee to draft the following letter of condolence to Brothers O. B. and W. M. Ryan, on the death of their father, who died on Dec. 14th, 1890:

That whereas our esteemed Brothers, C. B. and W. M. Ryan, members of this Branch, have by the Divine will sustained the great loss of their beloved father, that we, the members of Branch No. 19, C.M.B.A., do hereby signify our deepest feelings of sorrow and extend to our Brothers C. B. and W. M. Ryan and their families our sincerest and heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Bros. C. B. and W. M. Ryan.

Signed,
ROBERT KEATING,
J. S. SMITH,
J. P. O'NEILL.

PARIS, ONT., January 10, 1890.

To Brother and Mrs. DUNN—At the last meeting of Branch No. 17, C.M.B.A., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God to take to Himself three of our worthy Bro. Dan's children. Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of this Branch extend to their bereaved Mother and her wife their sincere sympathy in their sad affliction; and further—

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be entered on the minutes and be sent to Brother Dunn, and also one to each of the official organs.

WM. LAVOIE, Secretary.

Almonde.

At the last regular meeting of the F.M.T.A., the following were elected as officers for the ensuing term: Chaplain, Very Rev. D. F. Foley; President, M. Hogan; Vice-President, A. C. Kaine; Treasurer, P. Daly; Secretary, Jas. R. Johnson; Assis't Sec'y, Frank Burke; Com., of management, Pat. Frawley, Jno. Sullivan, Ben. M. Balters, Frank M. Johnson, Jos. Stuart, Ed. Letang, Jas. F. O'Donnor, Jno. O'Rully and Jno. Lynch.

GRAND WAR FLEET

Ready for Sea in English Waters.

The destination of the new (unknown) fleet for South African or Turkish waters. Mr. Balfour appeals to Irishmen. The fleet will sail in Africa.

Britain seems to be facing some great peril. All last week preparations for war were hastened, the work being pushed on Sunday. The largest fleet ever assembled under one flag is now ready for sea, and The Manchester Guardian suggests the destination of the ships is not South African waters but the Dardanelles. Following are the latest despatches:

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The vessels comprising the new flying squadron, the duties of which are still problematical, were put in commission to-day with all the ceremonies that attend that naval function. The fleet is composed of the first-class battleships Revenge flag ship and Royal Oak, the first-class cruisers Theseus and Gibraltar, and the second class cruisers Charlydis and Hermione, and six torpedo boat destroyers. The fleet, exclusive of the torpedo boat destroyers, mounts 72 guns, and has total tonnage of 72,070. The officers and crew number over 4,000 men. Rear Admiral Fred T. Dalo commands the squadron. The destination of the squadron is still unknown. But little reliance is placed on the statement that it is to proceed to Turkish waters. The arrival to-day at Malta of thirteen of the British vessels which had been at Salonica as part of the combined European fleet which it was supposed was to make an effective demonstration against Turkey, but which did nothing but ride at anchor, after a few weeks miles from the Turkish capital, is taken as a pretty strong indication that the new squadron is not going to Turkish waters.

IRELAND'S CO-OPERATION WANTED.

GLASGOW, Jan. 14.—The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, was this evening at the freedom of the City of Glasgow to-day. Mr. Balfour, in a speech replying to him, congratulated the country upon the harmony and unity which prevailed among the political parties at this time. A time fraught with national danger, "If, which heaven forbid," he said, "the time should come when Great Britain should again find herself fighting for her very life the forces arrayed against her, he ventured the prophecy that there would be no such bitter divisions in the British ranks as there were during the French revolution, but that Scotchmen, Englishmen and Irishmen of all parties, whether they were inhabitants of these islands, Great Britain and Ireland, or were a part of the great colonial empire, which is the pride of the nation, would forget their party differences, and join the undivided host to resist attacks by which the empire could be threatened."

Despatches from Pretoria show that the Transvaal Government is making numerous arrests of Englishmen and Americans, all leading citizens. The danger there is not over.

DOINGS IN MONTREAL.

Splendid condition of the Branches—Lecture by Mr. M. J. F. Quinn—The New St. Bridget's School.

A marriage which had long been expected was solemnized on Saturday 4th in Vaudreuil. The groom was M. A. Rea, Shehyn, second son of the Hon. Joseph Shehyn of Quebec, and the happy bride Miss Addie Mallet, second daughter of Mr. L. Z. Mallet of Vaudreuil.

A fine new Catholic church is about to be erected in Montreal South by the Catholic residents of that prosperous suburb. St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic church was the scene of a great demonstration on the evening of the 7th the occasion being the quarterly reunion of the Temperance societies attached to the English-speaking churches of the city. Rev. Father O'Donnell, of St. Mary's parish, delivered a discourse of great eloquence and power upon the far-reaching effects of intemperance. Rev. Father O'Meara, Hefferman, Shea and others occupied seats in the sanctuary. The singing, under the direction of Mr. Shea, Shea and Ellis, with Miss O'Brien as organist, was very effective.

"How a young man may improve himself," was the subject of a lecture on the evening of the 7th by Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, in St. Ann's Hall, under the auspices of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society. The hall was crowded to the doors. Mr. Edward Quinn, the

first Vice-President, occupied the chair, and among those present was the Spiritual Director, Rev. Father Strubbe.

Mr. Quinn, was very warmly received. He commenced by referring to the careers of the four Prime Ministers of Canada since Confederation, all of whom had risen from comparatively humble origins to the highest positions in the gift of the people. He asked his hearers to cultivate a spirit of honesty in thought and action, which should be inculcated in their minds in order to make them successful in life.

The splendid new St. Bridget's School, on Maisonneuve street, was inaugurated on the 10th in the presence of the Archbishop of Montreal, Lieut. Governor Chapleau and others. The school building, which was erected at a cost of \$60,000, contains fifteen apartments and possesses accommodation for 600 pupils. This result has been, to a large extent, brought about by the energy and zeal of the Curé of St. Bridget, Rev. Father Lonergan.

After an address by Mr. Frs. Martineau, M.L.A. for St. Mary's Division, Master Theophile Goulet read an address to His Honor, and Ed. Dupont read a second address to the Archbishop. Rev. S. Corbeille, Professor of Rhetoric in St. Theresa College, delivered an earnest address, and dwelt strongly upon the benefits of a Christian education.

Mr. Justice Doherty followed, and, in introducing the learned Judge, Rev. Father Lonergan expressed his regret that there was not more harmony between Irish and French Canadians.

His Honor recalled the great advances made in educational work in Quebec, and paid an eloquent tribute to the devotion of the Christian Brothers and the other worthy educators of the city.

Rev. Canon Duchesne, of the Archbishop's Palace, here delivered a short address in behalf of the Catholic School Commissioners.

Lieut. Governor Chapleau, was then called upon and spoke of the alliance between the church and state, referring to the presence of His Grace the Archbishop, and strongly in favour of religious education. He spoke of the gradual and increasing development of the child, and the splendid devotion of his Christian teachers. He paid a graceful compliment to the religious teachers, and said: "To you the thanks of the church, to you the thanks of the state." Victor Hugo had once pointed impiously to the Cathedral and to the printing office, and said the former will be killed by the latter. His Honor said the work of the Cathedral remains, but that of Hugo is being rapidly forgotten. (Cheers.)

His Grace the Archbishop closed the very interesting meeting with a brief address. The committee was composed of Messrs. Frs. Martineau, M.L.A.; Jos. Cote, J. A. Chausse, J. S. Tessada and Julien Thoirin.

The St. Ann's Junior Young Men's Society intend holding a dramatic and musical entertainment in St. Ann's Hall, on Tuesday evening next. The tragedy in four acts, "The Two Crowns," will be performed by members of the society. Mr. E. Verney is instructing the boys in his usual good style, and an excellent entertainment is promised. The committee who have arrangements in hand are Messrs. T. J. Donnelly, O. Lennon, W. J. Healy, T. Corcoran, J. Slatery, R. Latimer and F. McCorry.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick T. A. & B. Society, which was held on the 12th, was largely attended. Prior to the business meeting, the members assembled in St. Patrick's Church for religious exercises, at which the Rev. President, Father McClellan, delivered a very touching address on the late Senator Murphy, who, for fifty-five years, had been not only a member of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, but had almost all that time been one of its chief officers. The Rev. Father took for his text, Hebrews, xi., 4, "He being dead, yet speaketh." Senator Murphy's life told the young how to begin at the bottom of the ladder and work their way up; he told the young and old that it was possible to serve God, and yet fail in no social requirement. His life was rather one of good deeds than of words. He had left behind him a name and a memory of which his fellow Catholics, fellow countrymen, and the citizens of his adopted land would always be proud, and which they would ever hold in reverence.

Mr. M. Sharkey presided at the business meeting. Several new members were admitted to the benefit of the society. A very interesting address was transacted. Remarks in the interests of the T. A. & B. Society were made by Messrs. Costigan, T. F. Shanley, G. A. Gabbott, D. Doyle and others.

THE MOTHER LAND.

Latest News from Ireland, England and Scotland.

Catholics of Belfast and the Franchise. His Holiness on the Foundation of the Catholic Centre in the Old Centre.

Mr. Edward Harland of Belfast who has just passed away looked as honest a man as he was, and was as honest as he looked. To his transparent straightforwardness and good faith, I owed his success in life. Some forty years ago he was foreman to a small shipbuilding firm in the North of England, which suddenly failed. There was one unfinished ship on the stocks for which the firm had already been paid. Harland got assistance from a local bank and finished the work. This incident made him known and brought orders.

The Catholic citizens of Belfast have adopted their petition in reference to the new Bill for the extension of the city boundaries. At their proceedings on Dec. 29 they expressed their thanks to their fellow Catholics in Derry who have joined hands with them in the struggle for a common right. They point out that the Catholics of Derry, though a majority of the population, are quite ready to accept the cumulative system of voting, provided similar justice is done to the Belfast minority. As usual the people who have been so long cheated out of their rights teach their opponents a lesson in toleration.

