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# The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VI.-No. 10.

### TORONTO. THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### FORMALISM IN RELIGION

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER]

Right Reverend Dr. Sullivan inaugurated the Lenten exercises in St. James Cathedral by an Instorical account of the great feast, its antiquity, its reasons and fitness; and announced that for the forty days the church would be forty days the church would be open for instructions and devotions proper to

We congratulate him upon the resolu-tion, and wish him and his audiences an abundant participation in the Lenten

spirit.

Not very long ago it was considered peculiar to Catholics to set more store by one day than another, and various very offensive and silly things were said against us in consequence. But a more common sense view is rapidly gaining ground, and people feel that if the merchant is wise in taking some time every was to look sharply into all the details ground, and people feel that it the merchant is wise in taking some time every
year to look sharply into all the details
of his business, with a view to strengthen
the departments that pay, and cut off
the sources of loss; and if the housekeeper, worthy of the name, in addition
to daily cardulness, sets apart a week
overy season for the more useful than
agreeable work of putting everything in
its proper place, so, and for botter reason, the Christian needs his periods of
extraordinary effort to make up for the
daily failures.

The windom of an annual Lent is as
easily shown as the wisdom of annual
stock-taking for the merchant, or annual house-cleaning by the tidy matron;
and we are glad to see how people are
finding out that in this, as in everything else, the Church has always followed the right course. St. James'
open for Lenten exercises is an admission of this.

The Right Reverend Rector, anid

lowed the right course. St. James' open for Lenten exercises is an admission of this.

The Right Reverond Rector, amid much good advice, warns his hearers against the danger of mere formal observance of Lent, and herein he is timely. Formalism in religion, as in everything clae, is a most blighting thing, never to be too casefully guarded against. It is the death of all spiritual effort, as St. Paul has expressed with his usual energy of language and figure: If I should distribute my goods to feed the poor, and deliver my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profit, eth me nothing. The same truth is set forth in the words: "Tis the spirit quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing. All are agreed here. Formalism, which is the absence of the spirit, when, indeed, it is not worse, is simply cant in action, dishonest, hypocritical, and deeply condemned by God. But let it be borne well in mind that not everything which has the look of formalism, is therefore wrong. We see only the ontside of things, but before we pass judgmont, always try to estimate what is within. It would be a queer world if we didn't. What is the human body but a mass of incongrous materials, chemically opposed, and when left to themselves, ready to finy off into corruption and ruin. We know this very well, yet do not therefore, when we meet some one, shut our eyes, and hold our nose, and run off as from a corpse. It will be a corpse some time, fit only for the coffin and the grave; but now there is a something within, which holds the parts in order and harmony, and quickens them into a nature and it in not their own, and makes this heap of clay one of the lords of creation.

The difference between the friend whose presence thrill us with delight, and a loatshouse corpse, what is it?

the in order and narmony, show quantities in them into a nature and a life not ir own, and makes this heap of clay of the lords of creation. The difference between the friend ose presence thrills us with delight, I a loathsome corpse, what is it? is much on the outside, at all events, most of us have had occasion to discress some time in our experience. And Formalism and genuine deep-seated by look much alike on the surface, I may easily enough be mistaken the of or the other. To discriminate im aright we must look within, and I the spirit which makes them. Acting as that is faith on the one hand, precension and sham on the other, very came visible conduct will be her true penitecuisal ondeavor, or safty mockery of God and man. The ne set of religious exercises will do both.

for both.

Hence it is not easy to distinguish the true spurit from the false, in a given in stance, and charity requires that we stake the milder view wherever possible. Many may begin in carelessness, and formalism, going to church, and carrying out Lenten rules merely because they see others around them doing the like; but—supposing the absence of hypocrity—are they not therefore in a condition to inspire more hope than if they did not go to church at all.

There are cowards and traitors in

i not go to church as all.

a are cowards and traitors in
rmy; yet whilst their presence
rable, a blot and a stain, it is
much of a weakness. The
nd gallantry of brave companions
name them out of their baseness,
ake them true soldiers. Why A ann games, and a share them out of their baseness, make them true soldiers. Why ild it be otherwise in a troop of istians? If the majority are in deep test, bewaiting their sins, and stirt to amond their lives by joint public coies of religion, it is hardly posterious of the religion of the religion of the religious transfer of the religious transfe general movement. They can scarcely take part in so many things that are good without imbibing some of the spirit from which these flow.

good without imbibing some of the spirit from which these flow.

We think, then, that whilst it is a lamentable there should be a class of people outwardly performing religious acts, with very imperfect motives, it is better to have even this than nothing at all. Even external respect for what is good, is an advance upon indifference, and is often the beginning of a real love and is often the beginning of a real love and is often the beginning of a real love in the second of the second in the second i

soul. And in this she is but adapting grace to the law of nature.

For reasons like these, paradoxical as it may seem, we would be glad, in spite of our contempt for Formalism, to see it more common, as long as the occasion of it is a regular observance of Lent. The ideal state, of course, is that in which all the world should be dipped deep in the waters of true repentance, and strugging to be united with Christ, the head of all ponitous But since that cannot be, and half a loaf is better than no bread, it is, at least, something to find as many as possible honoring with their lips what their hearts have not yel loarned to prize, and by requiring the content of the conten

PARMELEN'S PILLS possess the power of acting specifically upon the diseased organs, stimulating to action the dormant energies of the system, thereby removing disease. In fact, so great is the power of this medicine to cleanes and purify, that disease of almost every name and nature are driven from the body. M. D. Carwell, Carwell, J. Q., oft, writes: "I have tried disranded in Pills and find them an excellent medicine and one that will sell well."

### Pre-Historic Placentia.

LECTURE BY BISHOP HOWLEY.

[WEILTEN FOR THE REGISTER ]

(Warres For THE REGISTER)

To all who heard Bishop Howloy's lecture on Placentia lately given in the Temperace Hall, St. Johns, Nifd., or read the reports of it in the daily press, there was conveyed a vast and varied amount of information, gathered from reliable French documents in Quobec, concerning the ancient Capital of Newfoundland, and a great revival of interest has taken place amongst the people of the Metropolis, in this ancient and historic strong hold, for the having of which France and Britain contested even to the extremity of war. The Right Rev. Lecturer paid high tribute to the Magnum Opus the great historical work of Judge Prowse and also to the immortal loctures of Bishop Mullock. Speaking of the name. "Placentia" his Lordship maintained that it was not of French but of Portugese origin; there being a Placentia on the banks of the Tagus in Portugal. However, whether of French and stronge in the coasion of the co Portugal. However, whether of French

Could on the last's tark mirror trace.

This arm is interspersed with islands. The country near is of surpassing fertility. When cleared it yields the best farming results, though up to the present the great forcets of birch and spruce have not been much encroached upon by the settlers. However, the angler, the camers, holder and the pleasure seeker generally find "up the south-east" a happy hunting ground. Into the arm empites a river called Kelly's River. It teems with trout, and hundreds go there every summer to fill their baskets. Kelly's River recalls the name of nod resident of the place; a man who carried the malls over the road between Placentia and St. Johns. He is well known in

Newfoundland as Tom Kolly and was one of these stout-hearted pioneers of modern civilization whose courage could not be danuted by the dreary barrons, the awollen river or the terrific snow that they last, over the open country of Newfoundland. Fut little recked Tom, Hrat or cod, through it he went to the company of the control of Newfoundland. Fut little recked Tom, Hrat or cod, through it he went to the company of the code closes. In the company of the code closes, the company of the code closes. Tom was a say of the code closes. Tom was a say of the code closes, the code closes of the code closes, the code closes of the code closes. To the code closes of the code closes of the code closes of the code closes. The code closes of the closes of the closes of the code closes of the c

### In Aid of St. Nicholas Home for Boys.

On noxt Sunday evening, at vespors, the Rev. Father O'Bryan, the eminent Jesuit priest and missionary will lecture at St. Michae's Cathedral in aid of St. Nicholas' Home for Boys. Special musical Vespors for the occasion will begin at 7 p.m., during which a collection will be taken'up in aid of the Home. Tickets may be obtained at St. Nicholas' Home, Lombard street, or at the door of the Cathedral, on Sunday evening. It is sedom that the public have been asked to further the object of a more deserving institution than St. Nicholas' Lordon, and the last of the control of

reduce against the evit temptations of a great city.

Frest city.

Fre

Parties bent on seeking their fortunes in the gold regions of the Yukon must be well prepared with suitable outfits before entering up a a journey involving many hardships peculiar to a country wrapped wholly in the frigid zone. A glance at the advertisement of Oak Hall, which appears in to-days Redistrational and indispensable in the make-up of the voyagenr to the golden land; and intending purchasers, by leaving their orders at this establishment, can do so at considerable saving in the outlay.

### THE MISSION AT ST. MARY'S.

The mission in St. Mary's parish con-ducted by the Jesuit Fathers closed on Sunday last. After the High Mass, which was celebrated by Rev. William McCann, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, administered the Sacrament of

Confirmation to over one hundred adults

Toronto, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to over one hundred adults, men and wemen, among when there were many converts to the faith. Father Devlin S.J. preached impressively on the great blessing of possession of the faith and the loyalty and duty of its possessors. The church was crowded. At the conclusion of the Mass the Archibishop addressed the people from the sanctuary railing. After expressing his own pleasure on account of the success of the mission, he went on to say that it was a cause of great joy for the church to see such a spiritual resurrection as had been witnessed during the past fortnight. "Oh my dear brethren," he said "there is reason to rejoice in this. Your homes have been brightened; the peace of Christ has entered them; the peace of Christ has entered your souls; you have been made friends of God and heirs of the kingdom of peace of Christ has entered your souls; you have been made friends of God and heirs of the kingdom of heaven. It is now for you to preserve those graces, to develop these happy oxperiences in your souls during your future lives. It is for you to preserve the treasures that God has given you. What would you think of a man who, having amassed a large amount of world; treasures, should go down to the lake and recklessly throw it all away? You would think him mad. But the greatest worldly treasure is as nothing compared to the spiritual treasures you have received; therefore it is your duty as well as your interest to preserve them, that you may walk along the path of virtue at your duty as well as your interest to preserve them, that you may walk along the path of virtue. He that perserves unto the end shall be saved; the that perserves unto the end shall be saved; the that perserves not shall be lost. The man that put his hand to the plough and looks back is not fit for the kingdom of heaven, all look back again to sinful ways: Such a one is not fit for the kingdom of heaven; and I am sure you are now resolved to lead lives of harmony with God. But reusember that without God's grace, the property of the property of the god of God's grace. Prayer will life your cannot prevent a memophere of God's grace. Prayer will life your couls above the treasure-house of God's grace. Prayer will life your couls above the testing on the state of God and the hall be opened unto you. In the favor of God's grace, have you prayers. Oh, what a happy sight it is to see the Christian family your prayers. Oh, what a happy sight it is to see the Christian family your prayers. Oh, what a happy sight it is to see the Christian family your prayers. to knock that the door of God's blessings may be opened to us. Therefore say your prayers. Oh, what's happy sight is to see the Christian family on bended knees! Say the Rosary; beautiful prayers by which your forefathers preserved their firm piety and gave it to their children born in this country. Reverence the old habits and traditions that made your fathers what they were, good, devoted, honest, toyal Catholics. The Catholic household assembled in prayer is indeed: the house of God. Where two or three are gathered together, I am there in the midst of them. their eniteren born in this country. Reverence the old habits and traditions that made your fathers what they were, good, devoted, honest, loyal Catholics. The Catholic household assembled in prayer is indee? the honse of God. Where two or three are gathered to gether, I am there in the midst of them, said our Divine Lord. And the will be with you, bleesing your family, sancitying your honor, making you happy and with you, bleesing your family, and you had been a second to be a supplied of children having turned on badly. And why not? What example did those children neview in the home? What means did the parents adopt to sanchity their homes, to have the children fear and love God and honor the father and mother? I say to you fathers and mothers set an example to your children. Be careful to say the family prayers, earnestly and punctually morning and night. You who are fathers and mothers, how can be seen to surround yourselves with the affection and respect of your children if you do not regularly pray in this presence to the Father in heaven? Say the "Our Father" He is our Father on earth as in heaven because in Him we live move and have our being. Then again as the missioner said to you, be careful to go to confession. My dearest brethren, if there was only one man in all the world invested with the power of forgiving sins—say the Pope at Rome—do you not think that the seas and roads of Europe would be black with people rushing to be absolved by that man. But because you have a minister of God in every church; because this blessing of being loosed from sin is as common almost as the air you breathe, do you despise it? God is infinite mercy and he has ordained that this greatest blessing shall be infinite. The water your first is common. Do not despise God in mercy and neglect to be reconciled to him—your father—booause he has maney father the said of your chast in guilt of moreia sin is incurred. Experience teaches you one and all that

the longer you stay away the greater aversion you have to going to confession. Why not go regularly. That Catholic is not loyal to his convictions who will not sook the friendship of God. And oh the joy and strength of cocciving the Blessed Eucharist. The food of the strong, the food of the soul, the flody and Blood of Jesus Christ! and oh my dearest breathern, remember God of the obstruction. The food of the strong, the food of the soul who he was the food of the converse of the obstruction. The food of the obstruction of the obstruction. It is there a Catholic living to day who would be ashamed of the same name? And if you are loyal to your faith, although you are not called upon to show the courage of the obstructions. You do this by avoiding the occasions of sin. Avoid all places where experience has taught you there is danger. It may be drinking places, or it may be dance houses. Shun them, shun all the occasions of sin if you would save your souls, for he who loves the danger shall perish therem. Listen the to words of the Lord. 'If thy right oys examidalize thee pluck it out;' for it would address to you today. These houndy and simple lessons do not fail to would affects to you for you may the form of the Lord of the Lord. If the different would address to you today. These houndy and simple lessons do not fail to take home with you, and let them be like mile stones along the journey of your life. Let the memory of this day and the abundant graces you have releved remain with you like a perfume of the loving Saviour leading you not salvation.

The candidates for Confirmation then came forward and the Archbishop ad-

and an abundance, graces yet have colved romain with you like a perfame of the loving Saviour leading you unto salvation.

The candidates for Confirmation them came forward and the Archivishop administered the Sacrament to them. He alterwards addressed to them words of a stewards addressed to them words of the confirmation o

### The Holy Father and Catholic Journalists.

The Directing Council of Catholic Journalists in Italy having forwarded an address to the Holy Father, the following letter has been addressed to the association in the name of His Heltenses: "I have received with much pleasure the letter relative to the Association of Catholic Journalists in Italy. I have not failed to place it before the Holy Father, and I am pleased to be all the property of the Holy astifaction at the happy in the Holy astifaction, not merely to avoid all discord and all harmful disputes, but also to render each other mutual assistance in order to better attend to the defence of the holy cause of religion and the Papacy. The august Pontiff is aware that the purpose of the association is mainly to attain these ends, and he accordingly praises those who are willing to devete useful avertions there-to. In order that the desired furities of the association may prove copious and continual, His Holiness heartily accords his Apostolic Benediction."—M. Card.

The committee on the joint concert of the A. O. H. of York Co., have completed all arrangements for their annual concert in Massey Hall, March 17th, The committee have spared, no expesses to make this one of the grandest concerts ever held in Toronto. The following high class artists will take partimer. Mrs. Chas. Crowley, Miss T. Tymon, Miss A. Foley, Mons. F. X. Mcreier, W. E. Ramssy, Jas Fax, Eddie Figott. "Shere will also be a grand organ recital from 7 45 to 8 15 by Miss Fanny Sullivan of the Toronto Conservatory of Metelo, Mrs. D. J. O'Leavy, accompanies. Oration by Row J. R. Teefy, L. L.D. The Rev. Doctor needs no introduction to any audience in Ontaric. He is known as a man of ability and great known and the second massey Hall on that evening will not cany audience in Chase the money. The admission fee has been placed very the state of the control of the c

### Irish Catholic Benevelent Union

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 1, of Toronto, held in LC.B.U. Hall corner King and Javvis streets on Tee-day March ist, 1898 a resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted on the death of the mother of Brother Charles Quinn.

### BOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO The Motherland Latest Malls from Paul AND BIRELAND and SCOTLAND Mossosses ressousses mi

The following reference to the famine is the principal passage in the Leaten Pastoral of Cardinal Logue: The past disastrous season has rendered numbers of poor people on the western and south-western seaboards, if not to a condition of actual famine, at least to one which must end in famine, if help be not speedily forth coming. Even as I write I feel that there are strong men wasting away, tender women laggushing and help less, children pining through want of sufficient food. Many, no doubt, are suffering in secret and selence, moved by a fteling of decent self-respect to conceal their condition from their nearest neighbors. Yes, I have known the disease in all its phases, and I have found this to be the most pritable phase of all. This, too, amid seenes where the sample virtues have made their home, where innocence and purity shime conspicuous, where the kindly hand of charity has coften been extended, even by the poor, to relieve poverity greater still. Surely, my brethren, this is not a state of things to which we can remain indifferent. No one who has seen, as it has been my misfortune to have seen more than once, crowds of men, women and children upon whose faces want has traced, in unmistake able characters, a tale of silent, patient to the property of the property of the surfaced of men, women and children upon whose faces want has traced, in unmistake able characters, a tale of silent, patient to the property of the prop

The Freeman's Journal comments upon the bitter and unprovoked bigotry which has expelled from the Mringing Committee of the Incurable Hospital three of the most prominent and respectable Catholics of Dublin, against whom even bigotry itself could discover no charge but their religion. Itseys that even the strongest Protestants might be proud to have gentlemen like Mr. Aliaga Kelly, Mr. Michael Murphy, and Mr. James Mationy a senset with them in the management of what ought to be regarded as an institution of unsectarian benevictnes.

garded as an institution.

But John Howard Parnell has appeared as a candidate for the position of Gity Marshal. There is a general feeling abroad that Mr. Parnell is likely to receive the honor of a unanimous election.

Gaiway.

The Archbishop of Tuam, in addition to a grave deliverance on the subject of the famine, made the following reference to a kindred evil—secret societies: "We cannot too earnestly warn our people against a great evil said to be threatening one or two districts of this diocese, viz., the formation and propagation of secret societies, at all times the base of avil society and religion. We fear their chief promoters, hardened in insquir, would callously turn a deaf sear to any remonstrance or instruction from what quarter soever. You need not be told that these unhallowed associations are condemned, that all their members, or such as by any means encourage them, are placed under the ban of the Ghurch. They subject themselves to excommunication, and until they sever all connection with them cannot be admitted to Savraments, even at the hour of death, We cannot, therefore, too strongly invoke the zeal and vigilance of the olerty to warn their people to keep aloof and shun the houses of such people. If they fail to do so they expose themselves to the proximate danger of seduction, with the certainty of pershing in it."

A very representative and important meeting has been held in Belmultet with reference to the acuto discress existing in the Union, the want for railway communication, and the demoralizing effects of the Labor Test Scheme, as well as the utter inadequary to relieve poor families in want. That the distress is growing to alarming dimensions may be gauged by the fact that £170 is being distributed per week zi present on outdoor and provisional relief, against an average weekly expenditure of £4 10s. this time twelve monthe, and that it is necessary to provide employment for 618 familines, representing 4,015 individuals certified by the relieving officers to be at present actually destitue. Bad as this state of things is, there is great reason to believe it will be worse a lew weeks hence when any dittle resource the people possess will be clausted

Stribe resource the people possess will be exhausted

Rescommes.

Bishop Clancy of Elphin, in his Lenten pastorai, calls attention to famune and secret societies societies in the following words: "Let us remaind you, then, Dearly Beloved in Christ, that all oath bound secret societies are anathemized by the Church, and that their members incur the penalty of ex-communication. To this dangerous condition of public life there is added this year a new incentive to discontent in the destitution which prevails through a great part of the country. Only six months ago the land smiled with the promise of a luxuriant harvest but owing to the continuous rains of August and September, the potate crop, which is still in many places the staple article of food, has in a great measure failed,

and as a consequence great numbers of population are in a state of detitution bordoring on famine. To meet the exigences of the case, pri vate charity is altogether mad-quate and hence it becomes the duty of the Government to organize some satisfactory measures for the relief of the poor. This, no doubt, has been done, but with economic restrictions and a tardiness searcely compatible with the urgency of the circumstances. Yet if the provision made be judiciously availed of the worst results of famine will be staved off

Tipperart.

The Catholic community of Nenagh and district having been subjected to most wanton and persistent annoyance by a party of tract-distributors and preachers, both Catholics and Pretestants alike have protested. Very Rev. Dean White said members of both communities were always on the best of torms, and it was a great shame to see people like this trying to cause dissension amongst the inhabitants of the town. A special meeting of the Nenagh Young Men's Ohristian Association was held to consider an application from members of a body the name of which was given as the "Fauth Missionary Society," who wished, they said, to use it for evangelistic purp a s. Canon Thomas and others lawing expressed their disapproval, the following resolution was moved by Mr. C., M. Carroll, and adopted: "That we, the members of this committee, being members of the Ohurch of Ireland, repudate any connection whatever with this 'Fatth Society.'"

Westord.

Mr. James E. Byrne, better known as the "Hermit of Colorae." died at

land, repudiate any connection whatever with this 'Fatth Society.'"

Wexterd.

Mr. James E. Byrne, better known as the "Hermit of Coolroe," died at Rosemount, outside New Roses. He was a bachelor and had attained to nearly 90 years of age. He was a most remarkable old man, who possaved an extraordinary amount of cosumacy and determination. He inherited the Coolroe estate in South Wexford, and in the year '88 gained an unenviable notoriety by the wholesale eviction of his tenants, who were driven, by inability to pay exorbitarents, to adopt the Plan of Campaign. One of the tenant's houses, known as 'Somers' Fort,' was fortified and defended by trelve armed men, but after a long struggle, and chiefy through the agoncy of the battering-ram, it was taken. All attempts at reconciliation or reinstatement were unavailing so far us the landlord was concerned, and the tonants are still at the back of the ditches. the ditches.

ENGLAND.

Character et Walts Tese Visidicates.

The Speciator is one of the few English journals that always endeavor to treat Ireland and Irish metters in a fair and judicial spirit. But in an article in its issue of last week on "Dublin in the 18th Contury." it made a statement of a character so offensive to the feelings of the majority of Irishmen about one of our national heroes, and at the same time so untrue, that it has drawn a protest of the strongest kind from Mr. Stephen Gwyna, who, we believe, is himself, like The Spectator, a supporter of the Unionist cause. The statement was us follows: "Wolfe Tone was captured on board a French ship of the line in Lough Swilly some weeks later, and died, as he had lived, a poltroom," Mr. Gwynn asks for evidence on which it was based. "I derive no such impression," he says, "from reading his journal, and least of all do I see any trace of poltroomery in the circumstances which led to his death." He then tells of how Tone was taken by the English m Lough Swilly, after having refused to accept the advice of the French officers and escape on the only French ship which got away, his position being more dangerous than theirs. "If," said Tone, "the French step here to fight for my country my place is with them.' Mr. Gwynn also quotes the following, not so well known as the story of the fight in Lough Swilly, from Sir John Moore: "The day hefore I left Dublin Mr. Theobald Wolfe Tone was brought in prisoner, taken on board the Hoche in the action of the 12th of October. I endeavored to see him. He was tried by a court martial at barracks the day after his arrival, where I understand he conducted himmel with great firmness and manliness. He had propared a speech, part of which only he was permitted to deliver, the rest being considered inflammatory. By the part which he delivered he discovers a speriority of mind which must gain to him a degree of sympathy beyond what is given to ordinary criminals."

Mr. Gwynn concludes his letter with a spirited protest: "There is just on

### Sacred Scripture.

Having im my two lest letters. I hope shown your readers the value and hope the causely of "Divine Charlet" in the case of "Divine Charlet" he causely of "Divine Charlet" he reader of the Church" herself existed as a fact and in time prior to both Tradition and the New Testament, and ais the guardian of them by Drume apponium in; and (2) that the sacred writings of the New Testament were from the first only the Divine Trad. one committed to her by Our Lord, and by her handed down to us. Bearing this much in mind, we in due course come to the second of the special declarations of the Greed of Pope Plus the 1'v. given forth also, like the first only in the Greed of Pope Plus the 1'v. given forth also, like the first charlet in the Greed of Pope Plus the 1'v. given forth also, like the first charlet in the Greed of Pope Plus the 1'v. given forth also, like the first charlet in the Greed of Pope Plus the 1'v. given forth also, like the first charlet in the Greed of the Green and interpret sation of the Scriptures. Noither will I ever take and interpret them other wise than according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers." To us Catholics, who accept the Church as the authorized messenger and representative of God, endowed now, as she was in the days of the Apostles, with a supreme, infallible teaching authority, this declaration merely tolls of a fact, that we receive he Scriptures from her, and that she is to here see. And surely since God endowed now, as she was in the days of the Apostles, with a supreme, infallible teaching authority, the declaration are the green of the Green and the gr

ters of faith to guide us here sets us quite at rest upon these questions and all others, and gives us no trouble or anxiety. By the Canon of Scripture, we mean the hist or collection of books which form the Bible or inspired book. Inspired books are, therefore, called also Canonical. The Council of Terat did not really go into the question of the Canon, but repeated adelmy the Genarations which had been made in the Council of Florence and council of Florence and the Council of Florence and the Council of Florence and council of Florence and the Council of

to the water of the state of th

quite abstract from their inspiration and using them merely as history, we find how they even in this way fell us of that church which is so great a reality. The very arguments by which we prove he diversely of Christian of the church with its so great a reality. The very arguments by which we prove he diversely of Christian of the church is object with one of the Church is object with one of the Church is object with the care proves Christianity proves the Church in Church is the concrete reality. So, as the Church is before the Scripture both in reason, in fact and in time, we satirfy oursalves as stated abut her extreme and au thority, and upon her word, which cannot decive us, we believe the inspiration of the Scripture. As we accept the canon and angiration of Scripture on the suthority of the Church is ode we accept the canon and angiration of Scripture on the suthority of the Church, so do we accept the canon and superation of the Scripture. As we have to see that the sum of the sum o

and cannot be rejected without dis-loyalty to the Church. Observe, how-over, that what we mean is this: not loyalty to the Church. Observe, however, that what we mean is this: not that an unanimous consent of the Fathers is required upon every single text of Scripture, but that wherever there is such consent (as there is in most places) we must not go against thur interpretation, but accept it as being certainly expressive of the mind of God. Let me illustrate for your readers what we mean. Suppose in a disputed case of law, the advocate of one side is able to adduce the undapted testimony of the ablest writers on that point, and to quote precedents in his favor from the most eminent judges, who have always been found to be in perfect harmony when they have had to pronounce authorisatively upon the question at issue, would not such testimony ensure success, and be a convincing and trumphant proof of the justice of his cause. We maintain, therefore, that the Catholic rule of interpreting through the Church and mever contradicting the unanimous con sent of the Fathers, is the most secure rule to follow, and that through it we have the only safe means of arriving at the real meaning of the written word of God.

FIRESIDE FUN.

### FIRESIDE FUN.

"No, I never take to an inferior. But have you ever met one?"
"Say, pa, what kind of paus do niners use when panning gold?"
Dust pans, my son."

"Why is Sunday the strongest day in the week?" "Because the rest are week (week) days."

"And now they say that genius is a disease.' "Don't let that scare you; you look perfectly healthy."

you; you look perfectly heatthy."

A musical laugh is one brought forth by one of your own jokes; all other laughe are more or less grating.

A Chinese thich having stolen a missionary's watch, brought it back to him the next day to know how to wind it up.

"What was Nero's great crime?" asked the teacher of a history class. "He played the fiddle," replied Sammy Wiffles.

Jonkins: "Why do they always call sailors tars?" Hawkins: "Because they're so accustomed to the pitching of the ship."

"He told me, papa, that his sole

"He told me, papa, that his sole aim in life would be to make me happy." "Who in thunder's goin' to make the livin' then?" snorted the old gentleman.

gentleman.

"Now, children," said a school teacher, "I want you to be so quiet you can hear a pin fall." All become still in a moment, when a little urchin cried. "Now, then—Let it drop."

A man with one eye made a wager with another that he (the one-eyed man) saw more than the other. The wager was accepted. "You have lost," says the first; "I can see two eyes in your face, while you can only see one in mine."

wyse in your race, while you can only see one in mine."

The Czar's name appears on the police forms of Moscow as follows:

Name, Nicholas Romanof; ordinary occupation, emperor of all the Russias and sovereign of the Russian territories; secondary occupation, if any, land owner and agriculturist."

Publisher: "Did you deliver my inessage to Mr. Smith?" Boy: "No. sir. He was out, and the office locked." Publisher: "Well, why didn't you wait for him, as I told you?" Boy: "There was a sign on the door asying: "Return at once, so I came straight back"

Boy: "There was a sign on the door saying: "Return at once," so I came straight tack."

A fly had fallen into the ink-well of a certain author, who writes a very had and very inky hand. The writer's little boy rescued the unhappy insect, and dropped him on a piece of paper. After watching him intently for a while, he called to his mother. "Here's a fly, mamma, that writes just like pape."

"How did you know, Columbus?" seked one of the sages of Spain, "that there was land on the other side of the globe? "It was simple enough," said Columbus. "I knew that the earth revolved, and I saw that there wasn't enough land on this side to go round! What other conclusion could a logical mind reach?"

Such a fundamental question in literature as the following should not long remain unanswered. "It beats me," he said, as he laid down his newspaper thoughtfully. "I dunno's I ever thought of it afore, but now that it does come ter my mind, it certainly beats me." "What arr ye talking about?" asked his wife, anxiously. "Literatoor," he answered. "Oourse we've seen it showed up in the newspapers time and ag'in how all an editor dun is ter set down with a pot o' paste an' a pair o' sciasors, an' ont out things to put inter is paper." "Certainly. I don's see nothin' so beatin' bout that." "But this is the question: Some feller heze ter git them pieces up in the first place. It never situck me afore, but now the site of I wouldn't like ter know who the feler is that starts in an 'gits up them there things for the editors ter out cut!"

The Britantian to make a sign of the editors ter out cut!"

The BRIOMERST ELOWERS must fade, but young lives endangered by severe cought and colds may be preserved by Dr. Drove on the Company of the Co

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# **~~~~~~~~~**

# 600 Pomain of Woman

The Ladies' Ad Societies of the different parishes have been doing splendid work during the past winter in relieving the terrible distress prevailing in not districts of the city. Food, ciothing, greenies, coal tickets, etc., have ben, distributed every week, and orders for distributed every week, and orders for districts of the city. Food, ciothing, groceries, coal tickets, etc., have been distributed every week, and orders for medicine and medical assistance have been in great demand, the unseasonable weather of the past few months having

weather of the past low months having brought much ill-health and suffering on the poor, who are but ill fitted to cope with our sudden changes of temporature, dangerous as they always are to those who are badly clothed and poorly fed. How badly clothed and poorly fed, O Christ, orly Thou and Thy poor know. The rich may, and do, feel sympathy, but they can have no knowledge of the carful struggle, of the foodless days and the cold dark night, of the over weakening wrestle with despair, of the gradual varishing of spiritual ideals and conceptions in the force struggle with the wolf. The seamed and furrowed faces, the hard, knotted, to tilworn hands,

the wolf. The seamed and inrrowed faces, the hard, kuteted, toilworn hands, the threadbare dress, neat and decent in many cases, and the humble, half fearful demeanor, bespeak a life-long battle with grinding adversity. We preach patience rud resignation to the poor, we toil them to have faith and trust, not to lose heart or courage. It is easy to preach, but only the self-respecting, uncomplaining poor know how hard, how terribly hard, it is to practise. We say the rich and well-to-do have troubles siste. What are they? What are they? What are they? What are they what are they who seem into the could, to hepelees and almost unbrightened lives? What are the troubles of a rich mother to a woman who hears her children daily crying for bread which she cannot give them, who sees them in rags, hudding logether for warmth, and can see nothing but this better the control of the self-respective to the control of the self-respective to the control of the self-respective the self-respec And thou shale then be tany samples.

