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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VI.-No. 6.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Banquet to Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick.

THE REGISTER last week published a nort report of the successful banquet indered to Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, dictor-general of Canada, at the Hotel solicitor-gonoral of Canada, at the Hotel Frontonne, Quebec, on the evening of January 31st. To-day we give a report of Mr. Fitzpatrick's speech. The banque's was attended by all the prominent Irishmen of Quebec district among the number being Dr. M. Ahearn, John Ahearn, John Barry, J Burns, M. Burns, Dantel Byrne, T. C. E. Breen, J. Byrne, W. J. Breen, Michaed Breen, John J. Battle, M. Cotter, J. Collier, A. Couvey, Dr. Goote, Felix Carbray, M. P. F. H. J. W. Carbray, A. Crawford, Sen., J. Cahill, E. Conway, P. L. Conner, J. P. Covency, Edward Crean, M. W. Coleman, Wm. Doyle, Patrick Doyle, E. Duggan, T. Donohuo, M. Dinan, F. Duggan, T. H. Daun, J. T. Donnolly, Thomas J. Delancy, Wm. Doyle, Patrick Doyle, E. Duggan, T. H. Dunn, J. T. Donnolly, Thomas J. Delancy, Wm. Delancy, Chas. Delancy, J. F. Dobbin, Robt. Davidson, Dr. Delancy, Wm. P. P., Capt. Wm. Davidson, Dr. Delancy, M. P. P., Capt. Wm. J. Darlington, Hen. J. H. Duffy, M. Enright, E. A. Evans, C.E., Geo. M. Farrichld, Owen Fahey, Wm. Foran, Nich Flood, J. J. Fitzpatrick, Jas. Fitzgerald, J. F. Goldon, F. Gunn, J. U Gregory, M. Gorman, Ald. Griffin, Jor. Gallagher, E. G. Gole, Frank Grundy, Thos. Hichon, Jacob Griffin, Jos. Gauthier, Stephen Grogan, Ald. J. G. Hearn, P. Haanon, Major Hebrington, A. J. Hoad, Goo. Haydon, Thos. Henroy, M. Haydon, Jec. Horan, D. H. Howlin, Jan. Lawley, J. E. Morphy, P. Kewni, Luke Kerwin, P. Hovan, D. H. Howlin, Jan. Lawley, T. Hanon, Major Hebrington, A. J. Hoad, Goo. Haydon, Thos. Henroy, M. Haydon, Jec. Horan, D. H. Howlin, Jan. Lawley, Thos. Martin Maddon, Bornard Murphy, J. H. Martin Maddon, Bornard Murphy, J. Martin Maddon, Bornard Murphy, Thos. Malaughlin, W. Martin Maddon, Bornard Murphy, Thos. Martin Maddon, Bornard Murphy,

Among those who deserve credit in a connection with the banquot arrangements are the following who formed the committee; of Protoch, (secretaries), and the committee; of Protoch, of Murooney, J. Harples, J. Jordan, J. Gallagher, Alderman Madlen, Petro Murphy, J. Bryson, P. Korwin, James O'Neil and J. Quinn.

The speeches of Hon. John Sharples, chairman), and the speeches of Hon. John Sharples, chairman, and the speeches of Hon. John Costigan, Fellx Carbray and Dr. Jordan, and the speeches of Hon. John Costigan, Fellx Carbray and Dr. Jordan, and the speeches of Hon. John Costigan, Fellx Carbray and Dr. Jordan, was the heartiness with invalid the French-Canadians present upplauded their reference to the principle of Irish Catholic representation. But, of course, the speech which all same to hear was the Soliciton-General and the committee of the fact that this was a red eleter day in his life, said:—"One would continue to be something less than human to to-appreciate the warman of an or societion." Four chairman has human to to-appreciate the warman of an or societion. "Four chairman has human to to-appreciate the warman of an or seven of the procuest rewards and the second of the second

det put, as I look over the list of these distinguished usmes and remember what they have done, than I am honored by your references to myself. At the same time I sak myself in value why I should be so honored? Individually or collectively the so to be given to me to be of use to you, and the only reason which suggests itself to my mind now here the property of the property years, man and boy, I have lived with you and among you. All my human weaknesses and my human fraitites are known to you, and still it see here to night with the friends of recent years the property of the propert

the spirit of self-reliance must exist in our midst. We must do this full of the conviction that solf-help is immeasurably superior to help in any other form, and we must say that after having done our duty towards curselves we ask for consideration at the hands of these who should see to the dovolement of the consideration of the law of the consideration of the consid