De Legg, the Protestant Primarist has been confined to the Palace, Armagh, for the past few days through a serious indisposition. His Grace's constant beam is so alarming that it was considered necessary to have three physicians in attendance on him.

A British ship has been wrecked at Tote Head near Skibbereen. The installation of Sir John Scott as Mayor of Cork was accompanied by considerable disorder made by a Redmondite crowd.

A great nationalist convention was held in Bellaghy County Derry on Dec. 31 at which Father Fanning, C. C. presided and the following resolution was passed:—"That we hail with satisfaction the calling together of a great National Convention, and more especially one representative of the Irish race in every quarter of the world (cheers). The services rendered by our kinsmen abroad to the National movement for the past twenty years can never be adequately compensated and we would be guilty of the basest ingratitude if we did not welcome them with open arms to any council that had for its object the promotion of the Irish cause." (Cheers.)

A wealthy Irish American named Edward Coleman died suddenly on Jan. 1st, in a house at Taffin's Row off Cole Lane.

Among the birthday honors is a baronetcy for Sir John Arnott. Mr. Richard Francis McCoy was invested with the dignity of Lord Mayor of Dublin on Jan. 1st. under very favorable circumstances.

Mr. Patrick Cahill the Dublin optician has received a letter from the Vatican acknowledging the reception of gold framed Irish glasses presented by him to His Holiness.

A serious riot occurred in the village of Tempo, County Fermanagh, on Saturday New Year's Eve. Between six and seven p.m. the members of the Tempo National Flute Band proceeded through the village for their usual practice. When going up the Main street they were surrounded by a crowd of drunken men who fired a volley of stones and broken bottles at them. The stone throwing continued for half an hour, during which time several persons were slightly injured. During the row a couple of Catholics were coming up a back lane, and they were met by showers of bricks and stones.

The Narraghmore County Kildare, branch of the Irish National Federation passed the following resolution on Dec. 30—"That we heartily approve of the resolution unanimously adopted by the Dublin convention of the Irish Parliamentary Party to hold a convention of the Irish race in Dublin, and we anticipate from the deliberations of such an assembly and the resolutions likely to be arrived at by it most important and far reaching results for the benefit and the regeneration of Ireland.

The country around Tillamoor was disastefully flooded by the rain storms of New Year's Day. Mr. William M. Nolan on the occasion of his installation as Mayor of the ancient city of the Broken Treaty made the following reference to educational matters—"Every fair minded or impartial person who has given any thought to the subject must admit that the arguments in favour of the establishment of a university where the Catholics of Ireland, who form so large a proportion of the population, can secure the enjoyment of equal advantages to those available to students of other denominations from the existence of Trinity College, are based on

simple justice (hear, hear) We, in common with the Catholics of Ireland are fully impressed with this view, and we hope the Government, which can afford to be generous, may come to recognize the disabilities under which the Catholics of Ireland are for so long a time, compelled to labour and may remove them by an act full adequate and equal State aid for the higher education and studies of the Catholics of this country, to that enjoyed by their fellow countrymen of other creeds and denominations.

Mr. Victor Lynch has been installed Mayor of Drogheda.

On Dec. 29 the classical school of St. Mary's College, Mullingar, was a scene of great animation, a banquet being held in honour of the Most Rev. Mr. Nulty on his return from Rome.

On Dec. 29 an inquiry was held at Caher Courthouse by Coroner J. J. Shee, J. P. and a respectable jury, of which Mr. John O'Mahony was foreman, on the body of a respectable young (colonel) man named Daniel Joseph Ahearn, whose remains were found in a frightful condition beneath the iron railway bridge which spans the Suir at Caher from the tower of which he had fallen.

England.

His Holiness Leo XIII. on December 23rd delivered an allocution, in reply to an address from the Sacred College in which he said "We Ourselves have latterly chosen various occasions to recommend special prayers. We recommended them for the feast of Pentecost, and again for the month of Our Lady of the Rosary, and already this grave subject of prayer was specially dealt with by Us in the Apostolic Letter directed by Us to the illustrious British nation. Our words and Our exhortations, being blessed by God, were seconded on all sides, and it appears to us we can recognize one of the principal effects in the revival and growing ardour of Catholic sentiment and action becoming manifest in several nations and proving serviceable to their most vital interests. And We expect a not less happy effect in favour of the causes, so warmly promoted by Us, for the return of the dissident Christian Churches to Catholic unity. It is certain that particularly effective efforts and harmonious firmness of purpose are required for this work, inasmuch as the prejudices to be uprooted have become inveterate and the difficulties involved in removing them are neither slight nor few. But what may not be the influences upon human aims and issues of recourse to God with preserving confidence? What truly remarkable fruit has been produced, both in ancient and modern times, by devout prayer.

But it is not to consider that this proud and incredulous age dares to assail and mock this supernatural order things, and that wicked sects busy in stifling the germs of religion and piety in young hearts which they pretend to train in civil and moral virtue. But the dignity of a man never appears nobler than when it bows down reverently before God and when the spirit goes out to Him either in rendering Him the homage of submission and gratitude or in imploring His clemency and protection. And it has always been edifying to see princes and peoples seek from God by public prayer His assistance in important undertakings or His succour in great misfortunes. Against the sad change which we deplore cry aloud not merely the authority of the Divine precepts, but the dictates of reason itself and the voice of the hearts which in former times were faithfully obeyed by the most cultured nations. Oh, Heavenly Father, how much the present age needs Thy blessings!

A correspondent writes: "The Brompton Oratory the great building was crowded with members of the Roman Catholic persuasion and Protestants, the latter being attracted to the beautiful edifice by the music, which is at this place of worship on Christmas Day of high-class character. The orchestra was augmented by members of the London Classical and Orchestral Concerts under the conductorship of Mr. Barclay Jones. The programme included such numbers as Schubert's B flat, an Offertory by Sr Michael Costa, and Oxford's Symphony by Haydn. Father Oater preached the sermon. The Oratory was simply decorated with evergreens, and the altar was the usual bannister, which was beautifully and artistically furnished. At the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the altar, chancel rails, and other parts of the building were docketed with choice white blooms and evergreens. At the Temple Church, St. John's Westminster, and St. Margaret's, Westminster, the decorations were simple but effective. The Carmelite Church was docketed with tall, graceful palms, festoons, and evergreens and lilies. The Pro-Cathedral and St. Mary's Abbots, Kensington, at both of which large and fashionable congregations worshipped, were bright with handsome plants and blooms. At the Church of the Jesuit Fathers numerous services were held during the day, commencing with High Mass at eleven in the morning. Here the floral accessories were laurels and lolly.

A Coloured Mathematician.

Mr. James O'Farrell, who was born at Cavan in 1810, and whose funeral took place recently at Southampton, from his youth always seems to have taken the greatest possible interest in mathematics and the kindred sciences. In 1836 he joined the Ordnance Survey in Ireland. He entered the Topographical Department on 4th April 1842, and there he remained until 1852. Notices of Mr. O'Farrell's work are scattered about in almost every book published in connection with the Ordnance Survey Office. We may particularly mention several of these in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" (vol. x. p. 209), "Journal of Royal Geographical Society" (vol. xxx.), "Geodesy," by Col. A. B. Clarke (Clarendon Press), "Ordnance Survey," by Lt.-Col. Pilkington-Whitlock (Longmans, &c., &c.). In addition to these, Mr. O'Farrell published several monographs on mathematical subjects connected with the Survey.

Scotland.

St. Joseph's College, Dumfries. At the Christmas entertainment 232 certificates were distributed, of which 150 were awarded by the Science and Art Department for the thirteen subjects in which the pupils were examined last May. There were also 43 certificates from the College of Perceptors, 10 being 1st class, 13 2nd class, and 10 3rd class.

The Cathedral, Edinburgh. In honor of the great festival of Christmas the Cathedral, Edinburgh, was handsomely decorated with holly and ivy. Festoons wound round the pillars and arches, and the pulpit, which had been moved to a more suitable place in the extended church, was covered with similar decorations. Canon Donloy lectured on "Edward VI." or an examination of the religious charges instituted in England during the short reign of that king. The services for Christmas included Pontifical High Mass at midnight on Christmas Eve, with a sermon on "The Incarnation," by Canon Donloy.

St. Andrew's Cathedral, Glasgow. St. Andrew's Cathedral, Great Clyde street, Glasgow, has recently been the scene of some interesting functions. On Christmas Eve, Midnight Mass was celebrated in the presence of a very large congregation, including a number of non-Catholics. On Christmas Day the principal Mass was very largely attended, and was followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, given by the Administrator, the Rev. Father Mackintosh. Many of the congregation afterwards paid a visit to the pretty crib, erected at the Sacred Heart altar. A special sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was preached by a former curate of the Cathedral, the Rev. J. B. Macintosh, M.R., from the text, "Gloria be to God on high and on earth peace to men of good-will."

St. Andrew's Catholic Association Aberdeen. The annual special meeting of St. Andrew's Catholic Association was held in the Royal street Hall, on the evening of 30th December. The hall was tastefully decorated, and there was a large company present. Bishop McDonald occupied the chair, and there were also present on the platform Canon Tochetti, Woodside; Rev. James M'Gregor, Rev. George Wise man, Rev. Andrew Grant; St. Mary's Cathedral; Rev. Donald Chisholm, St. Peter's; Rev. Father M'Bain, Aboyne; and Rev. Father Davino, Fettercairn; Major Manuel, Messrs. Alex. Johnstone, John Thomson, Charles Johnstone, John Craigm, Alexander Hay, John Simpson, John M'Mahon, Robert Reid, A. W. Martin; G. MacKenzie, president of the society; G. L. Thomson, vice president; J. Kauburn, Treasurer; and J. A. Johnstone, secretary.