Be patient; keep thy life, work

Well in hand; ??

Be trustful where thou camet not

Undorstand;

Thy lot, whate'er it be, is

Wisely plauned;

Whate'er its mysteries, God holds the

key;

Thou well canet trust Him, and bide

patiently.

pendentupon must accommend the same at the

a trial to him, I say emphatically that you are wrong.

He will not believe you, and he is right. It is not God's doing; it is man's. Every man on earth has a right to as much labor as will bring in the means of keeping himself and those dependent upon him. But who is to give it to him? The Government. That the laws of a country can materially assist in the reduction and abolishment of pauperism, is proved by the present state of society in New Zealand. There pauperism is practically unknown; eight hours a day is the standard duration of labor; children are not allowed to work under the ago of 16. Sweating is abolitely unknown, every worker has a living wage. All this has been brought about by wise and careful legislation, and whas is possible for one country is possible for anotter.

What is our Government for? Liberal or Conservative, what has it ever done for the people who are crying to it for bread?

or Conservative, what has it over done for the people who are crying to it for bread?

What is our Corporation doing? It is wasting the people's money in the most disgraceful way, it is building a monument of extravagance that will have to be paid for with money that ought to buy bread for the clitzens. When the unemployed men met together in hundreds a short time ago, to demand their rights—work, what was the answer they received? What has been done since to try and are included their lights of the contract their lot? Are the inances of the city being used more carefully? Are steps being taken to find work for these poor men, and more carefully? Are steps being taken to find work for these poor men, and come of the city being used to find work for these poor men, and heaper? There are hundreds and thousands of acres of land in this country, jung waste. And we are admitting papers from all over the world, and helping them, while our own people have not the means given to them of reaching this waste land, and planting and fertillizing it, and getting from it the bread which is their doe.

This is a 'woman's question. The women and the children are suffering; and good and roble women are doing their best to lighten this suffering. But what they can do, helpful and mitigating at it is, is only a drop in the great ocean of misery caused by man's injustice and rapacity.

We have much to answer for, Each one of us owes a duty to his or her

Excellent, Form IV:—E. Kelly, F. Mackinamars, E. Ward, F. Milhall, Good:—T. Donovan, J. Tracy, J. Lister, J. Harris, D. MoGeough, Form III.—Excell.ni:—W. Skelton, F. Ryan, V. Bero, E. Tracy, C. Kirby, Good: L. Langley, L. Holland, F. Boland, J. Reddin, J. Halloran, D. Plumbtree, Form II:—W. Vegg, G. Prance, E. McCarthy J. Plumbtree, Good:—L. Glynn, and A. Woods. There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not only, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never seen known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the philogm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

We have much to answer for. Each one of us owen a duty to his or her neighbor, more especially those who co-cupy positions in the peoples confidence.

and the second

**ECONOMINATOR DO SE EN ENTRE DO SE ENTRE D** 

as we can assist hum.

During this Lent, the period of selfcontint and alma giving, all Catholics
should try and spare some of their substance for the Ladies of Societies,
and the Company of their substance of the Ladies of Societies,
and the Company of Company of their subcollege of the Company of Company
Lot us try and wake the Government
to a propers use of its responsibilities,
and try and organics some scheme by
which really deserving men, who are
willing to work may be given a few
acros of land, and supplied with the
necessary implements, seeds, etc., and
convoyed to their holdings with their
families. It does not take long to put
up a log hut with a couple of roome,
and, once started, the man could, at
least, keep himself and his family from
starvation. That the majority of them
cannot do that in the towns, overy
worker smout the poor has painful
evidence.

The misery and distress everywhere

came us worker among the poor has paintul widence.

The misery and distress everywhere met with wriger the hearts of the good women who are trying to allevite it, and the knowledge that they can do so little to remedy it makes their task still harder. But they have the consolation of knowing that they are doing what they can, and when they shall at length lay down their tasks, they will be confronted with no allegations of unjust stowardship; rather shall they hear the blessed words: "Well done, then good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

\* \* \* \* \*

BE PATIENT.

The patient: some sweet day
The anxious care.
The fears and trials, and the
Hidden sane,
The grief that comes upon thee
LULIWARGE
Shall with the flooting years be laid

Unaware—
Shall with the flooting years be la aside,
And thou shalt then be fully satisfied.

St. Helen's School.

O heart of mine, be patient!
Some glad day,
With all life's puzzling problems
Solved for aye,
With all its storms and doubtings
Cleared away,
With all its lift'd disappointments past—
It shall be thine to understand at last.

A sceptic must question and argue; it is his necessity. A mystic has only to learn and listen; at is his felicity.

A mystic gathers truth as a plant absorbs the light, in silence and without effort. His cervice to his brethren is to ask secrets of the

There are a few fine souls who love once because they love for ever, whose devotion is independent of sight, whose constancy deepens in absence. They have their reward in a delicate beauty af character, in a rare spirituality of temper denied to those of grosser

The Catholic Young Ladies' Listerary Association met on Tuesday evening. March let, at 88 Dundas street—the home of Miss McConvey.

Owing to the pronounced success of the recent at-home held in St. George's Hall, it was decided to hold another soon after Lent, probably on the 19th of Anril. Hall, it was uccessed to the 19th of April.

The tenth cauto of Danto's "Inferno" was taken up for study.

In the course of Irish authors, the life of Henry Flood was read.

A history of the Association was read by the secretary, having been written in compliance with the request of Miss Nisbet of Hamilton who is about to publish a work on "Canadian Women and their Work."

This report showed that the Association has far outlived the average age of Literary societies, having been in existence aince 1890—a period of eight years. This is indeed a point for congratulation.

Mollie O'Descoure, Sec. The opinions of relatives as to The opinions of relatives as to a man's powers are very commonly of little value, not merely because they sometimes overrate their own flesh and blood, as some may suppose; on the contrary, they are quite as liable to underrate those whom they have grown into the habit of considering like themselves.

like themselves.

Many ideas grow better when transplanted into another mind than in the one where they sprang up. That which was a weed in one intelligence becomes a flower in the other, and a flower again dwindles down to a mere weed by the same change. Healthy growths may become poisonous by falling upon the wrong mental soil, and what seemed a nightshade in one mind unfold as a morning-glory in the other.

other.

We are oddly constructed machines, at one time all resolution, at the next all doubt.

To-day our intellect, our science, all our "Lieben und Trieben" seem but a pitiful Philistiniem, not worth a pipe of tobacco; tomorrow we throw ourselves heart and soul into these very researches, consumed with a burning thirst to absorb everything into ourselves, longing to say out fresh paths, and fratting impatiently at our inability to solve the problem fully and completely. Then down we sink again in disgust at the worthlessness of it all.

Compliment to a Catholic Song-Writer

95 'D'Arcy stroet.

The Association is to be congratulated upon its exceptional career. From my personal knowledge I can say that the C.Y.L.L.A. is a most charming society. Its aims are truly refining and elevating, it combines the most interesting instruction, with recreation and sociability. All that is best and purest in the literature of our own and other countries is studied, and the uniting of many different intellects in this fascinating pursuit results in the discovery of new beauties and the unfolding of newer and more expanded thoughts. It is not a blue-stocking association, by any means; the members do not lay claim to be elevered than other people, on the contrary, they have persevered manfully (as the contrary that the state of the contrary that the contrary t Compliment to a Catholic Song-Writer
TROROLD, Feb. 25.—The guild of
St. John's Church held a very successful entertainment and tea in the school
room on Monday night. Rev. P. I.
Spenser coupled the chair and gave
several readings during the evening.
Dr. P. O. Creeggan delighted the
audience with several songs, rendered
in the doctor's own inimitable style.
A special feature of the grogramme,
deserving more than a passing notice,
was the tableau, "Fair Canada," in
which Miss Myttle Rogers was the
central figure. She was robed in
white in the style of the ancient
Greek, holding in her hand a shield,
on which was being painted by Miss
Mabel Macartney, the words "Fair
Canada." During the tableau Dr. P.
O. Creeggan sang the shords of "Fair
Canada." written by David Battle of
Thorold.

ದಶ್ವರವವಾಶನದವನ 1ನಗತರಾಶವಾದದಾದಕ್ಕೆ Domestic Reading ពង្សឹកភពបានមានការបានការធ្វារាជបានបានបាន

Giving way to trouble draws from the love of God. God never permits a temptation to befall us without a corresponding

grace to resist

We learn self-control, patience and forbearance from the faults and fail n gs of those we live with.

n gs of those we two with.

Clouds will sometimes overshadow
even the happiest of married hase
but the sunshine of true affection
founded on the love of God disperses

Many have puzzled themselves about the origin of evil. I am content to believe that there is evil, that there is a way to escape from it; and with this I begin and end.

There are parents who let their children read books about pirates and outthroats, and then blame the echool and the Sunday-school teacher because they do not become angels.

A busy man or woman is rarely a long hater—or indeed a hater at all. An inveterate hater needs a clear, uncocupied mind. It wants the house all to itself, and will brook no fellow-lodgers. Work heals more feuds than intercession.

The goal of our vision and efforts is not the valley of death but the gate of life. . We are not born that we may die, but that we may live; we labour that we may live more abundantly. We fix our minds on living, we guard ourselves against death.

Purity and humility go far to make a fair chamber for Jesus, and one other thing is only needed—faith. The good man provided a table, but be left it to Jesus to bring the feast, and Jesus ever desireth the empty soul that He may fill it with His graen.

If we had our way most of us would choose a new set of circumstances and would afterwards repent bitterly. God doeth better for His sons, disaming and illuminating the things which were against us, so that they become our protection—the storm on the surface hiding the eternal calm below.



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Zola's Position in France.

Zola's Potition in France.

A.French correspondent says every possible effort is now being made to germanemity damage Zola. Believers and unbelievers, Atheists, and devout Catholics are leagued against him. "They are calling me a bandit," he complained to the jury, but worse names are daily applied to him in the freethinking newspapers. On the other hand, a Conservative journal points out that his father was an Italian Oarbenarc, and that his uncle belonged to the same scoret society. Zola has a cousin who is a lawyer at Brescia. Thus the author of the Rougon-Macquart novels is in the decline of his days, and after he has fought his way to the front as a French litterateur is held up to exceration as an Italian, and, therefore, an enemy of France, and he is told to seek consolation from his "potits confreres" in England, Italy, and Germany for the cdum that he has incurred by defending a traitor.



with the Heacticing spin weary, watch-worn try the side of her little one? Such mothers take no account of their own weariness ones, but keep on until they drop, and the superinter of the water realized upon their own and who examinates the state of the superinter of the superinter

motherhood, and non-special nerve-centers, y during gestation, it makes perfectly safe and almost pain-eficial effect is transmitted to

rty ye His dical

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TEURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.

### Calendar for the Week.

10—The Forty Martyrs.
11—Holy Winding Sheet.
12—St. Gregory the Great, Apostle
of England.
13—3rd of Lent.
14—S. Mathilds.
15—Blessed Clement M. Hofbauer.
16—S. Abraham.

The Late Archbishop Cleary

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of The Register for friends abroad at once from the office publication. The edition is limited and cannot be reprinted. Single copies five cents. Address Catholic

Although mo. c than a week has elapsed since the provincial election returns were announced, the electors of Ontario are still far from any clear understanding of the verdict of their ballots. On the declaration of the Liberal press the government appears to have a majority of five; but that is only a guess. The position of the parties will not be known until the courts have digested the big crop of litigation that invariably follows after every general election, federal or provincial. There are enough small majorities among the election returns to permit of either side snatching a majority from scrutinies and protests.

1. a sad reflection upon the election.

majority from scrutinies and procests.

1. a sad reflection upon the electioneering conduct of political parties in Canada that the courts should be choked with protests every election. The worst feature of the evil is that the corruption which calls for so much indicial investigation is practised deliberately, as a branch of Canadian political science. The idea and the experience of many years is this, that in the uncertainty of the general elections the influence of the party in power is more or less weakened. If bribery and appresonation were not practised some seats might then he lost. That the corruption may be brought to light afterwards is not considered at all as an alement of dauger or disgrace, because corruption may be brought to light afterwards is not considered at all as an element of dauger or disgrace, because if the party should happen to be returned even by a majority of one, the corrupted constituencies are sure to go with the Government in the bye-elections. The influence of the government is sufficient to turn any single constituency where in the general elections the parties showed anything near an even hal, auce. Perhaps in no "ther country in the world is corruption so rampant. Nor does the fault rest with the people as much as with their political leaders. There is need for a strict election law in Canada. Any man who takes a bribe should be permanently diffranchised, any man who gives a bribe should be pailed. The candidate in whose constituency corruption is practised ought to be considered—publicly at least—as affected by the diegrace of any exposures made before the courts.

Taking the results of the elections as Taking the results of the elections as they appear now we find not a little reason for congratulation. The "Patron" element has been wiped out of the legislature. The "Patrons" were never housest in their political professions. In the western constituencies of the pro-vince in 1894 they dwelt in the tents of the P.P.A., and polled their influence with that notorious organization. Some of the so-called "Patron" candidates who entered the field in this election were only mongrels—half "Patron," half P.P.A. Mr. Whitney spoke out like a man of public spirit when he delike a man of public spirit when he do-nounced them as common adventurors. Mr. Hardy made a political mistake in taking them under his wing. Their con-demation in every constituency where they showed their heads abould be a they showed their heads should be a lesson to both schools of politics for the future. Another feature of the general public verdict must be briefly menticred. We have come through the first election in the experience of this generation of voters without hearing the "no-Popery" try. The only result of that cry was to drive Catholic electors into the Liberal

party, no matter what various opinious concerning the practical issues of the day might be held amongst them. Speaking candidly and without reserve, we must say that Catholic electors in every direction appear to have taken greater advantage of their release from the former imposed responsibility of defending their religion and self-respect than might have been expected. Be that, however, as it may it is a good thing to know that creed strife is at an end in Onterio; that one political party has had more than enough experience in the "no Popery" lire, which oxperience it is also naturat to suppose will not be lost upon the party that so-long profited by the insane felly of their opponents. party, no matter what various opinion

It is not too late to say a word respecting the peculiarities of the voting South Toronto and Ottawa. Mr W. Rogers, the defeated candidate in South Toronto, addressing the Young Liberal Club on Mondey evening last is reported to have "attributed his defeat to the support Mr. Foy had got from his co-religionists." Mr. Rogers may be right as support Mr. roy had gut roun ins correligionists." Mr. Rogors may be right as far as his words go, but he does not give an adequate oxplanation of the voting for and against himself. Mr. Foy was put up by the Conservatives in a counting the control of the voting for and against himself. Mr. Foy was put up by the Conservatives in a counting the control of the contr ter to got at. South Toronto is a strong Protestant constituency, and seeing that the Conservatives put up a Catholic candidate, the Liberals angled from fire to last for the strong Protestant vote They must have secured a considerable They must have secured a considerable part of it, and another quite considerable part of it evidently remained at hom rather than vote for a Catholic. Thos rather than vote for a Catholic. Those two parts taken togother would have defeated Mr. Foy, had the Liberals retained the vote polled for Mr. Moss in 1894. But in angling for the Protestant vote the Liberals were incautious. They followed, or proposed to follow the St. John's Ward Liberal Club into action; but many Liberals must have considered themselves too respectable for the St. John's Ward Liberal Club and preferred other company. According to Mr. John's Ward Liberal Club and preferred other company. According to Mr. Roger's theory only the Catholic electors ran away from the St. John's Ward "Trojans." Although we have no reason to dispute this contention, we hope for the credit of South Toronto that other electors than Catholics also declined to rub skirks with the warriogs of clined to rub skirts with the warriors of the ward. The Liberals made another the ward. The Liberals made another mistake in trying to round up the Catholics by deluging them with campaign literature from the columns of The Kingston Freeman. They know now that, although Mr. Foy failed to secure all of Mr. Howland's vote, he made up enough of the loss from among the best class of Liberals to give him a very handsome majority. And it is to be hoped that the Liberals of South Toronto will profit by their experience.

will profit by their experience.