to your mind the objections which arose time and again when the Electric Railway system was proposed. You now soonhow groundless were these objections. Ballowers with the head of the same will be the case with the the same will have directly the the same will have objected to the application of the 10 per cent discrimination clause or the cancellation of the bonding privilege with which we are periodically threatened by our neighbors to the south. That road will have connection at Queboe with the greatest railway in Canada, the Canadian Pacific, and at the same time have access to the city of Montreal and connection with the Grand Trunk system. It has been vepresented that the expenditure required to bring the Intercolonial into Montreal was necessary to make it a paying concern and to remove the burdens of the Canadian taxpayer, this being brought about by giving access to the same road to the Canadian Pacific System at Queboe the burdens to the Canadian taxpayer, will deceased proportionately. There are many other things of which a faill beint lought. Let me in occommy men the organization as a many man to forget the hordens to the Canadian taxpayer will deceased proportionately. There are many other things of which a faill beint lought. Let me in occommy men to a more larged man, the organization and have greatened and the proposed of the purchase of the proposed of the purchase and the hordens of the canadian taxpayer when the organization and have firm belief in those words of Father Durke:—"That there is no man, to when the proposed the purchase and to the immediate purity of his Irish mother." But let me ask you to allow that love which we bear the old land to mergo into a deeper and a more lasting affection for this, to some of us, the land of our adoption, and to the proposition of the lought purchase of Canada, and you can best p

Trish Parliamentary Fund.

Trish Parliamentary Fund.

Trish St., 1998.

F. Cronin, Esc., Editor Catholic Trish Court.

F. Dan. Str., Will you allow me to solumwiedge in your next issue of Thur Carnotte Haotstran the receipt of \$415.00 from his Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, being the amount contributed by that Diocese towards the Irish Parliamentary Enud, which with the subscriptions, previously acknowledge makes a grand total of \$7,020,76. I append the lotter enclosing the above subscription.

Yours turly, E. F. Blakes.

Archbishop's House, Halifax, N. S.,

Archbishop's House, Halifax, N. S.,

Archbishop's House, Jan. 26th, 100c.
E. F. Blake, Esq., Toronto.
(Fr. Blake

It Bon't Pay.

To buy drinks for the boys — it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will bay to quit, but the trouble has been to do this. The Dixon Vegetable Cure will absolutely remove all desire tor ligiours in a couple of days, so you quit without any self denial, and nobody need know you are taking the medicine, which is perfectly harmless, pleasant to take, and produces good appetite, refreshing sleep, steady nerves, and does not interfere with business duties. Your lawer money and gain in health and self-respect from the start. — Full particulars sealed. The Dixon Cure Co., No. 40 Park Avenue, (near Milton St.), Montreal.

He Likes The Register.

Editor Catholic Register.

Dark Srn—Although but a recent mitherciber to Time Cartonico Registra, I wish to give testimony to the information and pleasure derived from it even in 400 short a time. I retueed to subscribe some time ago being under the impression that it was a hick bound Tory sheet, got out for a purpose, but am delighted to find it quite impartial if politices and evidently prepared to mitte the Catholics and sasist them in obtaining and rasinstaining their rights. My wife also enjoys the news items and species devices and it glad to have a pepper she may safely hand to our boys. If am; yours sincerely John O'Leary Toronto, Slat Jan. '96. '89 Gould St.

"COUNTO DAS JAB. 70. 39 GOIDS St.
"CONNOT BE BEAT.—Mr. D. Steinbach,
Zurich, witea:—"I have used Dr.
TROMA'S ECHROTHE OIL in my family
for a number of year, and can safely,
easy that it cannot be beat for the cure
of, croup, fresh cuts and aprains. My
little buy has had situacies of croup reversal
times, and one does of Dr. Trouas;
Echatorato Oru, was unfiniously for a perfeet ourse. Trake great pleasure inrecommending it as a family medicine,
and I would not be without a bottle in
my house.

SEPTUAGESIMA.

The period from Soptungosima till Ash Wednesday is a kind of preface to the great book of Lout; and in it we should study the nature of the work we are entering upon and the best means of making that work yield the greatest possible profit.

Lout, everywane knows what it means

Internating upon and the Dest means of making that work yield the greatest possible profit.

Lont-overyone knows what it means—is a stern warfero against appoitite, passion, oril tendency in general, a struggle to overcome excess of whatso-over kind and in all departments of cur nature and its activities, and so to regulate the balance of soul and body, that reason, and through it, religion may be one guide and motive in all we do.