Twenty-seven Months Ailing, Nine Months Helpless. His Disease Proven Diabetic and Incurable - Cured by the Use of God's Food. Richmond, N. B. (Special)—This has been a day of unusual crowds and excitement here. The talk of the farmers and others in town for holiday trading is mostly all about the recently published cure of Wm. McCord a farmer living not far out and one of our oldest inhabitants. The presence of Mr. McCord made assurance visible for very many who heard of his cure thought recovery impossible. Among other things in praise of Dodd's Kidney Pills he said: "After the doctors pronounced my trouble incurable, no one thought I should ever be cured." "I was partly paralysed and to get out of bed had to roll out." "Was nine months unable to do even a chore about the place, could barely trail myself about the house and there was little left of me but the shell." "But when I commenced taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I stuck close to directions and I could see great improvement before the first box was finished." "In all I took nine boxes and am as well as ever I was in my life, though past sixty years of age." "I always say that Dodd's Kidney Pills should be bought the same as groceries and kept in the house for use and the first signs of rheumatism and such like."

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, price 50c, or by mail. Address the Dodd's Medicine Co., Toronto, Ont.

An Express of the Future.

Take care! cried my conductor, "there's a stop!" Slightly descending the step thus indicated to me, I entered a vast room, illuminated by blinding electric reflectors, the sound of our feet alone breaking the solitude and silence of the place. "Where was I? What had I come here to do? Who was my mystic and guide? Questions unanswered. A long walk in the night, iron doors opened and reclosed with a clang, stairs descending, it seemed to me, deep into the earth—that is all I could remember. I had, however, no time for thinking. "No doubt you are asking yourself who I am?" said my guide. Colonel Pierce, at your service. Where are you? In America, at Boston—in a station. "A station?" "Yes, the starting point of the Boston to Liverpool Pneumatic Tubes Company."

And, with an explanatory gesture, the Colonel pointed out to me two long iron cylinders, about a metre and a half in diameter, lying upon the ground a few paces off. I looked at these two cylinders, ending on the right in a mass of masonry, and closed on the left with heavy metallic caps, from which a cluster of tubes were carried up to the roof, and suddenly I comprehended the purpose of all this. "Had I not, a short time before, read in an American newspaper, an article describing this extraordinary project for linking Europe with the New World by means of two gigantic submarines tubes? An inventor had claimed to have accomplished the task, and that inventor, Colonel Pierce, I had before me.

I thought I realized the newspaper article. Complaisantly the journalist entered into the details of the enterprise. He stated that more than 3,000 miles of iron tubes, weighing over 13,000,000 tons, were required, with the number of ships necessary, for the transport of this material—200 ships of 2,000 tons each making thirty-three voyages. He described this armada of science bearing the steel to two special vessels, on board of which the ends of the tubes, were joined to each other, and matted in a triple netting of iron, the whole covered with a resinous preparation to preserve it from the action of the seawater.

Coming at once to the question of working, he filled the tubes—trans formed into a sort of pea shooter of interminable length—with a series of cartridges, to be carried with their travellers by powerful currents of air, in the same way that despatches are conveyed pneumatically round Paris.

A parallel with the railways closed the article, and the author enumerated with enthusiasm the advantages of the new and audacious system. According to him, there would be, in passing through these tubes, a suppression of all nervous trepidation, thanks to the interior surface being of finely polished steel; equality of temperature secured by means of currents of air, by which the heat could be modified according to the seasons, incredibly low forces, owing to the cheapness of construction and working expenses—forgetting, or waving aside, all considerations of the question of gravitation and of wear and tear.

All that now came back to my mind. So, then, this "Utopia" had become a reality, and these two cylinders of iron at my feet passed beyond under the A. lantic and reached the coast of England!

In spite of the evidence, I could not bring myself to believe in the thing having been done. "That the tubes had been laid I could not doubt; but that men could travel by this route—never!

"Was it not impossible of even to obtain a current of air of that length?"—I expressed that opinion aloud.

"Quite easy, on the contrary?" protested Colonel Pierce; "to obtain it, all that is required is a great number of steam fans similar to those used in blast furnaces. The air is driven by them with a force which is practically unlimited, propelling it at the speed of 1,800 kilometres an hour—almost that of a cannon-ball!—so that our carriages with their travellers, in the space of two hours and forty minutes, accomplish the journey between Boston and Liverpool."

"Eighteen hundred kilometres an hour!" I exclaimed. "Not one less. And what extraordinary consequences arise from such a rate of speed! The time at Liverpool being four hours and forty minutes in advance of ours, a traveller starting from Boston at nine o'clock in the morning, arrives in England at 3.53 in the afternoon. Isn't that journey quickly made? In another sense, on the contrary, our trains, in this latitude, gain over the sun more than 900 kilometres an hour, beating that planet hand over hand: quitting Liverpool at noon, for example, the traveller will reach the station where we now are at thirty four minutes past nine in the morning—that is to say, earlier than he started? Ha! ha! I don't think one can travel quicker than that!"

I did not know what to think. Was I talking with a madman?—or must I credit those fabulous theories, in spite of the objections which rose in my mind?

"Very well, so be it! I said. I will admit that, travellers might take this mad dream route, and that you can obtain this incredible speed. But, when you have got this speed, how do you check it? When you come to a stop, everything must be shattered to pieces!"

"Not at all," replied the Colonel, shrugging his shoulders. "Between our tubes—one for the out, the other for the home journey—consequently worked by currents going in opposite directions—a communication exists at every joint. When a train is approaching, an electric spark arises as of the fact, left to itself, the train would continue its course by reason of the speed it had acquired, but, simply by the turning of a handle, we are able to let in the opposing currents of compressed air from the parallel tube, and, little by little, reduce to nothing the final shock or stopping. But what is the use of all these explanations? Would not a trial be a hundred times better?"

And, without waiting for an answer to his questions, the Colonel pulled sharply a bright brass knob projecting from the side of one of the tubes—a panel slid smoothly in its groove, and in the opening left by its removal I perceived a row of seats, on each of which two persons might sit comfortably side by side. "The carriage!" exclaimed the Colonel. "Come in."

I followed him without offering an objection, and the panel immediately slid back into its place.

By the light of an electric lamp in the roof I carefully examined the carriage I was in. Nothing could be more simple—a long cylinder, comfortably upholstered, along which some fifty arm chairs, in pairs, were ranged in twenty-five parallel ranks. At either end a valve regulating the atmospheric pressure, that at the farther end allowing breathable air to enter the carriage, that in front allowing for the discharge of an excess beyond the normal pressure.

After spending a few moments on this examination, I became impatient. "Well," I said, "are we not going to start?" "Going to start?" cried the Colonel. "We have started!" "Started"—like that without the least jerk, was it possible? I listened attentively, trying to detect a sound of some kind that might have guided me.

If we had really started—if the Colonel had not deceived me in talking of a speed of eighteen hundred kilometres an hour—we must already be far from any land, under the sea; above our heads the huge, foam created waves; even at that moment, perhaps—taking it for a monstrous sea serpent of an unknown kind—whales were battering with their powerful tails our long iron prison!

But I heard nothing out a dull rumble, produced, no doubt, by the passage of our carriage, and, plunged into boundless astonishment, unable to believe in the reality of all that, had happened to me, I sat silently, allowing the time to pass.

At the end of about an hour, a sense of freshness on my forehead suddenly aroused me from the torpor into which I had sunk by degrees. I raised my hand to my brow: it was moist.

Most! Why was that? Had the tube burst under the pressure of the water—a pressure which could not but be formidable, since it increases at the rate of "an atmosphere" every ten metres of depth? Had the ocean broken in upon us? Fear seized upon me. Terrified, I tried to call out—and—and I found myself in my garden, generously sprinkled by a driving rain, the big drops of which had awakened me. I had simply fallen asleep while reading the article devoted by an American journalist to the fantastic projects of Colonel Pierce—who also, I must fear has only dreamed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register. DEAR SIR—Morally as a New Year's suggestion might I ask you through your columns to invite one member of every Catholic family who reads your interesting budget and who receives a Catholic weekly newspaper that they would upon reading same send it per post to some Protestant friend or neighbor and continue this good practice during every week in the year. The cost is very nominal and affords an opportunity, at very little trouble or expense, for Catholics to spread Catholic truth and information to their Protestant neighbors, a work, that in view of the present anti-Catholic agitation would surely bring forth good fruit and may perhaps, under God, be the means of bringing many into our Holy Church. Faithfully yours, CONVENT.

No family living in a British country should be without Paroleo's Vegetable Pills. A few Liver pills now and then will keep the bowels regular, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent Ague. Mr. J. A. Price, Shoals, Martin Co., Ind., writes: "I have tried a box of Paroleo's Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

ILL NIGH UNTO DEATH.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A LADY WELL KNOWN IN COATHAM.

Suffered with Catarrh, followed by Pneumonia. She languished for More Than a Year. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Saved Her from Other Medicines, &c.

The town of Averill, Vt., is situated about eight miles from Coatsworth, Vt., and is the home of Mrs. Ada Hartwell, who has many relatives and numerous friends in the latter place. Mrs. Hartwell has passed through an experience which I think few think worthy of giving the widest publicity as many others may derive much benefit therefrom. Mrs. Hartwell has ever been considered a robust and healthy individual, until about two years ago, when she was afflicted with influenza and a cold which, by its influence on her system, was generally termed in grippe—a disease which carried off many people in this town and vicinity, and in the case of others, produced a generally wrecked constitution. Acute bronchitis, pneumonia followed the first symptoms of the grippe and Mrs. Hartwell was sick.



WALK TO HER WITHOUT FEELING MUCH INTO DEATH.