Coming to the vote cast in Ottawa, we refer our readers to the article from The Journal which we re-publish to-day. If this article gives a true statement of the facts there can be only one inference open to the Catholic electors of the Capital. Their Protestant neighbors, or at least a section of the Protestant population, now challenge the right of the third that the capital control of the capital capita and direct means to such an and direct means to such an end than forewarned hostility. It is hard to see how the treachery resorted to by the bigots of Ottawa could have achieved its purpose without having the machinery of a secret society behind it. Can it be true that those miserable prejudices that so long injured the good name of Ontario, having been driven out of every other part of the province have thrown up a last entrenchment under the shadow of the Dominion negislative buildings? It would be hard indeed to believe any such thing. Ottage legislative buildings? It would be hard indeed to believe any such thing. Ottoward has mover had a reputation for intolerance. It is passing strange that it should sook an unenviable distinction now. Yet nothing can prevent a little of the odium of higotry sticking to electors who have made their prejudices so conspicuous as to reject both the Liberal and Conservative Catholic candidates. The natural consequence of this sort of thing, we imagine, would be the withdrawal of Catholics from the party organizations altogether. Irishbe the windrawal or Commons run and party organizations altogether. Irish-Catholic candidates might try the ex-periment in O.-awa of running indepen-dent candidates. It is to be hoped that independent and liberal minded Protes-tants would pladly help them to suppress

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The text of the Irish Local Govern ment Bill is published in our old country oxchanges. The scope and intention of the measure demand a word of frank acknowledgment. There is no gain of the measure demand a word to trainacknowledgment. There is no gainsaying the importance of the powers
and responsibilities now for the first
time in Ireland proposed to be entrust
ed to the people. If passed into law
the Bill will systematize the work of
poer-law boards, corporations, lunatio
asylums and other bedies upon a clear
popular basis. The franchise is to be
controlled by the principle of "one man
one vote," save and except, as we pointed out a couple of weeks ago, that
no priest or minister of any religious
denomination may qualify. It is not
likely that the first protest against this
sole disqualification will come from the
Catholic clergy. Although a wedge of
Catholic "persous in holy orders," it
does not affect priests alone but disdoes not affect priosts alone but dis-qualifies ministors of every religious donomination. It would be an instruct ive lesson for the framers of the Bill if ive lesson for the framers of the Bill if it should be found that Protestant ministers object to this exclusion. In introducing the measure Mr. Balfour made an honestly conciliatory speech. Ireland will welcome this county government Bill, and there can be no other anticipation indulged in now than that the experience of its working will provide for the people a useful preliminary training in the duties and responsibilities of self-government. Furthermore there is some reason to hope that such experience may even benefit the religiexperience may even benefit the religi-ous minority in an especial manner, and enable Irishmen without regard to cree to agree among themselves that they are as well fitted for the duties of self government as any people on the earth

Mr. D'Arcy MacMahon writes to The Mr. D'Arcy MacMahon writes to The Ottawa Citizen clearing up the origin of the phrase "A New Nationality," used in the Governor-General's speech at the opening of Parliament on Jan. 19, 1865. Mr. MacMahon traces the paternity of the expression to D'Arcy McGee, who used it as an article published in his paper, The New Era, in 1855. Hon. A. A. Dorian, as soon as the expression found place in the Governor-General's speech, recalled its invention by McGee, amarently by way of a taunt. But apparently by way of a taunt. But McGee answered Mr. Dorian with charapparently by way of a taunt. But McGee answered Mr. Dorian with characteristic manliness. He asked where was the sense of belitting the expression because he had happened to employ it ten years before the Governor-General?—a question that would certainly be much harder to answer now than in 1885. Mr. MacMahon in the closing paragraph of his letter says: "Whón confederation was an accomplished fact he (McGee) was asked to stand aside at the formation of the first Dominion government. Those who had never sown one single grain of seed for Confederation reaped the rewards and honors. And between D'Arcy McGerand some who replaced him in the Cabinet, the contrast intellectually must have been as Hyperion to a Satyr. From his writings and speeches the opinion is at once formed that he was chivalrous to a fault, and was capable of great self-sacrifice in furtherance of a cause in which he was interested. But is onesonting, as I am advised he did, to another's name being substituted for his in the formation of the first Dominion is in the formation of the first Dominion. to another's name being substituted fo Ministry, was a sacrifice he should never have been asked to make, and one which as a man, he should have resented His not doing so has reflected so on his character for independence, which was a trait he prided himself upon possessing to an eminent degree; and one which he sought to instil in others in one of the most vigorous of his poems. His not resenting this injustice has been, I consider, one of the most unfortunate incidents in connection with the political history of the Dominion, particularly to the race of which he was the acknowledged leader."

### The Irish Catholic University Question.

An important—and on the whole satisfactory—debate took place in the British House of Commons on Feb. 16 and 17, relative to the demand of the Irish Catholics for the establishment of an Irish Catholic University. The question arose upon Mr. Dillon mov-ing an amendment to the address, calling Her Majesty's attention to the caling Her Majesty's attention to the intolerable grievance long suffered by the Catholics of Ireland in respect of university education. Mr. Dillon sup ported his motion in a speech of great force, clearness and thoroughness, in the course of which he memorial of the Irish Catholic bishop embracing all the points of the Catho-lic demand. Mr. Dillon himself sum marized the memorial in the follow-ing words: "We demand equality with all other religious de in Ireland. We demand some altera tion in university education which will not place on the Irish Catholics any disability because of well-ascer tained religious opinions and conscien-tious scruples, and we do not want

any endowment for any form of reli-

The speech of the leader of the Irish Party must have been convincing, indeed, when it drew from Col. Saunderson the compliment that it was an able speech. But Col. Saun derson's style of reply was by far a higher compliment than his verbal ackn\_wiedgment of Mr. Dillon's ability. The gallant representative of the Orange organization found himself reduced for arguments to a recourse neither unfamiliar nor uncongenial to gentlemen of his peculiar convictions— threats. At the time of the first Home Rule debate it was the Orange men who said they would kick the Queen's Crown into the Boyne—or vords to that effect—if the right of self-government were ever granted to Now Col. Saunderson, by way of answering the speech of Mr.
Dillon, declared that his party would
burst either the Union or the Unionist Alliance, or both, if common justice were ever conceded to Ireland in the matter of higher education for Catho hics. It is a tribute to the good humor of the House of Commons that it laughed heartily over the gallan militiaman's menace.

milltimman's menace.

The feature of the debate was the speech of Mr. A. J. Balfour, which showed not only his personal sympathy with the Irish Catholies, but his earnest desire to dispot the English prejudices that have confronted every Carestropet since Mr. Gleistone took Government since Mr. Gladstone tool Government since are the second course up this matter in 1878. After suggesting that the Protestants of Ireland would be playing a different tune to day had the Irish Catholics, prior to and since 1872, set themselves to espture Trinity College, Dublin, and the Queen's Colleges, Mr. Balfour came down to the discussion of the facts of down to the discussion of the lacts of the present situation. He showed that there is nothing more than a mere p.etence behind the objection that a Catholic university would mean grafting denominational education upon the so-called "N-stional" system of Ireland. He denned that any other than a strictly denominational system exists in Ireland, although some people exists in Ireland, although some people may be pleased to apply the word "National" to whatever purely deno-minational system happens to suit their own views. In the first place, he showed that the elementary schools are really denominational in their character. "Auybody who under-stands anything about its practical working knows that in at least ninetenths of the cases the manager of the schools who appoints the school-master and controls the school is either a priest, clergyman or mini

and I am not going beyond the strict verities of the case when I say that." In answer to the question thrown at him across the House, What would make a Oatholic University? Mr. Bal-four said?

Those who have listened to the debate must know that the word "sectarian" has been used ambiguously throughout the whole of the discussion. It was used in quite different senses. Speakers had oscillated from one side to the other as it suited their argument without distinction between the two. There was a time when they contended for a denominational institution in a more technical sense—an institution which should not only be Roman Catholic in the sone that Timity College is Protestant, or that Belfast College or The Catholic College of the Catholic Cath Those who have listened to the debat nust know that the word "sectarian not only to say that it was proposed to introduce denominational education but to say that it was proposed to increase the number of strictly denominational institutions in Ireland. But the leaders of Roman Catholic opinion in Ireland have receded from that position. They no longer sak that the College or the University—which I for one deaire to see established—shall be fenced round by any technical limitations which would prevent Protestants or Angilcans or Presbyterians—men of any religion or men of no religion—from getting the full salvantage of every endowment, every scholarsilly, fellowanip—if fellowahips are to be given—and of all the money devoted to that institution by the liborality of Parliament. (Hear, lear.)

monoy devoted to that institution by the liborality of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carvell Williams—Do you mean the Government?

Mr. Baltour—Of course it stands to reason that the College or University should be founded upon such lines as will make it Roman Catholic in the sense that Trinity College is Protestant. (Hear, hear.) That you must do or you fail in your object. But while that is clear on one side it is also quite clear on the other side, and when you have established that general atmosphere of Protestant is to be open to men of all corresponds to the general atmosphere of Protestant is in the Belast, every single endowmine, and the best man may go in cold sinks and the best man may go in cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the best man may go in the cold sinks and the co

or any body in the House to seriously

for any body in the House to seriousy oppose it.
Coincel Sam lerson—Will the right honorable geuteman say what is the proposal before the country?
Mr. Halfour—I am very sorry if I have not made myself clear. The proposal which I understand the leaders of the Roman Catholic party in Ireland say would content them and meet the difficulty of providing higher education is a proposal which would not fence round the endowments given to any instrution, to be provided in Ireland with any more limitations th. exist at the present moment in the case of Trintiv College, Dublin. That surely is a very clear and definite proposal.

Towards the conclusion of his speech Mr. Balfour made a candid

speech Mr Balfour made a candid appeal to his party to unite in grant-ing the demand of the Irish Catholics.

I cannot, by any authority which I can wield, solve the question unless I have behind me the opinion of those with whose I so what he present the control of the control of

When no smaller an opponent of Home Rule than Mr. A. J. Balfour declares that, because of "ancient prejudices," Eugland is unable to dea with Irish questions on a basis of equality and justice, surely there is no need for any further condemnation of English rule in Ireland. For the pre sent Mr. Dillon saw no use of pressi his amendment, and it was wi

### Spain and the United States

If the United States and Spain can not be said to be drifting nearer to war the apparent reason is, that Spain does little else than back away whenever the danger becomes acute. Publicly and officially the Spanish policy seems to be to avoid the war at any cost. The latest incident is, the nest by Madrid for the recall of request by Mauru at Havana, Gen-the American consul at Havana, Gen-eral Lee, being refused point blank by the Washington Government. The next thing the world hears is that Madrid will say no more about it. Anything to appease a bellicose Con-gress. But in order to be entirely gress. But in order to the fair the state of popular feeling in the United States must not be overlooked.

A war sentiment has been kindled that the President cannot attempt to throw cold water upon. In spite of the calm official attitude that followed the news of the blowing up of the battleship Maine, that terrible disaster appears to be slowly eating in upon temper both of the Government and people. The significance of this fact may be gleaned from some remarks of Cardinal Gibbons, than whom no more sincere and active friend of peace lives in the world to-day. The Cardinal spoke at Baltimore on Feb. 28th, on the occasion of saying a mn Requiem Mass for the repose stream requiem state for the repose of the souls of those who lost their lives through the destruction of the Maine.

Too much praise cannot be besto on the President, on the members o Cabinet, and particularly on the Se tary of the Navy and his able assist as well as on the house of Congress

And the same of the same of the same

the calmoss and trauquility, the solfcontrol and the self-possession which
they have exhibited during the fearful
ordeal through which the country has
been passing in the last few days. It
needed only a spark to kindle a great
conflagration, and the patient and dignited bearing of the Executive and logislative bodies are all the more commoudable in view of the mischlevous
and intemperate uterances of some
sensational nowspapers.

This nation is too brave, too strong,
too powerful, and too just to ongage in
an unrighteous or precipitate war. Lot
us romember that the oyes of the world
are upon us, whose judgment we cannot
despise, and that we will gain more applause and credit for ourselves by calm
deliberation and masterly inactivity
than by recourse to arms. Thrice is
he armed who hath his quarrel just.

"I hope and believe, for the honor of
humanity, that the destruction of the
Maine was caused by an accident, and
in that case Spain cannot be responsible.
But suppose some fiendish Cuban had
occasioned the fearful 1 are of life in
order to embroil our nation in away
with his mother country! In that case
Spain should not be held responsible.
And even had some fauntical Spaniard
perpetrated this atrocious crime, there
would be no necessity for a recourse to
ariltramened of the
matter of the mother of the world
warrant active hostilities would be the
evidence that the Spanish Government
connived at the placing of topedoes or
explosives in the harbor of Havana to
destroy our vessel. But if do not believe,
and no sane man can believe, that a
chivaltro nation would be guitty of such
inhumanity.

An able commission has been appointod by the Government to investigate

chivalric nation would be guilty of such inhumanity.

An able commission has been appointed by the Government to investigate the cause of the disaster. Let us calmly and dispassionately await the result of their verdict, and not anticipate their adgment. One thing is certain, this country knows how in any emergency to defend her honor and protect her interests.

Spain has backed off a long way from the danger, and may recede still further in the interests of peace. But the Spanish Government is not counting on peace as being more than a Warships and troops are now being hurried to Havana, although as aggressive a spirit as General Wey-ler declares his conviction that war will not ensue. The most hopeful eign just now is that the Americans are less prepared for war than the Spaniards, whereas the Spaniards allow the Americans to do all the ag-gressive work and say all the provok-ing things. Spain wants to be in the position to strike first if war should be forced upon her. But the war would soon become an unequal one; in face of the vast strength and almost unlimited rallying power of the United States, there could be but one issue of the fight between modern American civilization and the mother of that civilization.

### A Word for the Modest Man.

Mr. William Ogilvie may 'deserve all the good things that a discriminat as continues to shower upor But there may be too much even the best of good things, and it really begins to look as if we should have too much Ogilvie. One thing is cannot require so much looking after by the press, as he himself is pretty well qualified to make the fame and fortune's chances. But when all is said and done, does Mr. Ogilvia deserve to have his name trumpeted far and wide as the only and original "lion" of the Klondike? What is the matter with Capt. Constantine? He was the first Canadian official to enter the Yukon. He had law and order firmly established there months before Mr. Ogilvie set foot in the region. True Mr. Ogilvie worked like a beaver cutting the boundary line and conducting the work of ex-ploration; but Capt. Constantine's was the more responsible task. Con-He did, and is still doing, his duty in a manner becoming a servant of the people. The Yukon, under his ad-ministration, has been more peaceful than Ontario. An "administrator" and staff of political salarymen taken off the hands of the Little Premiers off the hands of the Little Premiers by the Big Premier, occupy the north-land now, and things may not turn out so well under their sway; at least it looks that way since they are fetching up soldiers to help them. While Capt. Constantine was alone the peace of the Yukon and the interests of Canada were in safe hands. He has not been blowing his horn, to be sure, like the other fellows; but that is secreely a reason why he should be entirely despised.

St. Thomas, March 8.—The result of the recount is a tie. Section 123, sub-section 2 of the Election Act. reads: "Where an equality of votes is said to exist between the candidates, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the Returning Officer may give an additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is Returning Officer."

### CHURCH DEDICATION.

(SPECIAL TO THE RESISTER )

On Sunday Feb 27th the new Roman Catholic Church at Lucknow was dedicated to divine worship by Right Rev. Denis O'Cunnor, D.D., Bishop of Lundon, assisted by Revs. N. J Dixon, P. P., Ashifald, and P. J. McKeown, P. P. of St. Augustine.

For a length of time it had been the dream of the Catholics of Lucknow to have a place of worship in their own village, and at last their wishes have been gratified, for the unanimous opinion of the congregation which gathered from the surrounding parishes on Sunday last. to winness the ceremony of dedication was that the people of Lucknow night well be proud of the result of their earnest offort. The choir under the direction of Miss Hattie Noble of Ashfield, rendered in an able and pleasing manner, Battman's Mass in E flat, and with such expression as to show the union between Tatholic music and worship. At the close of Mass His Lordship Bishop C'Connor delivered an instructive sermon, chiefly expressive of the good work that had brought him there, and explanatory of the many parts of the ceremony in the morning. His Lordship was the presented with the following address:

Lucknow, Feb. 77th, 1898.
Right Rev. Domis O'Connor, D. D.

prosented with the following address.