The contradiction which the old poet recorded in the words: Video meliora proboque, detoriora sequer—I see and like the better things, but it is the worse I follow, St. Paul explains very clearly by telling us that the flesh lusteth against the epirit and the spirit against the flesh; for these things are contrary to each other. The acknowledgment of this contrariety in the springs of our action gives us at once the reason of the works of Lent For as when a pendulum in a clock, or a wheel or shaft in machinery is out of proportion with tas surroundings, common sonse dictates the increasing or reduction of it into harmony with the rest. So in the man there must be balance, equipolse, due proportion between the elements that compose bim.

And to guard against mistakes in

and "doing penance" implies and illustrates the centrite and humbled heart which God will not despuse.

The Church's teaching is, therefore, in this case, as in averything, close, complete, Catholic, the whole truth; whilst the sectation rendering is defective, partial, half a truth, with the usual effect of being a whole lie. For it asks man to do what is possible only to beings of a higher order.

Conversion, then, must be in the whole man, both send and body; hence it must be at the same time a state of mind, pentence and a state of action, penance. But as in action there is always the danger of that contradity spoken of by St. Peul—the sprift moving one way, the body the other—the first step is to bring these two into harmony, each according to its nature, helping each into the unity of a single movement upon the lines of the will of God. Penitontial action should deepen and strengthen penitential sentiment, as this, in turn, should constantly guide and nourish the former, till they grow together to the measure of the full Christian.

And here is the reason why the Church not merely opioins penitence upon every sinnor—as the conditions without which cannot hope for mercy—but about the cannot hope for mercy—but about the cannot hope for mercy—but about the control of the properties, for regulating his penitential cases of the body the physician adms a son since to bring on perspiration almost one the best of the conditions without which cannot hope for mercy—but about the suited to the conditions without which will be compared to the properties of the conditions of the body the physician adms a son since to bring on perspiration almost one time to bring on perspiration and mode; this is perfection.

Hence Lent—a fixed season—saves us from the danger, all too great, "untiling of repentance altogether, and a rules and regulations, general for the average man and precise enough in their exceptions to come down to and fit overy individual case, is a wondrowals unitable provision for the whole of us. We are sinne

the increasing contents and the increasing the reduction of the increasing the reals. So in the man beared must be halance, out the halance, out the halance, out the halance, out the halance of the hold of the

NEW YORK'S IRISH FIRE LADDIES

Mr. Jacob A. Riis, a well know Air. Jacob A. Rus, a well known author, has an atticle in the current Century on "Heroes Who Fight Fire." This is one of the best papers The Century ever published. Its most striking feature is that all of Mr. Riis' heroes in the New York fire brigade are Irishmen; but that is because Irishmen in a remarkable degree possess the strong physical characteristics and the cool courage so necessary in the work of firemen. Mr. Riis says

His life is too full of real peril for him to expose it reaklessly—that is to say, needlessly. From the time when he leaves his quarters in answer to an alarm until he roturns, he takes a risk that may at any moment set him face to face with death in its most cruol form. He needs nothing so prized so highly, nothing puts him so surely in the line of promotion; for sat he advances in rank and responsibility, the lives of others, as well as his own, come to depend on his judgment. The act of conspicuous daring which the world applaude is oftenest to the fireman a matter of simple duty that had to be done in that way because there was no other. Nor is it always, or even usually, the hardest duty, as he sees it. It came easy to him because he is an athlete trained to do such things, and because once for all it is easier to risk one's life in the open, in the sight of one's fallows, than to face death alone, caught like a rat in a trap. That is the real paril which he knows too well; but of that the public hears only when he has fought his last fight and lost.

How literally our cvery-day security—of which we think, if we think of it at all, as a mere matter of course—is built upon the supreme scarifice of these devoted men, we realize at long intervals, when a disaster occurs such as the one in which Chief Bresnan and Foreman Rooney lost their lives three years ago. They were crushed to death under the great water-tank in a Twenty-fourth street factory that was on fire. Its supports had been burned away. An examination that was on fire. Its supports had been burned away. An examination that was on fire. Its supports had been burned away. An examination that was on fire. Its supports had been burned away. An examination that was on fire. Its supports had been burned away. An examination that was on fire. Its supports had been burned to more supports has not been heeded yet; but that is, unhappily, an old story.

Seventeen years ago the collapse of a Broadway building during a fire convinced the community that stone fill lars were unsafe as supports. The

ed, that he "area on the head of die in vain. Stone columns are not now used in supports for buildings in New York.