The best of medical aid was summoned, and Mrs. Hartwell was saved from what seemed to her friends imminent death, but when convalescence came she remained deprived of her appetite, extremely weak, and to constant danger of a relapse, and all her physicians failed to cure her. About her former condition of health, numerous medicines were tried but to no avail. She was weak, dispirited and despaired of again enjoying her former vigor and health. For a whole year after her attack of pneumonia she continued to languish in the treatment. At last they had her husband purchase a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had read of the many cures wrought by this wonderful medicine, but procured them he says, for his wife in order to be able to say "we have tried all rather than from strong conviction. To be sure her husband, Mrs. Hartwell, was strongly convinced to take the Pink Pills, and great was her surprise and that of her husband when, after taking three boxes she was able to take a short ride without feeling any fatigue. She wisely resolved to continue the treatment, and before long found that she had regained her old time strength, and she declared that she owes her recovery entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A slight relapse of her former weakness and again resorted to Pink Pills, and in a few days she has not had a day's illness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a more potent influence on the blood and nerves than any other known medicine, and speedily restore the bloom of health to faded cheeks. Pink Pills cure when all other medicines fail. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Refusal all substitutes alleged to be just as good.

Inaugural Meeting of the School Board.

The inaugural meeting of the Separate School Board was held on the evening of the 7th. There were present: Very Rev. J. J. McCann, Rev. Frs. Haad, Rohleder, O'Leary, Carberry and McEneaney, and Messrs. W. Ray, C. Flanagan, M. Walsh, D. A. Carey, J. Ryan and P. J. Mulqueen.

The principal business of the evening was the election of officers. This resulted as follows: Chairman, Rev. J. J. McCann, V.G.; Secretary, Rev. Father Rohleder; Asst. Secretary, Mr. W. Ray; Treasurer, Mr. C. Flanagan; Inspector, Rev. Frs. Haad, O'Leary, Carberry and McEneaney; Messrs. J. R. Malton and J. A. Carey; Representative to the High School Board, Mr. W. Ray; Malton; Representative to the Free Library Board, Mr. H. T. Kelly.

The standing committees were struck as follows, the first name given being the chairman in each case: Finance—Rev. Father Cruise and Messrs. Mulqueen and Flanagan. Management Rev. Father Haad and Messrs. Ray and Carey. Site and Buildings—Mr. J. Ryan, Frs. McEneaney and Carberry and Messrs. Walsh and Min Queen.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of a number of accounts amounting to \$203.04. The report of the standing committee on Building and Sites recommended that two gates be placed in the front fence of St. Francis' School; that a boarded partition be placed in the sisters' room in St. Patrick's School, and that in the rear room in the Caor Howell street school the sheeting be extended around the room to correspond with the old work. The report was adopted and the committee was also authorized to ascertain the cause of the flaking of the base ment of the St. Francis School.

COLLAPSE AND FINELY DEVELOPED. —Mr. J. W. Willard, J. P., Ingersollville, N.Y., writes: "I am subject to severe attacks of Cough and Kidney Difficulty, and find Paroleo's Pills afford no great relief. Unlike all other remedies have failed. They are the best medicine I have ever used." In fact so great is the power of this medicine to cleanse and purify that diseases of almost every name and nature are driven from the body.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

Dublin Dec 29.—You have often heard "A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard."

that naive dignity of manner which is fast drifting into tradition of character...

The split in politics has practically resulted in the abolition of the Corporation...

Dungarvan Bay was the scene of such another terrible catastrophe. The "Moresby" of Liverpool went ashore...

Perhaps some of your readers will be familiar with the name of Mr. Maurice Louthan, editor and proprietor of the Limerick Reporter.

talk and in a twenty minutes drive you will learn more about the city than if you were reading the papers for a month...

One of the most charming art novelties exhibited at the Arts and Crafts was the hammered metal work...

The Marvellous Story He Told of His Escape From Death and His Struggle Against the Mad...

GENDRON'S GRATITUDE.

WHY AN OTTAWA MAN VISITED A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

On Sept. 20, 1895, the editor of the Ottawa Citizen, published in the capital city of Canada, received a visit from F. A. Gendron...

A marvelous cure, truly; so complete and perfect that the grateful man went to office of the Ottawa Citizen and purchased a bottle of this medicine...

The Dublin juries are the best abused class of men in city or country. Endless are the stories of their impudent extortion...

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that in less than two weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption...

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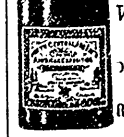
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896. Calendar for the Week.

- Jan. 16 - St. Anthony, Abt. 17 - St. Peter's Chair at Rome...

The Liverpool Catholic Times, speaking of the new Poet Laureate, recalls that Dryden was a Catholic. He was a convert.

Now that Lord Salisbury says it is his great aim in life to live upon terms of cordial friendship with the United States, all danger of war would be over if one could manage to cool The Toronto Week down.

It is interesting to learn that President Cleveland has Irish blood in his veins. His mother was a Miss Neale of Baltimore, whose father was bred, born and reared in Ireland.

In its review of politics in 1895 the Freeman's Journal says: It is pleasant to dwell, even for a moment, on the prospect of the coming year.

Elsewhere we publish an article from the London Spectator on the Irish University question. It may sound a novel proposition to some of our crude would-be educators in Canada to say the only way to settle a Canadian grievance in the matter of education is for the state to give the Catholics what they had, had they the means, would give themselves.

Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, writes in The Evangelical Churchman in reply to a question of that paper who brought in recent the writings of Mgr. Segur.

Mgr. Segur's first edition of "Causeries sur le Protestantisme," published about fifteen or more years ago, received the imprimatur of the Archbishop of Paris, and the author also received a letter of congratulation or thanks from the Cardinal secretary. But up to that point the book had not been seen officially by Rome.

A ray of light has pierced the European war cloud. The shrewd ones were not slow to suspect that

trade friction was at the bottom of the trouble somewhere. In a sense they were right. No many modern British products are made in Germany...

An English exchange, in its religious review of 1896, gives us the information that amongst those who during the past twelve months have left Protestantism to embrace Catholicism were the following: The Rev. Dr. Raikes Bonage, M.A., whom the Archbishop of Canterbury sent as a missionary to the Copts C. J. Wall, curate of Brent; G. H. Joyce, Vicar of Harrow-on-the-Hill; J. G. F. Rampey, curate of Christ Church Beckenham, Rev. Abbe Tolstoi, of the Greek Church; P. G. Meath, R.N.M.S. Minister; Nelson S. Baines, Vicar of St. Ives; Arthur Ayres, Episcopalian Minister; H. G. Worth, M.A. St. John's College, Oxford; E. M. Troby, J.P., and Rector, and his sister, received into the Church at Buckfast Leigh Abbey, Devonshire; E. A. Theed of Newport, Rev. Wentworth Powell, deponent of Bishop Jones, Washington.

Amongst those of the laity who joined the Catholic Church were his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Schomburg Waldenberg; Lord Bennett, son of the Earl of Tankerville; the Countess Cottsham, the Lady Mary Pepps, Miss Gale, niece of Lord Delper; Miss Griffiths Boscawen, now Mrs. Tasse, of Smaiths, the wife of the Japanese Ambassador, Vienna; Mrs. Hydebottom, niece of the M.P. for Hysby, Mrs. E. Scott, daughter of Mrs. Besant; Sir John Honeywood, his two sons and two daughters; M. Serrurier, Director of the Ethnological and Zoological Museum at Leyden, a man well known in the scientific world; Mrs. James G. Ludeay, M. Albin Valabrarque, a distinguished literary man at Paris; Lieutenant James H. Turner and his mother, Mrs. S. E. Turner; M. Husjman, a colleague of M. Zola; Mr. B. Harrison, son of Mr. Frederick Harrison, leader of the English Positivists; M. A. Dumas, daughter of A. Dumas, the great novelist; and a long list of others of less note.

A Conscienceless Clique.

Government in Canada has been brought to a state that Ottawa can describe. The situation at Bellevue is no longer be spoken of in a tone of reverence. Criticism now falls short and condemnation must take its place. The events of one short week form the most amazing chapter of history ever known under constitutional government. Parliament was called together in order that legislation to which the Government stood solemnly pledged should be passed. The Government was not so pledged upon an obscure issue or one contrary to public interest. The policy of remedial legislation was dictated by right and necessitated by the terms of the Constitution. Such was the ground taken by the responsible leaders in the Cabinet—the Premier, Mr. Foster, Sir C. H. Tupper. Parliament met and the Speech from the Throne announced, the expected legislation. Then was perpetrated an extraordinary outrage upon the Crown and the people. Seven Ministers deserted the Government before the Queen's Speech was taken up, because, so their leader said, they considered the Premier an incompetent politician. Had the scheme of the deserters succeeded the most disastrous blow that could possibly have been struck against the policy declared in the Queen's Speech would have been inflicted. The dignity of

the Crown would have been trampled under foot, upon the pretext that a Premier whose mental condition was declared by his own confessor not up to the standard, was attempting to force through a dying Parliament a bill obnoxious to the people. Had the plot succeeded the policy at stake would have been utterly discredited. Every effort was put forth to make the blow tell, and under the stress of a treacherous combination between some of the leading Conservatives Sir Mackenzie Bowell was forced to offer his resignation to the Governor-General. The fact which the conspirators neglected to take into account for the outset, or which, perhaps, they vainly imagined they could afford to ignore, was the dignity of the Crown. But they reckoned without their host. The Governor-General brought them to their senses, momentarily at least. He was not going to permit an odious precedent go upon the records of the Parliament of Canada directly insulting to his office and contrary to all constitutional usage. Thus the bolters found themselves at bay, and with the instincts of cowardly poltroons, they made hasty preparations to shirk responsibility for the monstrous wrong they had done.