Lucknow, Feb. 27th, 1898.

Right Rev. Dennis O'Connor, D. D.,

Bishop of London.

Right Roy. Donnis O'Connor, D. D.,
Bishop of London.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LONDSHIP:—It is
with no small degree of pleasure and
veneration towards your Lordship's porson and exatled office, that we blue
dersigned on behalf of the Cathib's aper
son and exatled office, that we blue
dersigned on behalf of the Cathib's porson and exatled office, that we blue
dersigned on behalf of the Cathib's porson and exatled office, that we blue
dersigned on behalf of the Cathib's
exicute to our village of the cathib's
exicute to our village, on this your first
visit to our village, on this your first
visit to our village, and they were
always assunded with much inconvillage and the control of the convillage and the conform to the
fining naturally lod to a certain degree
of apathy in spiritual concerns, and a
failure on our part to conform to the
ules and requirements of our Holy
Church. The number of Catholics in
this place being small and also within a
certain radius of it, we hesistated for
some time to undertake the erection of
a church, but with Divine assistance,
and your Lordship's kindly consideration, we finally undertook the purchase
and completion of this building which
we this day present to your Lordship
for dedication as a Catholic Church.

Our hopes are however that the
would respectfully call your Lordship
if dedication as a Catholic Church.

and thus increase our number. We
would respectfully call your Lordship's
stented to us substantia
assistance in our efforts to erect this

We would also avail ourselves of this
present opportunity of expressing our

church.

We would also avail ourselves of this present opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks to your Lordahip, for placing us under the direction and spiritual guidance of the Rev Father

piritual guidance of the nev resulting piritual guidance of the review of the Dixon.

Hoping that Divine Providence may be graciously pleased to prolong your Lordahip's life and invaluable service to the diocese for many years, and that we may enjoy the great boon and pleasure of many visits from your Lordahip. We are your Lordahip's humble and faithful children in Christ. Thomas Kane, P. Corrigan, W. L'cAngle, T. McGarry, A. Walleritk.

McDavitt.

In the evening vespers were sung at seven o'clock, and as in the morning a large and very attentive congregation was present, His Lordship spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, the subject of his sermon being the, "Blessed Eucharist." He did not speak rhetorically or practically, but powerfully, with good sound theology and common sense.

powerfully, with good sound theology and common sense.

He precauted his subject to his listeners with the utmost clearness, so as to make the ideas he wished to convey fully understood, and at the same time keeping up by the choice of his language a keen interest until the close. In concluding his sermon, he expressed his good winhes to the people of Lucknow, and his gratitude for the kind assistance they had given in furthering the good work that had been done, and placing the church under the special protection of the Mother of God, he gave it the name of St. Mary's Church.

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

The Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association met on Tuesday evening at the residence of Miss Soucie, Nasau street. Final arrangements were made and tickets distributed for the second at home to be held on the 19th of April in St. George's Hall. The report of the Treasurer was next read, showing a substantial surplus in favor of the association. The eleventh canto of Dante's Inferno was then taken up for study.

In the course of Irish authors, part of the life of Edmund Burks was read by Mirs. Kavanagh.

Vocal numbers were contributed by Mirs M. L. Hart and Mirs E. Goodyke, and piano soloe by Mirs Annie Miss Anne Miss Hart. Miss O'Rourke, B.A..

and piano solos by Miss Annie Mo-Mahon.
Miss Hart, Miss O'Rourke, B.A.,
and Miss O'Donoghue were appointed
to represent the association at the
Planeon concert on Bacarday evening

next.

The association will meet on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, at the home-of Miss Hart, 149 Doversourt Road.

School Rolls for February.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL

sr, Michael's School.

The following pupils received testimonnals of merit for Fobruary:
Fourth Form—Excellent: William O'Connor. C. Oalien, W. Burke, J. Archer, H. Baker, G. O'Leary, F. Annett, J. Brady. Good: J. Doyle, F. O'Leary, L. McGum. Third Form—Ercellent: F. O'Halloran, M. Ryan, E. McMillan, J. Millen, J. Murphy, Jas Murphy, P. Pinfold Good. I Brasit, R. Cresgh, W. Blanney, F. Ourrie, B. Doyle, L. Hart, F. Hynes. Second Form—Excellent: C. Duggan, W. Hennessy, C. Bassman, R. Olancey, O. Flannery, J. Hennessy, Good: Sherman McMahon, J. Kenny, E. Folsy, W. O'Reilly, W. Grainger, J. O'Neill.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL

St. Faul's school.

S-lior IV.—Excellent: W. Brady,
A. Walsh, G. Henrich. Good: J.
Quigley, S. Ebach, F. O'Connor, F.
Johnston, J. Law, J. Brady. Junior
IV.—Excellent: Nor. Brady. Good:
J. Coleman, E. Duffy, O. Johnston.
Junior III.—Excellent: G. Somers,
P. Russell, A. McOabe, E. Shields,
W. Cartor. Good: W. Pennylegion,
A. Killackoy, J. Sheehan, M. Power.
Senior III.—Excellent: G. Osssidy,
F. Lilly, E. Mitchell, C. Dean. Good
A. Smith, T. Buckley, T. McElroy, J.
Boylan, J. Haffey, Senior II.—Exsellent: John Ryan, E. Hurley, L.
Dickson, T. Cardine, Albert Heffering,
Good: W. Mitchell, A. Hummel, A.
Laydan, J. Raynolds, P. Walsh, T.
O'Hara, G. Faschian.

### Pleasant Words.

Pleasant Words.

That patriotic and warm-hearted Irishman, ex-Alderman Shaars of Ottawa, upon the occasion of paying his subscription for The Catholic Registra a few days ago, indulged in remniscences that were at once pleasant and painful; pleasant, because they reminded us of the readiness and liberality with which our old friend has done his share in upholding the Catholic press; and painful, because they picture the fact that both of us are now one-third of a century nearer the grave than when we first met. "It is now," said the worthy ex-Alderman, on the occasion referred to above, "nearly thirty-three years since I paid you the first subscription for a newspaper, and I can assure you that I have never discharged my obligations to the printer with greater pleasure than I do now. I am proud of The Catholic Registra and would not be without it for any consideration." Friends at a distance will be glad to hear that the shadow of our old dumit just as large as ever. May it never grow less, is the wish of the Rambler.

Death of Mrs. Sullivan, Kingston.

Death of Mrs. Sullivan, Kingstoa.

Mrs. Sullivan, widow of the late Mr. Roger Sullivan and mother of the late and very deeply lamented Danis Sullivan, dry goods merchant, whose sad death at an early age was the cause of so much sorrow a few years ago, died at her home, corner Gore and Wellington streets, on January 12th. Mrs. Sullivan had been in the weakest state of health for a number of years, caused by weighty sorrow, and, she being of very tender nature, she did not seem able to bear up. She has patted with seven of her family, three of whom survays her. Not being able to assist at church, she performed her religious duties at her home, and led a devoted and holy life. A loving wife, a fond and tender mother, a kind and affectionate neighbor, she was loved and respected by all who know her. R. I. P.

### Russia Carves up China.

Ensels Carres up China.

London, March 8.—All the morning papers comment on the menacing aspect of affair in the Far East. The Daily Chronicle, in a strong citiorial, says:

"As a rebuff to Lord Salisbury nothing could be oleaser and more painting. Russia has simply begun the partition of China. If anybody sakes what China will do, the answer is simple. There is no such thing as China. The real questions are, what will England do, and what Japan." Throps and war material aspar: "Trops and war material aspars: "Trops and war material expensions of the far East with such haste that the Russian volunteer fleet will not suffice. The Government, therefore, has chartered some Fronch steamers, the first of which will start a fortnight hence with 2000 men."

### Better News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In spite of numorous conferences of officials, the continuation of the preparations now in progress on a large scale to put the country in a state of defence and the outburst of patriotic speeches in Congress, there was a certain feeling apparent in the bost informed circles that the situation as to America's rations with Spain was to-day much more favorable than it was yesterday.

All the light of the last of t

An American Judge Becomes a Catholic.

Catholie.

Judge Frederick Smyth of the Supreme Court, who is seriously ill, has become a Catholie. He was received into the Church by the Right Rev. John M. Farley, coadjutor Bishop of the New York diceose. Judge Smyth had been an Episcopalana almost since he was able to walk. His parents in Ireland were Episcopalana and he was reared in accordance with the teachings of their creed. Up to a few months ago he was a pew holder in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan is rector. Miss Smyth, the Judge's daughter, became a Catholie some time ago.

Federal Life Assurance Company.

Federal Life Assurance Company.

This is a Hamilton institution, and the "Ambitions (ity" may well be proud of it. Fluctuations and upheavals there may be in political circles at the foot of the mountain; but there is no change in the course of the Federal Life, save that which leads onwards and upwards. In proof of this it is shown in the report of the Company laid before the shareholders at the annual meeting held on the 1st instant that the income for the year ending on December 31st, 1897, increased 340,150.50 over 1896; and increase of assessit for the same time of \$114,785.46. Dividends to policy holders totaled nearly \$40,000; while the sharehold recame in for the handsome sum of \$4.772. The assets stand at \$1,251,448 27; the liabilities 121,2604 of the financial Landing of the Federal Life is most satisfactory, as may be gathered from the yearly statement, which we begt to refer our readers.

### An Unsupported Rumour.

An Unsupported Rumour.

After allowing the most extravagant rumours and publications to go for several weeks unheeded, Signor Marucobi, the Catholic archicologist, at Rome. to whom the discovery of a grafitor representing the crucifixion of our Saviour was attributed, has at longth consented to make a declaration. He simple states, to the mortification of all who have been spreading the report, that he never made any positive assertion on the subject. As a matter of fact, on closely studying the grafite which he discovered, he arrived at the conclusion that the first theoretical impression was wrong, and that the drawing has no reference whatever to the scene of our Redeemer's death.

The excellent institution of the Eucharistic Congress, in which the Holy. Father is known to have a lively interest, will be continued this year with renewed splendor. The next one to be held will take place at Brussels from the 19th to the 17th of July. It will be under the presidency of His Emicaneo Cardinal Goossens, Archbishop of Malines. The permanent organisation committee, under the well-known Bishop of Liege, will shortly publish the programme of the congress.

The Pope followed the Dreyfus trial in its detailed reports with much in terest and attention. The opinion of coclesiastics is generally hostile to Zola, and favorable to the anti-Semitic movement, which in Vatican circles is identified with Christian socialism, which has a great advocate in the Holy Father.

### WARNING SYMPTOMS OF DANGER!

Use Ryckman's Kootenay Cure

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

The Kidneys are the great filters of our body. If they are not in a clean, healthy condition, he blood which dependent entirely on them as a learning power becomes impure. Drie acid s formed, decay some, and the conditions of the conditions of the condition of the kidneys is the forerunar of adstressing luliers, and should be attended to at once, not to-morrow nor next week, but odday.

relief.
Remember when you get the KOOTENAY CURR" you get the KOOTENAY Price \$1.00 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00, from your druggut, or direct from "VCKMAN MEDICINE CO. [LIMITED.]

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Ottawa Bisgraced by Bigotry.

Ottawa Bisgraced by Bigotry.

The Ottawa Evening Journal (Ind.) of March B, has the following comments on the results of the local elections there:

Mr. Slattery, the Catholic Conservative candidate in Ottawa on Taceday, ran 591 votes behind the Protestant Conservative candidate, and was de feated, whereas his mate Mr. Powell was elected. The cocurrence was one of very exceptional interest for more than one reason. Possibly, in visw of the very close result of the provincial contest the loss of a seat in Ottawameuning a difference of two in a legislative vote—may give Ottario a continued Liberal government for five years, when otherwise the Conservatives might have gained power; and apart from that, the discrimination seems to indicate the existence in the city of a leaven of unintelligent narrow-mindedness among some Protes tants which the great majority of their tellows must heartily condemn.

If, as was remarked yesterday Mr.

Ints which the great majority of their follows must heartily condemn.

If, as was remarked yesterday Mr. Slattery himself had been a candidate deserving special opposition personally, opposition would have been legitimate; or if any principle had been at stake in the election and been honestly and openly advocated, a determined attack by voters upon a candidate declining to meet their views would have been honorable. The Journal and large numbers of Protestants—on one side, and per contra large numbers of Catholics on the other—have exercised that right vigorously enough in the past. In Mr. Blattery's case neither personal reason nor principle were rapparent why several hundred Protestant voters should behind the secrecy of the ballot strike at his candidature; and when an examination of the polling returns of By and Ottawa wards shows that in these two Catholic hives Messrs Powell and Slattery ran within 68 votes of each other, the comparison should bring a blush to the checks of those in upper town who in this case showed a bigotry which they would be the loudest to condemn in neighbors of a different creed.

An exact analysis of the vote of the

In the lower-town divisions, the Conservative total vote (Slattery's) was 1,168. In the rest of the city the total Conservative vote (Powell's) was 3,428, or less than three times the other. Thus three times (I) would be a fair surplus vote in uppertown for Powell over Slattery. But instead of giving Slattery the worst of it by 188, the upper-town wards showed a deficit of 652 in his vote.

it by 188, the upper-town wards showed a deficit of 652 in his vote.

These 662 ballots were either plumpers for Powell, or were east for Powell and Lumsden. The latter combination fully accounts for Mr. Lumsden's majority of 288 over his partner, Mr. O'Keefe. But for this Mr. Lumsden's vote would probably have been lowered to Mr. O'Keefe's, and it Blattery had got the full Consex stive vote like Powell, both probably would be elected. There is not often a clear case of treachery without reason or intelligence. If the result is to put the Conservative party in a sure minority in Ottawa in future elections for some time, Catholic voters cannot be blamed. The Journal however is not prompted by that fact to hold forth on the matter. The party aspect of the slump in Mr. Slattery's vote can be looked after by the Conservative party. What sheald give more corem in the city is that Protestants in general, especially the large majority of Protestant Conservatives who voted fairly with their Ostholic allies should have to bear some part of the sligma of a bigotry whose display can only break the force of honest and open campaigns for civil right and Protestant principle should euch at any time be needed. As already intimated there is no peace, if principle is at stake; if a man believes that his creed or free rights are in danger, it is not merely his privilege but his duty to hit out where he manes harmony or not; but surely he needs to have some cause for his belligerency, and surely too he ought to fight openly like a man.

John Howard Paraell and the Bublia Corporation.

Dublin, March 7.—General John Howard Parnell, brother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, Nationalist member of Parliament for South Meath, has been elected Gity Marshal of Dublin. The post is worth £1,000 a year. His election was due to his representations that unless he obtained such a remunerative post he would lose Avondale, the Parnell family residence and estate at Bathdrum, County Wicklow.





Items from physicians'

noone need for it.

Have bound it of such a rest value in Whooping Cough, Croup and other systemic coughs, that I have instructed several family under my direction to seems that it is not great value in Diphthems. "It gives risk in Actions The systematics is simple and inexpensive "Soil by all Drugse's."

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WARD 3

### F. S. SPENCE FOR ALDERMAN

Election Saturday, March 12th, 1898.

PLATFORM

### WARD No. 6

Your Vote and Influence are Respectfully Requisted for the Re-election of

# Jas. Gowanlock

As Alderman for 1898

Election takes place on Saturday, March 12th.

### CHURCH LOANS

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Relic of '98.

A curious and interesting relis of 1798 was sold in London on March 2, namely, a ministure portrait on ivory of Lady Edward Fitzgerald, in gold mount, with her hair set in the back. On the death of her husband, on June 4, 1798, she was ordered to quit the kingdom within twenty-four hours. The Rev. John Murphy, a Protestant, volunteered to execut her. When he left Lady Edward safe in Paris she gave him this ministure as a token of her gratitude. It is the property of a descendant of the Rev. John Murphy, and until now it has never been out of the possession of the family. The passport, signed by the Duke of Portlend, allowing the return of the Rev. J. Murphy from London to Dublin, after having escorted Lady Edward Fitzgerald, accompanies the ministure.

Appreciation of a Toronto Vocalist.

Miss Fanny Pringle formerly of Toronto but now a resident of Montreal,
has on different occasious received some
very approciative press notices: Miss
Pringle has attained quite an enviable
reputation as a vocalist in Montreal,
where she has many friends; she is the
possessor of an exquisite soprano voice
whoserange and floxibility give evidence
of careful cultivation: Miss Pringle's
pleasing manner and propossessing appearance on the platform contribute
wide. The delight she affords bespeaks
for her enduring and successful popularity.

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Pacdical.

### Bentul

DR. McGAHEY, DENTIST

(Honor Graduate, Toro Corner Youge and Alice Sts.

### (hats with the Children 22222222222222222222222

A QUESTION OF SPELLING

They were looking through their book With pictures of the Zoo; Both too young to read the text, But each the pictures know.

Will was three, and Ray was five— And five years old is old! When his wast brother spoke, Will did as he was told!

"Look! I've found the efalunt!"
"Don't say ofalunt," said Ray.
Said their mother: "You should tell
Little brother what to say."

"Don't say efalunt—that's wrong , It's ofalint!" said Ray. "Efalint!" said little Will, In his confiding way. Edith M. Thomas, in St. Nicholas

A FUNNY LITTLE CUB BEAR.

In March St. Nicholas, Meredith Nugent has "Leaves from the sketchbool. of an 'Animal-Artist." Mr. Nugent easys:

The funniest model in my experience was a cub bear; and during his visit to the studio we laughed more than we worked. While his anties were very amusing, it was the indescribably funny expression he always wor which kept the studio in such a state of hilarity. "Unbeknown" to so, one day he got out; and, walking along on his hind legs in a ridiculous shuffle, effectually blockaded the hall-way, until we came to the rescue of the frightened people. It was not the only time he fell into trouble. When we first came into possession of little Bruin we sent the studio boy with a large market basket to bring the treasure up-town. The boy was cautioned to be very careful of his charge—in fact, he was cautioned t. o much. On the elevated railroad train that boy fairly ashed to get a look at the bear, and so opened the lid the tintest bit, and peeped in. Instantly the animal thrust his whole head out, to the great scionshiment of the lady passengers, among whom he created a small pane. It is needless to say that both bear and boy were put off at the first stopping-place.

A SONG OF ECSTACY.

In the March Centary there is a paper on the "Songs of American Birds," by John Burroughs. Mr. Burroughs says:
A very interesting feature A our bird-songs is the wing-song, or song of cestacy. It is not the gift of many of our birds. Indeed, less than a dozen species are known to me as over ringing on the wing. It seems to spring from more intense scritement and self-abandonment than the ordinary song delivered from the perch. When the birds joy reaches the point of rapture it is literally carried of its feet, and up it goes into the air, pouring out its song as a rocket pours its sparks. The skylark and the botolink habitually do this, but a few others of our birds do it only on ocasions. Last summer, up in the Catakills, I added another name to my list of ecstatic singers—that of the vesper-sparrow. Several times I heard new song in the air, and caught a glimpee of the bird as it dropped back to the earth. My attention would be attracted by a succession of hurried, chirping notes, followed by a brief burst of song, then by the vanishing form of the bird as it was raining for its climax in the air, and identified it as the vesper-sparrow. The burst of song, then by the vanishing form of the bird as it was raining to its climax in the air, and identified it as the vesper-sparrow. The burst of song that erowned the unward flight of seventy-five or one hundred feet was brief; but it was brilliant and striking, and entirely unlike the leisurely chant of the bird while upon the ground. It suggested a lark, but was less buzzing or humming. The preliminary churping notes, tutered faster and faster as the bird mounted in the air, were like the trail of sparks which a rocket emite before its grand burst of color at the top of its flight.

LOWERING OF THE GREAT LAKES.

W. S. Harwood writes of "The Great Lakes" in March St. Nicholas. Mr. Harwood says:

Geologists point out the fact that this chain of lakes has not always been as it now is; that there was a time when all the lakes were blended into one, having, probably, the Mississippi River for its outlet to the Gulf on the south. One geologist says:

Every day sees something taken from the rocky barrier of Niagara; and, geologically speaking, at no very remote time our great lakes will have shared the fate of those which once existed in the great Far West. Already they have been roduced to less than one-half their former area, and the water-level has been depressed three hundred feet or more. The process is preity sure to go on until they are completely emptied. The cities that stand upon their banks will, ere that time, have grown colossal in size, then gray with age, then having fallen into decadence, and their utes be long forgotten; but in the self-ments that are now accumulating in these lake-basins will lie many a wreck and skeleton, tree-trunk and floated feet. Near the city sites and old river, mouths there sediments will be full of relies that will illustrate and explain of well of the property of the property of the property of the property of the brithday and coronation of Pope Lee XIII., who was crowned in the Gustal the Care and the Sistine chappel on March 3, 1878, began yesterday. His Holiness was in excellent health when he recited the oungest law in the Claim at the Throne Room, and replied in a strong voice. He reviewed he demonstrations of the high relates in the Throne Room, and represend from the reviewed he demonstrations of the high was in excellent the trivest in the Scill and pontifical anniversation of the sistine that the reviewed the demonstrations of the high was in excellent the trivest in the Scill in the seal the Throne Room, and repressed the Scillent in the Throne Room, and repressed the trivest in the Scill in the Scillent in the Throne Room, and repressed the

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the mingled comedy and tragedy of

the mingled comedy and tragedy of life.

In a certain sense these lakes form one mighty river draining a region of over 525,000 square miles, and finding an outlet for their overflowing water through the swift St. Mary's River at the east end of Super-or, through Huron and the St. Clair River and Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River, through Erre and Niagara and Onterso and the St. Lawrence, on to the ocean beyond.

It is interesting to note that the bettom of Lake Superior, the highest of the lakes, is about four lundred feet below the surface of the sea at New York harbor.

A letter; an insect that stings; one who turns against the government; an insect that omits light; opposition to the government; a strong man; a cloth used for covering musical instruments; a weight; a letter. Centree read downwards and across describe something that happened in the North-West.

1. I don't think that's a good melon

2. Are you going to Vermont?
Really, I envy you.
3. There's plenty of goldstill in the workings of it; tons of it.

4. I've won two marbles, Wilmot taw, and ally taw.

### CONUNDRUMS.

7 1. What is the difference between fish alive, and live fish?
2. What ailment can you find on an oak?

an oak?
3. Flies high, flies low, wear, and has no feet?

### CHARADY.

My first are numerous in the world, and seldom live alone;
Whene'er the schoolboy goes to school, he p. is my second on;
And if his lessons are not learned, and heedless of control,
He plays all sorts of maughty tricks, he hus to don my whole.

### Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 24th

5. Also. 6. Insatiate. 7. House wife. 8. Siec. 9. Plague (ague.)

### MARKS.

John A. Doyle, Ann street, 5; Mary E. Morrison, Woburn, 3; J. E. Thom-son, Yonge street, 2; Camilla Oas-serly, 2.

### AGGIE BLONDIN:

Aggis Blonder:
You were not quite correct, Aggis, but never mind, try again; remember the prize is given every three months to the one who has the largest number of marks, and though some may forge ahead just at first they may not be able to keep in front all the time.

Jannie O'Malley gave the same answers as Aggis; but I cannot understand why these two little girls should say that "grace" is the answer to the conundrum—What is that we wish for end when obtained never know we have it? Surely we must know whether or not we are in a state of grace. Is not Aggie's and Jonnie's theology just a little bit at fault? We could not have grace and not be aware of it, because if that were so we should soon lose it again. The knowledge of the possession of grace is conveyed by the interior peace of mind, by the hatred of sin and the turning of the will to God. If we have these feelings we may be quite sure we are in a state of grace.

As I have not received any descriptions of a children's mission yet, I think it will be better to raise the age of competition to 14.

Some of the cousins who sent me

think it will be better to raise the age of competition to 14.

Some of the cousins who sent me answers to the first set of puzzles have not sent any more. Are they getting discouraged? Perhaps some of the puzzles are too difficult; we must try and remedy it. But you know it won't do to be discouraged by a little difficulty.

Cousin Flo.

### Double Papal Anniversary.

### Farm and Garden

A writer in The Montreal Star says of wnter cheese: "This is a term of repressel, but necessarily deregatery to the character of cheese. It used to be so thought in regard to butter. But this no longer exists, and as fine butter is made in the winter now as in the summer, and with greater ease and prefit. Then, why should not winter cheese be made and cured and sold at as good a profit as summer cheese? There is no reason why it should not. And the writer of this is now doing it, and is selling small cheese of six to ten pounds weight at twenty cents a pound, all to private families, who have a standing order for a weekly or a monthly supply. As has been said in previous articles in regard to winter making of butter, it is easier to control the temperature in the winter than in the summer, for a fire is more easily managed than a refrigerator when the temperature of a fire is more easily managed than a refrigerator when the temperature and the winter than in the summer, for a fire is more easily managed than a refrigerator when the temperature and a kerosene oil stove, or a steam heater, one may keep the dairy steadily at from 60 to 65 degrees, in spite of any changes that are going on out of doors.

Cold, of course, affects cowe; and note that the smedial character of

of any changes that are going on out of doors.

Cold, of course, affects cowe; and quite as much the special character of milk. But with regular and good feeding, a wind-proof stable, a soft, comfortable bed, a well-filled belly, with some extra good food as the weather changes to extreme cold, the cows may be kept in a very regular condition as to the quality and quantity of the milk. It is a great gratification to surmount obstacles. It is for the gratification to state on the gratification that people climb the highest and most rugged mountains, go and find the North Fole, and seek all kind of adventures, and the successful winter dairyman is exosedingly gratified when he is complimented on his successful and good work, out of season, as is supposed. And still more so when he is getting five cents a pound more for his product on account of the vory difficulties which he is supposed to be striving with, while the winth is, that by the exarcise of a little "gumption" and carefulness his work is quite easy.

Now all this applies to making choses in the winter. One needs fresh cows, or at least, cows not in call or very recently so. Three months in call does not hurk a cow not in call or very recently so. Three months in call does not hurk a cow not in call or very recently so. Three months in call does not hurk a cow not in call or very recently so. Three months in call does not hurk a cow not in call or very recently so. Three months in call does not hurk a cow not in call or very recently so. Three months in call does not hurk a cow not in call or very recently so. Three months in call does not hurk a cow not in call or very recently so. Three months in call does not hurk a cow not in call or very recently so. Three months in call does not hurk a cow not in call or very recently so of when the winter check of the section of the winter check of the winter check of the section of the winter check of the section of cow is the most important matter as regards the quality of cheese may be minimized on which the pr

summons to follow the touchis example set by the little Holyhe congregation.—Yours faithfully, WILLIAM O'BRIEN Presentation to Rev. Father Collins.

will be considered next.

Lee the Longest Reigning Pope.

On March 874 Pope Lee XIII. entered upon the twenty-first year of his Pontificate, a length of that reign has only been exceeded by 11 Popes since the Pontificate of St. Peter, to wit, St. Pater himself, Anno Domini, 34 to 67; Sylvester First, 814 to 387; Lee the Great, 440 to 401; Adrian First, 771 to 795; Lee III., 795 to 316; Alexander III., 1159 to 1161; Urban VIII., 1623 to 1644; Olement XI, 1700 to 1721; Pius VI., 1775 to 1799; Pius VII., 1800 to 1828; and the present Pope's immediate predecessor Pius IX., 1846 to 1878.

Ireland's Own Duty Towards the Famine-Stricken.

Mr. William O'Brion writes the following letter to The Freeman's Journal dated at the Station Hotel, H dyhead, on Feb. 13th:

Dear Sus—At the little Mussion Claurch here to-day we heard the priest making a touching appeal on behalf of the famine-strucken in the West of Ireland. His congregation was a small and appearently not a rich one It was impossible in a strange country to withers sench trends roses for the suff rings of a rosespie without a king oneself, with semetting like shame, how much longer those living in the wealthier part. of Ireland are going to look on unmoved, or at least inactive, at a calamity which has excited the practical sympathy of the Holyhead preset and his little flock? I cannot but think that, if the impulse were once given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, or by anybody else in a position of authority, the ever generous people of Ireland would promptly relieve themselves of what is fast becoming a national seandal. The question which cannot be postponed its duty is a separate question, and, for the moment, the less urgent one. The question which cannot be postponed is that, within certain well-defined areas, thousands of unoffonding people are, heyond all manner of doubt, saffering the pangs of hunger, and that among their own countrymen up to the present moment no organized effort of any kind has been made to come to their assistance. Surely, upon this one point of national duty, at all events all parties and classes of Irish men and women stand on common grounds? However hateful it may be to admit it, the dist-ses question is for the moment one of charity, pure and simple—of finding food for men, women, and children who are literally starving. The other day a man named O'Donnell, with a family of eight young children, tramped five miles from the miserable mountain village of Boolavreen to beg a few days' work. Ho was a man naturally of Horevillagers are now starvirg, punctually paid his November reat. He, and such a family of eight young children, tramped five not family of eight young children, tramped five not family in the such partition of paid and the and here are now starvirg, punctually paid his not f

Presentation to Rev. Father Collins.

The following is a copy of address presented to Rev. Father Collins on his departure from Wooler:

To Rev. T. F. Collins, P.P.
Rev. AND DEAR FATHER—It is with inexpressible feelings of regret that we have heard you were called to ancher field of labor. To say that we are grieved at this announcement is but a feeble expression of our feelings. But we must how submissively to our Right Rev. Bishop's will, knowing that he doeth for the best and in doing so, may we be permitted to give expression to our sentiments, which are that we what Providence had ordained it otherwise.

During the time you have been with us, we have learned to love, in the content of the learned to love, in the content of the learned to love, in the content of the learned to love, in the learned to the learned to love, in the learned to learned to love.

cescem and admire you for your noble qualities of heart and mind, and for the great love and untiring devotion you have shown for our spiritual welfare. You have labored hard and assiduously in theeause of Christ-anity; but it has not been in vain. The religious progress of your parish, the morease in the membership of the League of the Sacred Heart, and the large number who have, through your instrumentality, been converted to our holy faith, bear testimony to the fruitfulness of your apestolu work. But Ray Father it is consoling to know a you have said in your parting words that you will continue to pray for used that you will continue to your holy work. Wishing to express our gratitude and apprecantion of your valuable services we present you this pures, hoping you will receive it in the same spirit it is given. Signed on behalf of the congregation by M. J. Cowan, Thomas Moran, John Cussa, Andrew Tate, John B. McAuloy and Edward Lynch.

Ortawa, March 2.—Rev. Father H.
A. Constantineau, O.M.I., the newly appointed rector to Ottawa university, arrived in the city from Montreal yestorday afternoon.

He was met at the C. A. R. station by a large number of the clergy of the university and given a hearty reception. Rev. Father Jodoin, O.M.I., Provincial of the order in Ganada, accompanied him.

Arriving at the university, a meeting of the faculty was convened and Father Constantineau was presented by Rev Father Jodoin, who read the Papal approbation, which ests forth that owing to the poor health of Rev. Father McGuckin, a change was necessary at Ottawa university. The document further states that the appointment of Rev. Father Constantineau, who was recommended by the order and by Archbishop Duhamel, vice chancellor of the institution, was approved by an audience of the Pope hold on February 8th. The document is signed by the secretary of the Propaganda, the Archbishopol Lurisse.

The circular from Vicar-General Antoine, acting superior general of the order at Paris, was also read.

At four o'clock Rev. Father Constantineau was given an ovation in the Academic Hall by the students. An address of welcome and congratulations from the students to the reverent father upon his promotion to the high position his superiors called him. A part of the English address reads: "You, Very Reverend Father, bedides the respect to which authority gives you claim, may well expect us to cheriah a sincere regard for you on account of your long connection with the university, and your personal acquaintance with many amonget us. We rejoice that, by your appointment, an alumnus of the institution is, for the first time in her history, placed at her head. We have the most confident hope of seeing exporience show that a son of Alma Mater can fittingly fill the office of her rector, just as many of her cons acceptably occupy other high places in church and state, and was proved and happy to be able to say that the monthly records testify to the uniformly gentiems. The provi

sonal considerations."