The Mail and Empire on Monday told how their chief, Sir Charles Tupper, had been endeavoring to get them back to the positions they had deserted. All but his son, and the exception is susceptible of an explanation that seems to show that desertion of principles is still the watch-word of the gang. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, we were told, would not consent to take back Mr. Foster, Mr. Haggart and Dr. Montague. He had mental acumen sufficient, it would appear, to recognize the ring-leaders and make them feel their responsibility. Up to that hour Sir Mackenzie had acted the part of an honest statesman with a single purpose to do right and look to the true sentiment of the country for his reward. He had made a speech in the Senate which was an honor to his position and to himself. But, alas! he was bound to go down before the corrupt clique, who should themselves have gone down, and who will yet go down, to posterity branded as the traitors they are.

On Wednesday morning The World announced Sir Mackenzie Bowell's terms of capitulation. The legal time had not expired, and six of the cats might still come back. By canceling the resignations the deserters would be saved the ordeal of facing their constituents and their salaries would go on as if nothing had happened. Foster, Haggart, Ives, Dickey, Montague and Woods would come back—and Sir Charles Tupper, the stage manager of the drama, would come in. Sir Charles Tupper, Jr., would stay out, for good and sufficient reasons no doubt, which indeed are not hard to conjecture. It was Sir Charles, Jr., who drafted the Remedial Order, and in the next scene he in all likelihood will be the scapegoat of the piece. A neat arrangement, isn't it? Sir Mackenzie Bowell will continue to lead probably until the address is put out of the way; but it would be assuming too much at this moment to think the present Premier will remain where he is very many days.

Here, of course, arises the question will Sir Charles Tupper, for he is now virtually Premier of Canada, attempt to pass a remedial bill? Issue he staked his success upon that issue after what has taken place within the Government? With the intentions of the Government? Henceforward honest men can have little concern. They are in a discredited, in a ridiculous, position before the country. It would be absurd to expect anything definite from them. This is the view we expressed last week, and all that has occurred since has helped to confirm us in our opinion. They have lost every claim to confidence, every right to public trust. They have lost all the instincts of statesmen, even of average politicians; the only characteristic that still clings to them is their dogged pertinacity to retain the fruits of office. We do not apply these remarks to all the members of the Government, for we know not how long or how short it may be until another crisis arises as important as the one now announced over. But the deserters of last week are for the moment in control of the policy of the Conservative party, and as they are men unworthy of confidence, and equal to any species of political villainy, it is they who must now be judged and condemned for all.

Protestant Separate Schools in Quebec.

While the question of separate schools for the religious minorities occupies the general attention, it may be of some advantage to our legislators to remind them of French Canadian generosity in school matters. At the time of Confederation in 1867 no law existed in the Province of Quebec in regard to the education of the Protestant minority.

Since 1867 amendments have been introduced according to which there are in Quebec two committees of public instruction, one Catholic and one Protestant. The Protestant committee is composed of Protestant gentlemen not elected, but appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Ministerial Association of Protestant Rectors appoint also one member on the committee.

Have the Catholics of Ontario any such privileges? Have they a Catholic Committee of public instruction with a Catholic priest acting as superintendent of Catholic education enjoying a salary of two or three thousand dollars per annum? The Catholics of Quebec have never complained of a Protestant superintendent, or of a Protestant committee. But did the Ross-Mowat Government attempt to introduce any such amendment in favor of the Catholics of Ontario the cry would be raised that "he was hauling the schools over to Rome."

The Department of Education in Quebec has nothing whatever to do with the Protestant separate schools, which are all left to the management of the Rev. Mr. Rexford, under the direction of the Ministerial Committee of Public Instruction. This committee appoints boards of Protestant examiners to pass candidates for teachers diplomas.

Have we in Ontario any such privileges? All our Catholic young men and ladies must take their stand before a Protestant board of examiners—when candidates for teachers certificate—at the risk sometimes of not getting fair play from the bigots who may be found among them. Complaint was made by Mr. W. Meredith (now Judge Meredith) in his Opera House address in London, that there are two Catholic inspectors of schools in Ontario whose salaries come out of Protestant pockets. But for a smaller population in Quebec there are eight Protestant inspectors of schools, five regular and three partial, whose salaries are taken from the pockets of Catholics who never complain, but think it is all right, so long as recommended by the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction and by the Rev. Mr. Rexford—without even a thought of the scheme being handed over to Geneva or Rome or to Martin Luther or to any other man of straw.

The school act of Catholic Quebec, 32 Vic. chap. 10, of 1868, provides, that in cities and other places the Protestants shall receive a proportionate share of all taxes levied for school purposes—on corporations or chartered companies—such as railways, factories, banks, &c., or on property of men who have no faith or whose faith is unknown, or on lands and houses

belonging partly to Catholics and partly to Protestants. In Ontario we have no such privilege. All taxes on railroads, street railways, or corporations—any kind, unless the sole property of Catholics, must all be applied to the Protestant public schools.

Catholics are debared from all participation in school taxes levied on chartered companies or corporations— which are considered "as having no souls and consequently no religion."

Principal McVicar stated in Ottawa that the Protestants in Montreal have one grievance to complain of in the distribution of school funds—and it consists in the fact, that Protestants are not getting the lion's share of corporation taxes, they only receive those taxes in proportion to the number of children attending their schools. But what does that mean signify? Or what does it signify at all? As the wolf said to the lamb, "We're bound to eat you up any way."

In addition to the liberal measures and Government grants as above quoted in favor of the Protestant Separate primary schools in the Province of Quebec, generous donations are annually made by the Catholic Government of the sister Province—to Protestant institutions of superior education—as may be seen by the following list:

Table listing donations to McGill University, Morin Protestant College, St. Francis Protestant College, University of Bishop's College, Protestant High Schools of Quebec and Montreal, Academics (Protestant) receiving, etc.

It must be very gallant to his position, open handed, simple-minded habitant to learn that in another Province where Protestants are a majority, his fellow countrymen have been robbed even of their schools and schoolhouses.

The priests and bishops of the Moste and Bishops of Quebec to know how their toleration and generosity is appreciated by men like Bishop Carman and Principal McVicar. Instead of gratitude they receive nothing but the vilest abuse from interviews, from the pulpit and from the platform. They are charged with holding the people in worse than Egyptian bondage, with promoting ignorance, and oppressing their flocks with enormous and unbearable tithes and taxation.

The missionaries and principals of colleges who visit Ontario occasionally seem to have no other end in view than that of exalting pity for the oppressed habitant and abhorrence for the clergy of Lower Canada. When these infamous alumnus are borne on the wings of the press to the firesides of priests and people in Quebec, it is any wonder they should feel aggrieved and incensed at the ingratitude and injustice of the rev. maligners? Or can we wonder at the universal cry in Quebec: treat our fellow-countrymen and our co-religionists in Manitoba as we treat you in Quebec. We ask no more, and we will be satisfied with no less.

Cardinal Satolli

We published last week an account of the investiture at Baltimore of Cardinal Satolli with the insignia of his exalted office. The occasion was the most important of its kind in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States, for although two similar events mark the progress of the Faith in the great republic, the significance and splendor of the ceremonies of last week must stand forth for long years to come as the day of days in this 19th century for the Catholic people of America.

Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, in his magnificent sermon, spoke the fervent sentiment of millions of Catholics in his country when he said:

Once more has the Sovereign Pontiff resolved to honor the youthful church of America, and to lay this Cathedral veil on the second time the solemn investiture of a Prince of the Church with the sacred purple that betokens his Cardinal rank.

I am not surmising merely my dear brethren, but stating a fact to me well known when I attribute the promotion to the Cardinal of distinguished merits of a thoroughly understood and appreciated by the Sovereign Pontiff. The true theme is a bond of brotherly affection between the Holy Father and the new Cardinal. The Holy Father who has watched the career of His Eminence from his infancy has not only followed him for his intellectual gifts, but has loved him because in him he sees a model of solid sacerdotal virtue. Here are those good grounds for the sincere affection which the Holy Father cherishes for him. Now then and the success of his journey of his mission to the Church in America are as I am well aware, the reasons which have induced our Holy Father to confer upon him the high honors into which he is to-day amid this glorious paschal, inducted.

The elevation to the cardinalate is a well-deserved recognition not only of his unquestioned merits, but of the practical and common sense he has made of his learning in the use of religion. One who had achieved so marked success as a lecturer in the halls of the world renowned Urban College in Rome and whose manly traits of character and whose manly love of study, without which scientific knowledge is impossible, he has labored to diffuse as widely as possible, especially among the ministers of religion and those aspiring to the holy ministry. Not only has he insisted on the necessity of a highly cultured clergy, but he has taken the pains to point out, with the skill of a master, the best method of attaining that most desired end.

Again and again he has commended and blessed our Catholic University of America, because in it he sees the nursery of those high studies to which he has himself been so zealously devoted, and in which it is his ardent wish that at least the representative Catholicity of our country, as well as our clergy, should be versed. In the estimation of such a Pontiff, the sacred road to the student must be along the pathway of the merit and the school. He is filled with a noble ambition to see the children of the Church in our age, as they have been in all ages past, not servile followers, but recognized leaders in every branch of human learning. As a result will he ever grant the tokens of his recognition to the successful scholar as the old Roman, rejected in place the laurel wreath of victory on the brow of the conquering hero. Therefore I do not hesitate to say that the honors conferred upon his first Delegate to the United States must be considered as in great measure the token of his high appreciation in which the Pontiff holds his rare intellectual gifts of which no one is a better judge than Leo XIII—gifts which have been employed so unsperringly in the service of God's holy Church.

These are noble words; they are prompted by the desire of the American people, and especially of our Catholic neighbors, for learning. The honors that have fallen to the distinguished Delegate are an inspiration to such a people; and the majestic functions in which they have participated in the Cathedral of Baltimore must give them new zest and ambition in the pursuit of their ideal of Catholic education. Altogether Cardinal Satolli's appointment has been followed by singular enthusiasm, and progress in the Catholic cause in America, and though he may be called to other fields his name will never be forgotten where his noble influences has already been so fruitful of good for the cause of God and the Church.

Ireland's Opportunity.

Instead of being a bone of contention between Great Britain and the United States, the Venezuelan boundary question is likely to bring the two great nations together into a thorough and enduring understanding. Although Great Britain denied the right of the United States to dictate in the matter as a point of international law, it was clear from the very outset that the controversy must be proceeded with along other lines. President Cleveland scored his first success when the names of his commissioner were published. No better evidence could be offered of his own conviction that American intentions were sound and moral. The effect produced in England was instant. Although the matter has been crowded out of its rightful share of public discussion during the past fortnight it has still made considerable progress towards friendly settlement. Lord Salisbury is reported on the best authority to have decided upon meeting the President half way by placing the documents in the possession of his Government at the service of the commission. The newspaper which is supposed to speak for him, The Standard, declares that:

The attitude of the people of the United States during the past week has materially influenced the Prime Minister's decision...

It is quite possible these words have been hastened by the grave facts which England finds herself confronted with in Europe.

There is another people whom England will also consult her best interests by consulting in her hour of peril...

I put it to British statesmanship whether, under such circumstances, every national interest does not call upon them to settle the Irish question in such a way as to remove for ever from the world...

This is what we have been teaching in The Register all along; and we can say with the utmost confidence, that the Irish people in Canada take this view.

A time of difficulty and struggle is before us, in which the power of Britain will be tested for all it is worth, and in which the good-will of the Irish people should count for much.

What vital differences are there existing to separate Irishmen pursuing a grand national object when an opportunity like this presents itself.

What should prevent Lord Salisbury from dealing with the Irish, as he has with the Americans? The representatives of that race are soon to be assembled from every quarter of the Empire.

Doctors and Fly Blisters Fail. Set one Dose of South American Rheumatic Cure Pills and Hall's Wristle Cure.

A PRETTY CEREMONY. The graduation of Miss Josie Mohan at Loretto Abbey.

The graduation of Miss Josie Mohan of Toronto, with the conferring of the graduation medal of Loretto Abbey, was the occasion of a very pretty and touching ceremony upon the closing of the school session for the Christmas holidays.

Miss Mohan is the daughter of the late Mr. John Mohan, court stenographer. It will be remembered that last winter, returning from Stratford, where a Court was being held, in company with the judge and members of the bar attending the Court, Mr. Mohan was terribly injured in the accident that occurred on the G. T. R. just west of Toronto, and succumbed to his injuries a few days after.

The shock of her father's death prostrated Miss Mohan, and her studies were consequently so interrupted that she was unable to graduate with her class last summer.

The ceremony, which was strictly private, took place in the handsome and spacious reception room of the Abbey. His Grace the Archbishop presided and bestowed the graduation medal upon the young student, praising her fidelity and perseverance that was now rewarded, exhorting the recipient to follow up the teaching she had been favored with and warning her of the insidious dangers of the world she was about entering.

The young graduate stood forward from among her classmates, the object of the admiration of all.

Her simple black dress in its length, bestowed the step from girlhood, while the hair, coloured according to fashion's dictates, accentuated the line of separation.

Musical selections from the pupils and the presentation of flowers from the class brightened the occasion. Miss Mohan distinguished herself in her course by her proficiency in the languages.

She occupied the position of exchange editor on the staff of the quarterly publication of the pupils of Loretto—Leaflets of Loretto.

A CAREFUL STUDENT OF SOCIAL REFORM. Rev. Wm. Galbraith, LL.B., Pastor of Elm Street Methodist Church, Toronto, has a special word to say of Dr. Agnew's Catholic Powder.

The Rev. Wm. Galbraith, LL.B., is one of the thoughtful preachers of the day. The active interests he has taken in questions of social reform, has given him wide influence outside of his own church, where his influence is undisputed.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catholic Powder, diffuses the powder over the face of the nasal passages. Painless and delicate to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, toothache and deafness.

Non-Bossing's Bazaar. Non-Bossing, Jan. 7, 1896. Dear Sir—Non-Bossing has had its Grand Bazaar on Christmas week. It was a success, and the word "grand" sounds now better than ever.

Latest Markets. Toronto, Jan. 15, 1896. The market continued depressed. Quotations are as follows: FLOUR MARKET.

What should prevent Lord Salisbury from dealing with the Irish, as he has with the Americans? The representatives of that race are soon to be assembled from every quarter of the Empire.

Pulled Down the Cross. The Smiths Falls News says: "On Christmas, St. Peter's (Protestant) church, New Boyne, was very prettily decorated by the ladies of the congregation, and among other ornaments was a floral cross. The presence of this decoration in the church so annoyed one of the church wardens that he pulled it down and destroyed it in a most unceremonious manner.

On Sunday evening, Jan. 10th, there will be Musical Vespers in St. Michael's Cathedral, at 7 o'clock, and a charity sermon by Very Rev. J. J. McCann, in aid of the Conference of Our Lady, of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

League of the Cross. The League of the Cross held their regular meeting Sunday last, there were seven new members initiated. The Rev. Dr. Treacy lectured to the members and their friends on "Catholic Missions Throughout the World," telling very many interesting facts about missionary work.

Peterboro' Catholic Schools. At the inaugural meeting of the Peterboro' Separate School Board, on the 8th, there being present Messrs. Goselin, Sheehy, Doris, McGrath, Lynch, LaHane, Quinlan, Hickey and Ven. Archdeacon Casey, the new members of the Board recently elected filed their declarations of office.

Father Lacombe and the Metis. The Rev. Father Lacombe has received the patronage of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, for the settlement of the Metis in one extensive colony.

AGONIZING TRANSFIXING PAIN. The most excruciating pain known in medicine is caused by Angina Pectoris, which is most to be dreaded of any of the diseases of the heart.

Trusted, Tested and True. Thousands know of the Quick and Certain Relief of Coughs from South American Kidney Cure.

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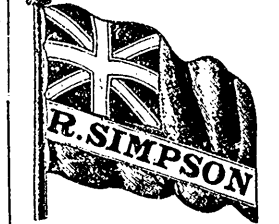
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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CURIOSITY I It is a good old fashion... A well arranged cow stable should have some method of watering the cows...

FARM AND GARDEN.

A well arranged cow stable should have some method of watering the cows... A well arranged cow stable should have some method of watering the cows...

DOMESTIC READING.

Affection is the broadest basis of a good life... There are glances of hatred that stab and raise no cry of murder.

FIRESIDE FUN.

Miss Tabby gave a concert last night... "How was it?" "A howling success."

THE CELTIC RACE.

LECTURE DELIVERED BY REV. M. J. WILSON IN ST. PAUL'S HALL, TORONTO.

In this great and young country where everything is new and recent we cannot well realize the feelings inspired by any of the picturesque ruins that stand the verdant bosom of Ireland...

So we need not go back to the days of fabled antiquity when Erin first rose from the dark swamping flood... But starting from a concrete landmark, Irish history let us transport ourselves in spirit to where the Hill of Tara looks out over the plains of royal Meath...

That we may see some of those traits that characterize them we need only take a rapid retrospective glance through the vistas of history, and glide in spirit down the stream of time to the era of the present generation.

Our ancient annals say the Celtic tribes occupied Ireland about two centuries after the deluge... Whatever may be thought of the exactness of this account, it is certain that the Celts were in Ireland before the dawn of the Christian era.

The great Celtic family may be divided into two main branches... The one comprising the Cambrian and Iberian Celts of France, Spain and Wales, the other the Gaelic Celts of Ireland and Scotland.

Passing on to the dawn of Ireland's Christianity we see everything noble in a chivalrous people bent forth to full maturity in the light of the Gospel...

2. The benefits of the holy sacrifice of the Mass to the souls in Purgatory are infinite... 3. The benefits of the holy sacrifice of the Mass to the souls in Purgatory are infinite...

Taxes are direct when the payment is made by the person who is intended to bear the burden... The benefits of the holy sacrifice of the Mass to the souls in Purgatory are infinite...

Probably you are leading too much of an indoor life, not taking sufficient exercise which will give your complexion a dull, muddy appearance... A brisk sponge down or cold water bath if it has no bad effect upon you, and ten minutes in the open air before breakfast will help you.

Nothing will reduce your weight quicker than a Turkish bath twice a week... Avoid potatoes, non bread, pastry and cakes. Eat lean meat and but little butter.

Curious.—One derivation of "a cock and bull story" is that it is a corruption of "a concocted and bull story."

Christmas gifts at St. Michael's Hospital. The Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the hospital, have received a generous contribution of Christmas gifts and wish their many friends a happy and prosperous New Year.

There is the present fashion to talk of early decay and the disappearance of the hair... The hair is the glory of the woman and she should do all in her power to preserve it.

All the horse breeder has to do is to rear some good ones, as are desired for the saddle or for driving... It was an Ohio animal, bred by a son of Rod Wilkes, that won in Paris, where he was taken by W. H. Vanderbilt.

A good way to keep the hens warm is to build a nest from the woods or to cut some straw fine and spread either on the floor of the poultry house... Then scatter a quart or two of grain, wheat or oatmeal, and let the fowls keep themselves warm by scratching it.

A good supply of clean fresh water should be kept in the house for the hens... Some sharp gravel or broken crockery as large as grains of buckwheat will take the place of the ordinary gravel.

It will be necessary to gather the eggs every afternoon, and not leave any in the nests to freeze overnight... The water will be picked and eaten by the fowls, and the bad habit of eating their eggs will thus be acquired by them.

For ordinary drains to carry off water, the pipes may be made of three-inch strips of hemlock lumber... Put together in the shape of a V, with the narrow part down, so that the flood of water will be deep enough to carry the refuse down.