Father Constantineau replied in a happy strain in both languages, and ended his remarks by giving the students a grand conge, which they are enjoying to-day.

To-day Father Constantineau was very busy consulting with Rev. Father Jodgin and in receiving the large number of friends who were anxious to pay their respects.

### A SERIOUS EXPERIENCE

PASCED THROUGH BY ONE OF BROCKVII LE'S BEST KNOWN MEN.

There are few men in Brockville or vicinit; better known to the general public, and there is certainly no one hidd in greater esteem by his friends, than Mr. I. deCarle, sr Mr deCarlo came from England to Canada forty-four years ago, locating in the county of Glongarry Eight years later here moved to Brockville and has made his home here ever since. He established the large market beamen still carried on the most abere, and is immedif one of the most abere, and is immedif one of the most abere, and is immedif one of the most as here, and is immedif one of the most as a crassing the index and a draughtsman has fow each at the large market has fowen as a draughtsman has fow a data a draughtsman has fow each a draughtsman has fow a data of the most a draughtsman has fow a data of the most a draughtsman has fowen the most a storded in the fact that whon the construction of the Canadam Paorie Rail road was begun, Sir Sanford Floming, chief ongineer of that great trans-continental road, requested him to join his staff. Mr. deCarle accepted the position at Sir Sanford's request and remained with the company for nine years, during which time he drew nearly all the profiles of the road and the plans of the bridges between Ottawa and Thunder Bay. His work was commonded as the best done by any draughtsman in the company's employ. Since leaving the company's enploy. Since leaving the company's enploy. Since leaving the company's envised Mr. deCarle has lived a retired life, enjoying a well earned completence at his cosy home in the weet and of the town. Mr. do Carle is possessed of a regged constitution and had always enjoyed the best of health until the fall of 1896. Then he west and of the town. Mr. do Carle is possessed of a regged constitution and had always enjoyed the best of health until the fall of 1896. Then he west to dot in the west of the fall of 1896. Then he west to dot in the west of the fall of 1896. Then he was a saturally much alarmed or the surface of the publis and condition that whose of down in the we

## A Nursing Empress and the Great Public.

Pablic.

One of those stories of an imperial domesticity which appeal to the great heart of the people was related lass week. A short while ago an English illustrated paper produced a drawing of the Empress of Russia nursing her baby in the most homely fashion possible. When this journal reached the Russian Censor he was in doubt whether he should let it pass. It was generally known that the Empress herself attended to the baby in its direction of the latender of the heart of the heart of the fashing the strength of the fashing to the fashing the fashi

### The Pope Works Hard

The Pope Works Hard

If report be at all reliable, says the "Daily Chronicle." the Pope rules as strongly and lives as frugally and works as hard as ever. He goes out little in the winter, but whom the great garden in his plain black carriage, and in the heats he migrates for a time to the "Oasino he has built on the hill, where the air is a little fresher than in the Cortile S. Damaso." Even than his only recreation is to go and look after his "vines. He works so constantly that when he is walking in his grounds there is always someone close by with a stock of little squares of paper, and the Pope will frequently stop, call for paper, make a note and put it in his pooket "promemoria." All his official business he takes particular care to understand, and woe betide any official, however highly placed, who tries to pass under the Papal signature anything which Leo XIII. has not perfectly agreed to in advance.

### THE HICKENS' **PARADE**

CHILDREN By Canning Williams

"No, old fellow," I said, addressing my dog; "not to-night." Philodropped his tail, and in his expressive eyes appeared a look of disappointment, which made me regret upwords. I opened is drawer in which I keep my heavy boots and my legings, and etood looking at them, half-indlined to don them, and face, for my dog's sake, the drenoling rain. But the brightly-burning fire and the easy-chair were magnets too powerful forme to overcome; so the drawer was closed, and mstead of heavy boots and eather leggings. I donned my comfortable earpot shippers.
"No, old boy," I repeated, as Philoplaced his head upon my knee, and looked appealingly into my face, "it is too wet for a run to-might. Cold, wind, hali, and snow I can stand well enough, but a drenching drizzle is too much for me."

Just here, my housekeeper entered the room.
"Was your eggs cooked as you

room.

Was your eggs cooked as you,
Mr. Smith?" she asked, in her
i but ungrammatical way.
They were cooked, as you always
x my eggs, Mrs. Jones—perfectly,'
You are not going out to-night,

"You are not going out to-might, sir?"

"No, it is too wet, and your fire is in such admirable condition that—well, the fact is, I am lazy to night,"

"Yes, I think that must be it," Mrs. Jones replied, "for nothing has kept you in before."

"Do not light the lamp, Mrs. Jones; I would prefer to sit in the firelight. No, I am not ill," I said, answering her look of astonishment; "nor in love; juet a little drowsy, that is all."

Mrs. Jones closed the door (I fancied I heard her say, "There must be something the matter with him"), and Philo and I and the fire were left to ourselves.

and Thilo and I and the fire were left to ourselves.

"A most excellent cooker of eggs, is Mrs. J.." I said to my companion (silent companions are often the best of company); "most excellent. Few people can be relied upon to always cook one's eggs properly, but Mrs. J. is one of the few."

"Eggs! What a lot of eggs you have eaten," an inner voice said to me. 'You est one every morning, sometimes two. You must have eaten an egg and a half a day for the past thirteen years, without counting those you have eaten in puddings and ples."

Here my brain set to work at figures, an occupation it is accustomed to. Thirteen multiplied by three hundred and sixty-five; four thousand seven hundred and forty-five multiplied by one and a half; seven thousand one

hundred and seventeen and a half.

"Seven thousand one hundred and seventeen and a half," the inner voice repeated, chiddingly, putting particular stress on the "half," is seven thousand one hundred and seventeen and a half, and a half."

"Did it never strike you," the voice said, after a short interval of silence, "did it never strike you that each time you cut off the top of an egg you kill a chicken?"

I said something to the effect that the egg was not a chicken when it came to my plate.

"Did you never think," the voice continued.

"Did you never think," the voice continued, solemnly, "did you never think of its poor mother?"

I confessed I had never given its other a thought.

"Have you no—" The question was interrupted by Philo's giving a low, long growl.

w, long growl.

"What is it, Philo?" Another
owl, longer and louder than the
st. "He must be dreaming," I
ought. Another growl, and this
me Philo raised his head from my
see and looked towards the door.

mee and looked towards the door.

"What's the matter with you, old fellow? Been dreaming?" But Philo was not to be thus quieted; growling in his fiercest way, he walked to the door and began to sniff along the bottom of it. I rose from my chair and, holding Philo by the collar, opened the door, when, to my utter astonishment, I saw standing upon the cold olicloth a timy chicken. Philo looked at the downy mite and then at me, and said as plainly as his eyes could speak, "You need not hold me; I will not harm the little creature."

The chicken was not at all frichtan-

I will not harm the little creature."
The chicken was not at all frightened of the great dog. Giving a chirp of delight, it housed under Philo's lege, tripped rapidly up to the fire-place, and, much to my amusement, perched upon the brase rail of the fender. I shut the door, Philo and I taking up our positions in front of the dire, and ovietly watching the tiny bird.

hopped quickly across the carpet and joined their friend upon the rail.

It was an amusing sight, these six chickens perched in a row on the fender, and it made me laugh more heartily than ever a partomine did, or a joke in a funny paper. Paile was not less amused than I, but as he could not laugh, he satisfied himself with assuming the most comical expression of countenance I had ever seen him wear.

wear,
Five minutes later, Philo again in dicated that there were more chicken visitors outside.
"This is much more than a joke.

"This is much more than a joke. But let me see," I said, trying to recall my own chicken-rearing experiences, "a brood usually consists of thirteen; at least, that is the number when they all hatch out. Well, I think the rail will accommodate thirteen." So saying, I opened the door, expecting to see seven chicks waiting for admission. There were only three. "So here you are, little ones," I said; "better late than not at all. Onne in, plenty of room on the rail." Nine chickens were now perched before the fire.

"I think, Philo, we had better leave the door open," I said; "those other four chicks will be coming presently, and this constant getting up is tiring to old bones."

I had not been seated many minutes when I heard a pattering of tiny feet upon the cilcloth.

"Ah, here they are," I said, without troubling to turn my head. "Come in, friends, don't saind upon cercmony this cold night; we will dispense with an introduction. Your brothers and sisters are all here, so don't be afraid. One—two—three—four; yos, that makes the thirteen. What, another! And another! Sixteen—seventeen—eighteen— nineteen—twenty!"

The pattering increased, as though a whole army of chickens was on the march. "Whatever can this mean?"! a saked myself, in blank dismay, as chickens by the hundred poured into the norm. Some hopped upon the matelpiece and the book chelves; while one chicken—an impudent youngster—clambered to the lop of Philo's head.

Philo had been reared in the country and was used to the sight of chickens, but never had he seen so large a brood of them. Chickens were above him; chickens were under him; chickens were standing on his tail; and, as I have said, a chicken was perched on his head.

Still the tide of chickens flowed helplesely towards me for assistance. "Poor old Philo," I said, comfortingly; "good dog. Chickens soon go

away."
But they didn't go, nor did they show the least inclination to go. "Perhaps." I thought, "perhaps they will go when their feeding-time comes round."

will go when their feeding-time comes round."

But they were far too happy and contented to be hungry. Indeed, it was this making themselves so much at home in my room that mad; me speak sciously to to them. I am usually extient and good-tempered, but the sight of those chiskens, dressing their down/ feathers and carrying on their private conversations, was more than my patience and good temper could bear. They had no consideration for either Philo or me. They paid us no respect, nor were they straid of us; and bow is it possible for big things like Newfoundland dogs and full-grown men to b. happy among little things like Newfoundland dogs and full-grown men to b. happy among little things act in a becoming way by being respectful and timid?

"Chickens," I said, in a tone of firmness, "this is more than a jok. I like a bit of fun as well as anybody, but this invasion of my room—nuy Englishman's eastle—is not fun, but downright impudence. I should be very sorry to make an unfair use of my great strength or of my dog's sharp teeth, but I shall be compelled to do so unless you begin to make a move."

I expected that speech would have went the shickers mallimall, belter.

Texposted this speech would have sent the chickens, peli-mell, helter-skelter out of the room, but all it did was to make one of the chickens on the table stretch itself to its full height and give a tiny crow of defiance. A crisis was approaching. "Philo," I said, "grow!." He did so, making a rumbling noise like distant thunder.

The chickens paused from their various occupations, but only for an

instant.
"Philo," I said, "bark." He berked, and such a bark it was! It shook the ornaments on the mantelpiece, and made the fire-irons dance a jig upon the fender.
"Another." He gave another, and vasy I never hear such a bark again!

again!
But the chickens treated Philo's exertions as an entertainment for their

bird.

Presently, however, Philo gave another grows, and again snifed at the bottom of the door.

"Oan it be another chicken?" thought I. "There must be a brood of them scmewhere, and yet its a strange time of year to hatch chickens." I opened the door. Imagine my surprise when I saw five chickens, twin brothers and sisters of the first, standing in a row on the door mat.

"Come in, chickens," I said; "make yourselves at home." They required no second invitation, but

The time had come for me to make

another speech.

"Chickons," I said, solemnly, "propare to die. It is a pity to spoll my carpet with your blood, because it is a new and a cestly one, and blood-stains, I am told, are hard to remove; but it shall never be eaid that Theophilus Smith shrank from doing his duty, from carpet considerations. No, rather than that should be said, he would sacrifice everything he possessed! In order to give you the chance of returing before my dog and I begin the onelaught, I will take a little time in describing our method of attack. (Attend, Philo.) We shall commence the attack from the rearfirst shutting the door to out off all chance of escape in that direction. The only exit left you will be the chimney, and the way to the chimney is through the burning fire. My dog will attack the right flank, while lengage the left. He will uses his teeth, of which, as you have seen, he has a particularly good set; my weapon will be that heavy club that stands in the corner yonder, a score of you dying each time I make a blow. You who are not on the floor," I continued, "shall die differently. It would be dangerous to the furniture to use the club in your case; I shall therefore adopt another plan—a plan that will be both startling and novel. I will not explain it in detail, but will merely state that it is a quick and a doadly one. When the battle is over, and our honor upheld, your bodies will be buring fire a deep grave, which Philo will have great pleasure making for you. One shall be spared: one to tell the tale of his comrades' fate, and to warn all chies comrades' fate, and to warn all chies coms against triling with men and dogs. No one can say that—"
But just hore my attention was drawn to a small black object that was making its way into the room. I looked hard at it, and at last discovered that it was half a chicken. I noticed that the chickens on the floor made way for the black visitor, bowing their heads to the ground and looking were harmly and continued.

their heads to the ground and looking very humble.

"This is some big gun amongst them," I thought; "I will address his lordship. Good evening," I said, in my politest way; "I imagine you are the chicken—"

"Excuse me, sir." the little creature said, with a lordly air, "I am not schicken—I am a fraction."

"I beg your pardon, Sir Fraction," I said. "I imagine, Sir Fraction," I said. "I imagine, Sir Fraction."

"I sea your pardon, Sir Fraction, bat you are the—person—no—the—the—"

"The (lowmander,inChief" said

"The Commander-in-Chief," said e Fraction, coming to my assist-

the Fraction, coming to my assistance.

"Thank you," I said: "will you be so good as to command these chickens to right-shout-turn-quick-march out of this room? I have had as much of their company as I desire."

"Sir," replied the Fraction haughtily, "I do not take my instructions from you!"

The contempt with which he said "you" was most amusing. "From

tily, "I do not take my instructions from you!"
The contempt with which he said "you" was most amusing. "From whom, then, do you take your instructions?" I asked.
"Do not question me, sir; it is not for you to address your bettera." So saying, he jumped on to my knee and stared me defiantly in the face.
With one movement of my hand I could have swept the Commander in Chief into the fire, but I merely smiled. The Commander was not so polite, but puckered his eyebrow with a frown, and glared at me with his one eye in a most angry way.
Turning round and facing the main body of his troops, he cried, "Fall in!"
"He is going to drill them." I exid

Turning round and tawn, "Fall in!"
"He is going to drill them," I said to myself; "this will be interesting."
At the word of command, "Fall in!" the chickens on the floor ranged themselves in lines of two deep.
"Attention! Form fours!" The movement was not done to the satisfaction of the Fraction.
"As you were!" he shouted, at the top of his voice. "Form fours! Right turn! By the right, quick march!"
The chickens marched across the room, keeping step in the grandest style, which was the more surprising because there was no band to keep them right.

them right.

"Right about turn!" roared the Commander. The chickens turned round without breaking the line a hair's breadth.

"Halt!" oried the Commander. Instantly the moving ranks came to a dead halt. Not a single chick in the whole battation moved a musels an instant after that halt. The Fraction was pleased. "Front!" he said. "Stand at ease! "Front!" he said. "Stand at ease! "Yow." said the Commander-in-

was pieased. "Front!' he said.
"Stand at ease!'
"Now." said the Commander-inChief, proudly facing me, "what do
you think of that?"
"I think," said I, "that it was a
sight that would do the heart of any
soldier good. I am sorry our Commander-in-Chief has not the opportunity of seeing to what a state of
perfection you have brought your
troops. I shall not fail to tell him
the next time I smoke a cigar with
him."
The Fraction bowed, and, turning
to his army, cried, "Attentica!
Number!"
Cligarly and vanish-213 dt.

The Frau.

to his army, cried, "Aww.

Number!"
Clearly and rapidly did the chickens respond to the order. "One—two—three—four—five—six—seven—eight—nine—ten—twenty—thirty—forty—fity—sixty—seventy—eighty—ninety—one hundred—two hundred—three hundred—four hundred—five

hundred—six hundred—seven hund-red—sight hundred—nine hundred— one thousand—two thousand—three thousand—four thousand—five thou-

one thousand—two thousand—three thousand—four thousand—four thousand—five thousand—such thousand—five thousand—five thousand—four thousand—five thousand—four thousand—five thousand—five thousand the numbering cased, much to my relief.