The running at the nose and the hot ears indicate that the sheep are suffering from an inflammatory disease... The presence of the grubs in the nasal sinuses. These are the grubs of the sheep bot fly, and are very troublesome to these animals.

Soap should not be used in washing the clura. It is apt to be absorbed by the wood and, in time give it a disagreeable smell... To wash a clura, first put in cold water as soon as the buttermilk has been drawn off.

Unsanitary Wall Coatings Condemned by the Bible. "And behold if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow straws, greenish or reddish, then the great shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days."

25 cents cures Catharrh Headache, 25 cents cures Catharrh Headache, 25 cents cures Catharrh Headache... 25 cents cures Catharrh Headache, 25 cents cures Catharrh Headache.

His City Niece (visiting the farm) "Oh Uncle! here comes a lot of wheel men peddling down the road."

Before long, alas! this body will lie on the earth, despoiled, without under standing, like a useless log, yet our thoughts will endure.

God has special care of the aged. When the grasshopper is a burden, and the windows are darkened, He opens their way to other worlds.

There is a difference between a man and a woman... A man is a creature of the intellect, a woman is a creature of the emotions.

There is a difference between a man and a woman... A man is a creature of the intellect, a woman is a creature of the emotions.

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"You're not a cousin or anything like that of our fair hostess, are you?" "No; nothing of the sort."

Charles: "You say he fell in love with you at first sight?" Ethel: "Yes, but I don't know whether I would believe him or no."

At a recent introduction of a bishop to his see, somebody noticed a Dublin graduate wearing an Oxford hood.

"Every experience of your life, my friend," said the solemn-faced visitor at the goal, "is for you to make the right use of it."

"You profess to think a great deal of me," a romantically inclined damsel told her lover; "but I much doubt if you would make any great sacrifice if it were necessary to secure my well-being."

A Socialist was advertising the equal division of property. "An' hoo much for ilka ane?" inquired a Scot in his audience.

"Why," shouted the impassioned British orator, "why is it that the wife of the farmer lacks the happy, contented look to be found upon the faces of the landed peasant women of the continent?"

Jenny was learning to read and spell, but it was very hard for her to remember which letter came first in the alphabet.

"I don't see how you can do it," said the teacher, "but you must try harder."

25 cents cures Catharrh Headache, 25 cents cures Catharrh Headache, 25 cents cures Catharrh Headache... 25 cents cures Catharrh Headache, 25 cents cures Catharrh Headache.

sanctity and learning and the light and glory of the western world. Let us hear the Anglo-Saxon chronicler, the venerable Bede... overflowing and glowing with the light of the sun of the Empire...

Ireland was then the university of Europe. Her education was considered complete without a sojourn there. The youth of the continent and the neighboring isles flocked to her shores to drink at the fount of learning and sanctity...

From the landing of Henry II. till the accession of Henry VIII. Ireland was the scene of incessant war. Some times the fight for freedom was led by the O'Neills of the North...

Down went the Raven Banner before their charge; down went the Danish vanguard. Of a host of mailed heroes, Carus and Arund, not a man was left to tell the tale...

Ireland was victorious, but her triumph cost her dear. The one man who could build up the shattered constitution of the country, repress feuds and consolidate the nation, was gone.

struction. About the year 1180 there came a gleam of hope with the accession of Thuroghou O'Connor to the throne of Str-monagh... the great St. Malachi Archbishop of Armagh... the prince assembled parliament, and it seemed as though a brighter day were breaking upon the land...

From the landing of Henry II. till the accession of Henry VIII. Ireland was the scene of incessant war. Some times the fight for freedom was led by the O'Neills of the North...

Sometimes there would be a few brief years of respite. Both parties would reel from the conflict and leave on the bloodstained ground a breathing space...

Elizabeth thought to evangelize Ireland with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other. But neither her sword nor her Bible could shake the

faith that Patrick had planted deep in the hearts of the Irish nation. The great year before, yet it could not convert the Irish who could at best concede their lands, an achievement which appeared to her greedy minions as the better part of the alternative...

After this victory everywhere lighted on the royal standard of Tir Owen. It must be noted that during the century which elapsed between the two eras of the history, the Irish committed no act of violence against the English...

The cause of O'Neill continued to prosper till he formed an alliance with Spain. Through the whole course of her history Ireland had been peculiarly unfortunate in her foreign alliances...

But forty years had elapsed since the clangor of conflict died away upon the rugged hills when again the trumpet rang out over the land, and on the 23rd October, 1611, the fires of insurrection blazed along the mountains of Tir Owen...

upon the land. Another unfortunate alliance had been formed between the Old Irish and the Norman Irish of the Pale. The latter would accept almost any terms from the English Government...

At the critical juncture O'Neill was assassinated. They slow him with poison when they feared to meet with steel. When Cromwell landed on the 15th of August, 1649, he found but a few scattered garrisons throughout the country...

This time again but forty years had elapsed since the nation was left for dead and her people as exterminated, when the Green Flag was once more unfurled and flung proudly to the breeze...

They were few regular soldiers amongst them. They wore for the most part armed with clubs and axes and their total number was far less than that of the garrison. After fifteen weeks had elapsed the garrison of Derry, on July 1st, 1690, James and William met at the Boyne...

groups in Wexford that he led at Waterloo. And, after the last light, Father Murphy retreated in better order than Napoleon. After this epistolary effort Ireland sank worn and exhausted...

After the dread visitation had passed away the decimated people once more took up the weapons of O'Connell and resumed the fight for freedom. But after a few years, wearied and disappointed, they let them fall...

MARK IT WELL. A Development Peculiar to the Present Generation Dangerous and Often Fatal.

As each generation comes and goes it is marked by changes, development and discoveries unknown to its predecessors. From a physical standpoint one of the most important changes is the rapid increase during the present generation...

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unfortunate

Cod liver oil suggests consumption, which is almost unfortunate. Its best use is before you fear consumption, when you begin to get thin weak, run down, then is the prudent time to begin to take care...

60 TO = NOLAN'S = 58 JARVIS STREET, FOR YOUR Stoves and Furniture The Cheapest in the City. J. NOLAN, Agent.

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MONUMENTS

D. MCINTOSH & SONS Manufacturers and Importers of Granite and Marble Monuments, Mural Tablets, Fonts, Etc., 524 Yonge St., opposite Millland st. Telephone 419

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE-During the month of January, 1895, mails close and are due as follows:

Table with columns: Close, a.m. p.m., a.m. p.m., G. T. R. East, G. T. R. West, G. T. R. and N. W., G. T. R. and B., Midland, C. V. R., U. S. N. Y., U. S. West States.

English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 9:30 p.m. and on Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. and on Saturdays at 9:30 p.m. Supplementary mails to Glasgow and Thurly close occasionally on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon.

T. C. PATRISON, P.M.



PURE WATER. In addition to the many modern improvements recently introduced into the O'Keefe Brewery, the latest is a powerful water filter, erected by the New York Filter Co., having a capacity of two thousand gallons per hour...

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1895. The O'Keefe Brewery Co., Ltd. Dear Sir, I hereby certify that I have made a analysis of water taken from your filter and find it of first class purity, being bright, clear and free from all suspended impurities.

(Signed) THOMAS HIRTS, Consulting Chemist. E. O'KEEFE, Pres. and Mgr. W. HAWKE, Vice-Pres. and Asst. Mgr. JOHN G. GIBSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE O'KEEFE BREWERY CO. OF TORONTO, (LTD.)

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHIMNEYS AND LUGGERS IN CANADA. PUREST BELL METAL, COPPER AND BRASS. MORGAN BELL METAL, HOLLOWWARE, ETC.

IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

Important Letter from the Archbishop of Dublin to the Freeman's Journal.

Archbishop of a House Dublin 27th December, 1895.

DEAR SIR.—In The New Ireland Review for the coming month I find a curiously perverted and misleading statement of the Catholic claim in the matter of University Education in Ireland.

The statement is as follows— "In the words of the Archbishop of Dublin equality is at once the high water mark and the low water mark of the Catholic demand."

Then, some few pages further on in the article, it is stated that there should be no doubt as to the full meaning of the amazing gloss thus sought to be put upon my words.

"Why might not there be a fourth Queen's College (Athletic in constitution) created to-morrow? The grant of £12,000 a year, if given to Stephen's Green as it is given to Cork, and Galway, and Belfast, would settle this question for a period so long that we who now discuss the question would, in the interval, be forgotten."

Obvious though the writer of the article makes it that he is sadly ill informed as to some of the best known facts that underlie our University question, statements such as those that I have quoted may easily do harm just now.

"Equality" surely is a word of very definite signification. As applied to the statement of the Catholic claim in the matter of University Education in Ireland, it implies two things, equality as to endowment, and equality as to University status.

Upon both points, the subservient programme enunciated in the article in The New Ireland Review fails.

As for equality in endowment, our claim is of the simplest kind. There are at present in Ireland four State-endowed University Colleges—Trinity College, Dublin, and the three Queen's Colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway. Each of these four Colleges embodies a system of education that has been authoritatively condemned by the supreme authority in the Catholic Church as "intrinsically dangerous to faith and morals."

Therefore, to regard those Colleges as furnishing in any sense an adequate or suitable provision for the University education of Catholics.

Why should the rest of our fellow countrymen have four University Colleges provided for them,—four Colleges eminently suited to all their requirements,—while there is not even one College, suited to our requirements, provided for us? That is the essence of our case.

Then comes the further point. On the one side, we find Trinity College, with its endowment, apparently, of £80,000 or £40,000 a year, and, in addition to Trinity College, the three Queen's Colleges, maintained at a cost to the public of about £30,000 a year,—totting up, in all, to about £30,000 or £70,000 a year, expended upon the maintenance in Ireland of a number of University Colleges, all of them constructed on a system utterly out of joint with Catholic principle.

Can it be seriously suggested in the face of all this, that justice can be done by the chess-playing expedient recommended in this article? Can it be seriously suggested that the question can be "settled," for a generation, or even for a day by giving to us, the Catholics of Ireland, one College endowed, not—as arithmetic would seem to require,—with £60,000 or £70,000 a year, or even with £80,000 or £40,000 a year, to put it on a footing of unassailable equality with Trinity College, but with a sum to be fixed at one-third of the amount devoted to the maintenance of the three Colleges of the Queen's College system?

To my mind, it is nothing short of an outrage upon Catholic feeling that a suggestion so preposterous should be put forward in a periodical laying any claim to be regarded as an exponent of reasonable views upon Irish policy.

So much for equality as to endowment. Next comes the question of equality as to University status.

What is the present University status of Trinity College? That College is, for all practical purposes, both a College and a University, complete in itself. It is unfettered in the arrangement of all its courses of study. It appoints its own professors to teach its students, and its own examiners to examine them. It awards its own prizes, and confers its own degrees.

If the Catholics of Ireland are to be put off with a College made subject to all the requirements of a mixed University Senate or other body outside its own academic organisation, no matter how well endowed that College may be, how can Trinity College be allowed to retain its present privileged status? If, in such a case, it is allowed to retain that status, can it ever cease to be what it still unquestionably is, an entrenched stronghold of the last remnants of the old Protestant ascendancy in Ireland?

THE LATE MR. T. A. HEFFERNAN

Sketch of a Good Man's Career—The Funeral—A Party With the Family.

In our last issue we announced the illness of Mr. Thomas A. Heffernan, collector of Customs at Guolph, and it is with sincere regret we now record his death on Tuesday the 7th.

Belonging to one of the oldest families in Guolph, in past days one of her leading merchants, a leading figure in her municipal and political life, he had been brought into contact more or less with every section of the community. The widow and family have the sincere sympathy of the neighborhood.

Mr. Heffernan was an honored member of St. Patrick's Society. He was a member of the Church of Our Lady of Westmount, Ireland, and came to London early in the thirties. About a couple of years or so afterwards he was married to Miss Clonmulling, of that place, and in 1857 Mr. Thomas A. Heffernan was born. The family removed to Galt, and came to Guolph in 1859. Mr. Heffernan was the principal acting magistrate of his day, and a leading merchant. The family consisted of Thomas the senior, the other brothers being Joseph, William and Samuel, and the two girls, now Mrs. John R. Mason and Mrs. F. O. Flannery.

In 1856 Thomas and Joseph purchased their good goods business of Rust & Sandilands on Lower Wyndham Street, and the deceased with his brothers, carried on this business until 1879, when he was appointed Collector of Customs.

He was married August, 1868, to Agnes McDermott, oldest daughter of the late Edward McDermott, Toronto, and sister of Mr. J. E. McDermott, manager of the Guolph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society. Mrs. Heffernan's other sisters are Mrs. G. Mrs. Carroll, and Miss McDermott. Guolph. Mr. Heffernan's own family consists of the bereaved widow, and only son Thomas, grocer and fruiter, Market Square, and five daughters—Mary, Agnes, Rose, Nellie and Victoria.

The funeral took place from his late residence, Cedar Brook. It was largely attended. The City Council attended in a body. The remains were taken to the Church of Our Lady, when solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated. Rev. Father Kenny, S.J. The musical service was performed by a full choir. The large edifice was crowded to pay the last tribute of respect to a well known, highly valued and esteemed citizen. Father O'Loane conducted the services at the grave.

The pall bearers were: Col. Higginbotham, Jas. O. Keleher, J. Hall, B. Kloefer, J. B. Powell, A. McQuillen, John Goldie, T. J. Day.

The chief mourners were: His son, Thos. P. Heffernan; his brothers, Jos. Heffernan, W. S. Heffernan, S. A. Heffernan, his brothers-in-law, J. E. McDermott, Ed. Carroll, J. R. Mason, Toronto, F. C. Flannery, Toronto, W. Galt; Frank Carroll; Frank Leo, Toronto; W. P. Leo, Toronto; Jos. Heffernan, jr., Austin Carroll, Vincent McDermott, Wm. Heffernan, jr.; Edw. F. Heffernan, Toronto; John Harris, James Mays, D. Coffey, County Crown Attorney Peterson, Mayor Lamproy, Dr. Herod, Jas. Goldie, Geo. Sleeman, J. J. Hazelton, M. Sweetman, John Costello, E. H. Huaton.

We are accustomed to oppose reason and faith to each other, or we ought rather to say that the one perfects the other, and that they are two pillars, one of which could not without the other sustain life.

Poverty and subjection do bar us from many virtues by the impossibility of giving way to them. An ancient and this is true from the domination of others, who are corrupted and oppressed by ourselves.

"The world is ever as we take it. And life, dear child, is what we make it." This was the sentiment of an old lady to her grandchild. And many a Mabel has found it to be true, and she has taken care of her health. She keeps on hand a supply of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and uses it when troubled with those wasting diseases, weakness, "dragging-down" sensations and functional irregularities that so many women endure.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As prescribed in its remedial results as in its composition. As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, particularly to the womb and its appendages. For feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

A Book of 168 pages, on "Woman and Her Diseases," their Nature, and How to Cure them. "Favorite Prescription" is in its original envelope, on receipt of ten cents stamps for postage. This book is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates, also with a vast number of reproduced photographs of those cured by the use of "Favorite Prescription," and without having to go through the ordeal of consulting a doctor. Full names and addresses are given so you can correspond and obtain the book free of charge, and send self-addressed, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. J. C. Colburn, O. Box 150, 125 N. 7th St., N. Y. writes: "I have used your Favorite Prescription and it has done more for me than all the other remedies I have ever taken. I had been sick with uterine troubles—can't be around on my feet for weeks at a time. I have taken 'Favorite Prescription' and I have felt better at once. I could hardly get around at all. My health will benefit others."

Mr. Mallon Appreciated. The High School Board at its last meeting for the year 1895, held Jan. 7th inst., passed the following resolution: Moved by E. F. Clarke, seconded by Wm. Roof, that this board desires to place on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Jas. W. Mallon, L.L.B., its Honorary Secretary for the past year, for the uniform kindness and courtesy he has always shown towards his fellow members, and we express the hope that the board which he has the honor to represent may see its way to board. Mr. Mallon is the representative of the Separate Schools on the High School Board.

Had I a Gripp.—Mr. A. Nickerson, Farmer, Dutton, writes: "Last winter I had I a Gripp and it left me with a severe pain in the small of my back and hip that used to catch me whenever I tried to climb a fence. This lasted for about a month when I bought a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil and used it both internally and externally, morning and evening, for three days, at the expiration of which time I was completely cured."

FATHER KENNEDY'S NERVE TONIC

A Cheap Lido Saver.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nerve Diseases and a copy of the Tonic to any of our readers who will send for it. The book is a valuable treatise on the diseases of the nervous system, and is written in a simple and practical manner. It is a valuable addition to the library of every physician and a most interesting and instructive reading for the general public.

IN TORONTO BY LYMAN BROS.

NEW CROP SEEDS. We have just received a large quantity of the best quality of seeds for 1896. Our assortment includes all the most popular varieties of wheat, corn, and other crops. The seeds are guaranteed to be pure and of the highest quality. Write for a catalogue and prices.

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STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, 1853. ASSETS, over \$11,600,000. INVESTED IN CANADA, over 1,600,000. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS. Active reliable District and Local Agents wanted.

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Good Digestion is something the Dyspeptic craves for. HOW TO OBTAIN IT. DRINK—ST. LEON MINERAL WATER. Absolutely Pure, Absolutely Safe, Absolutely Effective. PHYSICIANS P. ESCR. B. E. The proprietors guarantee it.

WEDDING CAKES. ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST MEN. THE BEST MATERIALS CAN MAKE THEM. WE SHIP THEM BY EXPRESS TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION. SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATE TO THE HARRY WEBB CO. LTD., TORONTO. THE LARGEST CAKING ESTABLISHMENT AND WEDDING CASE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

Advertisement for Father Kennedy's Nerve Tonic, featuring an illustration of a man and a bottle of the tonic.

Advertisement for Dominion Turban, featuring an illustration of a turban and text describing its quality and availability.

Advertisement for G. R. Renfrew & Co. featuring an illustration of a piano and text describing their musical instruments.

Advertisement for Heintzman & Co. featuring an illustration of a piano and text describing their musical instruments.

Advertisement for F. B. Gullett & Sons, featuring an illustration of a furnace and text describing their engineering services.

Advertisement for Star Life Assurance Society, featuring an illustration of a globe and text describing their insurance services.

Advertisement for Good Digestion, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing the benefits of St. Leon Mineral Water.

Advertisement for Wedding Cakes, featuring an illustration of a wedding cake and text describing the quality of the cakes.

Advertisement for Renfrew's Turban, featuring an illustration of a turban and text describing its quality.

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Advertisement for Toronto General and Safe Deposit Trusts Co., featuring an illustration of a safe and text describing their services.

Advertisement for J. W. Langmuir, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing his services as a managing director.

Advertisement for John Labatt, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing his services as a brewer.

Advertisement for Heintzman & Co., featuring an illustration of a piano and text describing their musical instruments.

Advertisement for St. Michael's College, featuring an illustration of a building and text describing its educational services.

Advertisement for Artists' Colors, featuring an illustration of a palette and text describing their artistic supplies.

Advertisement for Epps's Cocoa, featuring an illustration of a cocoa tin and text describing its nutritional benefits.

Advertisement for The Sun Savings and Loan Company, featuring an illustration of a building and text describing their financial services.

Advertisement for Pratt's Kerosene, featuring an illustration of a kerosene lamp and text describing its quality.

Advertisement for 3 Days Sure, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing its health benefits.