"Our main body," said the Fraction, addressing me in a quiet, gentlomanly tone, "consists of six thousand chiekens on the table, the mantelpiece, and the bookshelves, and called, in a powerint voice," Reserve! Number!"
Equally smartly the reserve numbered themselves, the last number being one thousand one hundred and fifteen, the Commander said to himself, like one engaged in a mental calculation; "that cannot be right. Chokens of the reserve," he spoke sloud, "a mistake has been made in the numbering. Unless the two chiekens who have not numbered do so at once, you shall all have half an hour's punishment drill."

"One thousand one hundred and seventeen," equeaked the chiek on Philo's head.

"One thousand one hundred and seventeen," piped the youngster who had concealed himself at the back of my neck.

"Six thousand of the main body," said the Fraction, bowing politely to me, "and one thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve; a total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve; a total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve; a total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve; a total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve; a total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve; a total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve; a total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve; a total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve; a total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve; a total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve is total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen of the reserve is total of seven thousand one hundred and seventeen. Adding to this your hundred and seventeen of the reserve is

It was the number of eggs I had

It was no ......eaten.
"Are you familiar with the number?
Ever met with it before?" said the
Commander-in-Chief. "Eh?"
"Exceedingly probable," I repled,

"Exceedingly probable," I repled, careleasly,
"Well," I replied, "proceed."
"Yell," I replied, "proceed."
"Impudent monster!" said he:
"Apologize."
"What! To a Fraction? Never!
I defy thee, and thy troops as well!"
The Commander-in-Ohief was nettled.
Turning quickly round, in a loud voice, "Present arms!"
To my utter astonishment (for I had not the least idea the chickens were armed), each chick presented a tiny rife of the latest and most deadly pattern.

tiny rite of the latter than a gain and repeated his former question; "Well?"
"Bucket, I replied.
The Fraction's eye glittered with rage. "Ready, he oried.
In less time than it takes to tell, six thousand cartridges were placed in position.
Therefore, Six thousand rifle-

six thousand cartridges were piacous in position.

"Present!" Six thousand riflebarrels were directed at my head.

The Commander, as though to give me a last chance to apologize, addressed me as before; "Well?"

"Yes," I said, "I have seen the well at Carlsbrooke Castle, and the donkey in the wheel. It is a big donkey to work that wheel all the day long, but it is not such a big donkey to work that wheel all the day long, but it is not such a big donkey as you are, Sir Fraction, if you think I am afraid of you or your fledglings,"

"Well?" repeated the Fraction, angrily.

angrily.

"Exactly," I replied; "the wheel is attached to a rope, and the rope to a bucket, and as the wheel goes round the bucket comes up."

"Well?"
"I think a photograph will show you more clearly what I mean." I was in the act of reaching for my photograph album, when I felt a sharp prick in the cheek. It was from the point of the Fraction's sword, which needle-like weapon he was now flourishing in a threatening way around his head.

needle-like weapou ne was around his head.

"Man, hissed the Fraction, in a frenzy, "do you wish to die?"

"Well, really," I replied, "that is rather an important question to settle off-hand. I will consider the matter, and let you have an answer in course, as we say in business."

"Man," said the Commander, quite furiously for half a chicken, "six thousand loaded rifles are at this instant directed at you. I have but to give the word and you are riddled through and through with six thousand bullets."

"Well "I said, using the Fraction's word.

word.

"Shall I give that word?"

"Please yourself, my dear sit—do not consider me in the least; besides, you do not take your instructions from me."

me."
The Fraction, muttering "Vengeance!" turned sharply round on his
one leg, and saw I plainly enough that
he was about to give the word that
rould end my fate.

give the word that word that were stated by the word that were stated by the word that shouted. "England expects that every man and dog this day shall do his duty! Three cheers for the case beef of Old Eugland! On, Stanley, on! Charge, Chester, charge! Philip for ever! God save the Queen! Hurtah!"

The Fraction waited until I had finished.
"Fire!"

A noise like the follow.

A noise like the pealing of thunder followed close upon the word. I started—gasped—awoke! The fire was out, but Philo's noble head still lay upon my knee.

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# MONUMENTS

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At a joint meeting of the Aucient Order of Hibermans of York County, held in Temperance Hall, Temperance street, Toronto, on the 6th Mar-h instaut, the following resolutions were moved by Joseph Rutkudge, seconded by William Ryan, and passed unanimor sly:

Whereas—We, the officers and members of the Aucient Order of Hibermans of the Aucient Order of Hibermans of the County, have learned with profound sorrow of the death of the Most Roy. James Vucent Cleary, Archballop of Kingston:

Mev. James Vuccent Cleary, A. chbishop of Kingston:
Whereas the intimate relations held by the deceased Prolate with the members of the Ancient Order of Hiterilans render is fitting and proper that we should place on record an expression of our appreciation of his many services in the interests of our Order, and of our respect and admiration of his exalted character as a great light of the Church and as an Irishman imbued with lefty patriotism, again and again practically exemplified in large and substantial measure:

exemplified in large and substantian measure:

Be it therefore rese red that, while bewing in humble submission to the Divine Will, we meur not the less our foud and loving friend, called from the sphero of his to his hexenly reward.

Reselved that in the death of Archishop Cleary the Church has lost a learned and fearless Prelate, the Ancient Crder of Hisperians a stanneh friend, and Ireland an uncompromising champion who never wavered in his allegiance to her cause.

The Catholic Record and The Canadian Froeman.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 1, A.O.H., Kingsten, the following unanimous resolution of sympathy was adopted: "We the members of the A.O.H., convened in mering, unanimously tender to the ing. unanimously tender to the istrator and clergy of the Archdiocese of Kingsten our heartfelt sympathy for their and our beloved Archdiocese of Kingsten our heartfelt sympathy, we are actuated by no mere convenional spirit of contresy, but by the doep and tender sympathy, spirit of profound esteem and flial affectionesteem at his great, his surpassing qualities of mind, which emmently marked him as ruler; affection for his tender, fatherly feeling for the members of his flock; a feeling always mirrored in his kind, inviting countennace. But, though he has passed away, we shall not forget him; for as long as we live the sublimity and chaste ceatry of St. Mary's Cathedr' will remind us of our esteem, while our affection, as indeed our esteem also is deeply imprinted in our hearts. May the Divine Master, whom he so nobly and fearlessly served, grant him an estral reward. Signed, on behalf of Division No. 1, A.O.H., P. F. Lawless, president; M. J. Lynch, county delegate; W. J. Bryson, treasurer; W. J. Flansgan, recording-secretary.

A. O. H. Division No. 4, held their requiar meeting Sunday 40 27th, in

W. J. Flansgan, recording secretary.

A. O. H. Division No. 4, held their regular meeting Sunday the 27th, in St. Ann's Hall, Fower street, there being a good attendance. The pre-dent Bro. Company occupied the casts. The usual formalities were gone through and two applicants were initiated. One shall be a superior of the control of th

With feelings of profound regret the members of St. Joseph Court, No. 370 C.O.F., have learned of the death of the much esteemed prelate, Archibishop Cleary, of Kingston. While bowing in submission to the holy will of tiod, this Court wishes to place on record its sympathy for the loss sustained, not alone by the Archdiocese of Kingston, but by the Catholio Church throughout Canada. His efforts in the cause of education and religion are so widely known, and so highly apprecisted by every Catholic, as to need no further mention. To uphold and fight for the rights of his Church was ever his aim; and we find consolation in the knowledge that he has gone to reap his reward in the imperishable Kingdom of Almighty God. We desire to offer our most heartfelt sympathy to the clergy of the Archdiocese of Kingston in the hour of their treparable loss.—Peter Shea, Luke Gibbons, M. F. Mogan, secretary.

The members of St. Joseph Court, No. 870 C.O.F., having learned with deep regret of the death of Mrs. An-thony Gibbons, mother of Bro. Luke Gibbons, passed a resolution of sym-pathy; having also learned of the death of Mr. Wm. Newberry, brother of Bro. Chas. Newberry, a like resolu-tion was passed.

### Troops for the Klendike.

Troops for the Mondike.

Knoscow, March S.—A rumo: was current on the street here to-day that a detachment of a field battery had been ordered to the Klondike. Col. Drury has not received any such orders, although there is a possibility that the department will order a detachment of the corps to proceed to the gold fields.

### Company.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at the head office in Hamilton at two c'olock on Tuesday let mat. Mr. James I. Beatty, President, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. David Dexter, Managing Director, Secretary. The following report was submitted:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting for the information and approval of the shareholders the following report of the business of the Company, together with a statement of receipts and dibutraement for the year which closed on 31st December

formation.

Annuity premiums to the amount of \$3,400 were also received.

During the past five years \$7,000,000 of tenewable term assurances have been replaced by higher premium policies—principally on limited payment lift planathrough which means the premium income and reserve tunds of the Company have been largely increased, though but little and the property of the company have been largely increased, though but little assurances at risk. These sheemonts of assurances at risk. These sheemonts of distributed over a greater number of lives assured increased from the mounts of the part of the part of \$25,000. The fuctions, exclusive of capital stock, 5784 at the beginning of the year to 6,255 at the close, an addition of 471.

The lucome, exclusive of capital stock, 5784 at the beginning of the year to 6,255 at the close, an addition of 471.

The lucome, exclusive of capital stock, 5784, 150, the income proper being \$331.798.41 for the year, and the assets \$722.448.27, exclusive of uncelled guarantee capital.

The security of policy holders, including guarantee capital, was at the close of the year, \$1,31,445.27, and the liabilities for year, \$1,301,445.27, and the liabili

### AUDITORS' REPORT.

AUBITORS REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance company at the Continens.—We have company for the year ending Sist December, 1897, and have certified to their correctness.

The securities have been inspected and compared with the ledger accounts, and found to agree therewith.

The financial position of your Company as on Sist Dee is Indicated by the accompanying sepectfully submitted,

H. S. SEPHENS,

at Dec. is a statement to the statement

Hamilto., 18t March, 1898.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INCOME.

Iosurance and annulty premiame.

1ums. \$360,713 94

Iotarest and rent \$32,000 79

Capital stock \$9,703 00

Capital stock	9,703	C
DISBURSEMENTS		-
Death claims and annuities Endowments and surrendered	ľ	8
policies	5,934	8
Dividends to policyholders	39,246	4
Re-insurance premiums Commissioners salaries and	,	
other expenses	114,678	7
Dividends to shareholders	4,778	2,626 7 2,485 8 5,934 8 0,246 4 1,125 3 1,678 7 1,778 6
Balance	\$288,244 \$114,381	7
-	*400.000	=

:	<b>\$4</b> 02,626	7
ASSETS.		
Mortgages and debentures	290,545	1
Loans and policies	149 487	2
Cash in banks and on hand	188,159	€
Real estate Premiums deterred, interest ac-		
crued and other assets	109,256	1
	722,448	2
Guarantee capita:	609,000	0

\$1,351,448 27 Reserve funds.....\$609,981 33 Claims unadjusted...... 8,500 00

On motion of the Freident, Mr. Beatty, seconded by Dr. Burns, followed by felloit our remarks from the mover and seconder and other shareholders, the Director's report; was adopted.

The thanks of the shareholders were tendered to the officers and agents of the tendered to the officers and agents of the retiring Directors were re-elected and the Auditors re-appointed the Auditors re-appointed the Officers of the previous year were re-elected.



# Mackinaw Clothing for the Klondike

Mackinaw Cloth combines the three essentials most required in clothing for the Klondike—WARMTH, LIGHTNESS and DURABILITY Mackinaw Cloth is made from pure wool and weighs 30 ounces to the yard. Our Klondike Suits-coats, pants, shirts and drawers—are made of this material. Every garment is carefully made and sewn with the strongest linen and silk thread, and only the best lining and trimmings are used. We have also a full range of best English corduroy and moleskin suits and trousers in stock, besides blankets, mitts, stockings, Arctic socks, etc. We are in

a position to outfit a party complete with every requisite for the Klondike trip. Y a Special Arrangement we are able to save

parties from 15 to 20 per cent. on their Groceries and Provisions.

Klondike Hoods

Klondike Pants Klondike Coats Klondike Shirts

Klondike Suits

Klondike Socks Klondike Gloves Klondike Boots

| Made from double Mackinaw Cloth interlined with fibre chamois, giving complete protection to the head, neck, shoulders and chest, with strap buckling round the waist (see cut in lower right hand corner) | 2 00 Best English Corduroy at 260 and 4.00. Breadfall style | 2.00 and 250 Best English Corduroy at 260 and 4.00. Breadfall style | 2.00 and 250 In heavy Frieze, Mackinaw or Corduroy | 4.00, 5.00, 0.00, 8.00 and 10 00 In Leather, Corduroy or flannel lined | 500, 6.00 and 8 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black, blue, heather mixed or groy Mackinaw | 2.50 and 3 00 In black | 2.50 and 3 In In black, blue, heather mixed or grey Mackinaw...

Bl 'c Knitted Wool Shirts, with sweater neck and wristbands...

Example a grey all-wool Undershirts... 

Overalls, Smocks, Caps, Bags, Reversible Coats, Folding Stoves, and all Klondike requisites. Write for a Circular.



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LA.A.T MARKETS

Tonoxro, March 9, 1898.

On the ourb in Chiesgo at the openunz to-day July wheat was quoted at 962; at the close July wheat quoted rt 91c selfers; puts on July wheat 906; calls 912 puts on May wheat \$1 04 asked, calls \$1 062.

Wheat straight	80	85
do red 0 934	Ō	00
do goose 0 861	Õ	00
Barley 0 39		41
Oats 0 36	ň	
Pess	ŏ	
Buckwheat 0 35	0	
Rye 0 521	Ō	
Hay 8 00	9	
Straw 6 50	8	00
Dressed hogs 6 00	6	25
Eggs U 141	0	15
Butter, lb rolls 0 16	ñ	17
do tube, dairy 0 16		17
Chickens 0 50		ŝ
Turkeys 0 11		12
		85
Ducks 0 60		
Geese 0 061	0	
Potatoes 0 66		65
Spring Lamb 0 08	0	
Mutton 0 05	0	06
Beef, fore 4 50	6	00
do hind 5 50	8	00
Veal 00 8		09
	-	-

	••		•	•	,,,
LATEST LIVE STOCK Q	TOU	ati	ON	8.	
Milch cows, each					
Export cattle, per cwt	3	75	to	4	25
Butchers' choice cattle, owt	. 8	50	to	8	80
Butchers' good cattle, owt,		25	to	8	30
Butchers' com. cattle, owt,		80			ŏŏ
Bulls, per cwt		75			65
Forders men cont		50			75
Feeders, per cwt					
Stockers, per cwt		90			25
Export sheep, per cwt		25			δ0
Butchers' sheep, each		00			40
Lambs, per cwt	5	00	to	5	85
Calves per head	2	00	to	8	00
Cnoice bacon hogs, per cwt	5	00	to	- 5	13
Light hoge, per cwt		70			75
Thick fat hogs, per cwt		56			60
Stores per owt		50 50			30
Stores per dwe					
Sows, per cwt		00			25
Stage, per cwt	2	00	to	2	25

to the officers and agents of the auditably responded to. The Directors were re-elected and the re-appointed. Sequent meeting of the Directors beequent meeting of the Directors for of the previous year were re-entangled by the directors of the previous year were re-entangled by the directors of the previous year were re-entangled by the directors of the previous year.



Everything new in this sec-tion now. We emphasise the immense stocks of new Pirle Suitings. Covert Cloth and Broadcloths. These goods are guaranteed to neither spot nor shrink; and will be found in every new shade and color. We quote special prices to start the season:

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THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO. LIMITED S. W. COR. 128-4-4-5-5 1 and 8 TONGE AND TONGE QUEEN ST QUEEN STS. STREET. WEST..

OTTAWA, March 8.—The Drum County Railway Investigation mittee met this morning. Mr. asked when he could attend and a statement on cath. It was de to hear him next Tuesday.

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Mortgages on Real Estate and Government and Municipal Debeniures purchased
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