So one might go on quoting the perils of the firemen as so many steps forward for the better protection of the rest of us. It was the burning of the St. George Flats, and more recently of the Manhatan Bank, in which a dozen men were disabled, that samped the average fire-proof construction as faulty and large' delusive. One might even go further, and say that the fireman's risk increases in the ratio of our progress or convenience. The water-tanks came with the very high buildings, which in themselves offer problems to the fire-fighters that have not yet been solved. The very air-shafts that were halled as the first advance in tenemen' house building work and risk, as well as to the risk of every one dwelling under their roofs by acting as so many huge chimneys that carned the fire to the open window opening upon them in every considering means of making them safer and better, it received the most practical help and advice from the firemen, especially from Chief Presnan, whose death coourred only a few days siter he had testified as a witness. The recommendations upon which he insisted are now part of the general tenement house law.

Element are athletes as a matter of course. They have to be, or they

pounds, requires unusual strength. No particular skill is needed. A man need only have stoady nervo, and the strength to raise the long pole by its narrow end, and jam the iron hook through a window which he cannot see but knows is there. Once through, the teeth in the hook and the mais weight upon the ladder hold it safe, and there is no real danger unless holess his head. Against that possibility the severe drill in the school of instruction is the barrier. Any one to whom climbing at dizzy heights, or doing the hundred and one things of peril to ordinary men which firmen are constantly called upon to do, causes the least discomfort, is rejected as unfit. About fire per cent. of all appointees are eliminated by the ladder test, and never get beyond their probation service. A certain smaller percentage takes itself out through loss of "nerve," generally. The first experience of a room full of smothering smoke, with the fire roaring overhead, is generally sufficient to convince the trimid that the service is not for him. No cowards are dismissed from the department, for the reason that none get into it.

The notion that there is a life.

No cowards are dismissed from the department, for the reason that none get into it.

The notion that there is a life-gaving corps apart from the general body of firemen rests upon a mistake. They are one. Every froman now adays must pass muster at life-saving drill, muss- timb to the top of any building on his scaling ladder, slids down with a resoued comrade, or jump without hestation from the third story into the life-net spread below. By such training the men are fitted for their work, and the occasion comes soon thatputs them to the test. It came to Daniel J. Meagher, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, when, in the midnight hour, a woman hung from the fifth-story win dow of a burning building, and the longest ladder at hand fell abort ten or a dozen feet of reaching her. The boldest man in the crew had vainly attempted to reach her, and in the effort had sprained his foot. There were no scaling-ladders then. Meagher ordered the rest to plant the ladder on the stoop and hold it out from the building so that he might resch the very topmost stop. Balanced thus where the slightlest tremor might have caused ladder and all to orash to the ground, he bade the woman drop, and receiving her in his arms, carried her down safe.

PIREMEN COUNT IN THEIR SLEEP.

receiving her in his arms, carried her down sale.

PHRMEN COUNT IN THEIR SLEEP.

How firemen manage to hear in their sleep the right signal, while they sleep right through any number that concerns the next company, not them, is one of the mysteries that will probably always remain unsolved. "I don't know," said Department Chief Bonner, when I asked him once, "I guess it is the same way with everybody. You hear what you have to hear. There is a gong right over my bed at home, and I hear every stroke of it, but I don't hear the baby. My wife hears the baby if it as much as siirs in the crib, but not the gong." Very likely he is right. The fact that the fireman can hear and count correctly the strokes of the gong in his sleep has meant life to many hundreds and no end of property saved; for it is in the early moments of a fire that it can be dealt with summarily. I recall one instance in which the failure to interpret a signal properly, or the accident of taking a wrong road to the fire, cost a life, and, singularly enough, that of the wife of one of the firemen who answerd the alarm. It was all so pitiful, so tragic, that it has left an indelible impression on my mind. It was the fire at which Patrick F. Lucas earned the medal for that year by snatching five persons cut of the very jaws of death in a Dominic street tenement. The alarm-signal rang in the hook-and-ladder company's quarters in North Moore street, but was either misunderstood or they made a wrong start. Instead of turning east to West Broadway, the truck turned west, and went galloping toward Greenwich street. It was only a few seconds, the time that was lost, but it was enough. Fireman Murphy's heart went up in his throat when, from his seat on the truck turned west, and went galloping toward Greenwich street. It was he few toward the fire, he saw burning. Up on the fifth floor he found his wife penned in. She died in his arms as he carried her to the fire, seepe The fire, for once, had won in the race for a life.

In the chief's quarters of the Fou

offer problems to the fire-fighters that have not yet been solved. The very air-shafts that were halled as the first advance in tenement house building sadded enormously to the fireman's work and risk, as well as to the risk of very one dwelling under their roofs by acting as so many huge chimneys that carried the fire to the open windows opening upon them in every story. More than half of all the fire work occur in tenement houses. When the Tenement-House Commission of 1894 sat in this city considering means of making them safer and better, it received the most practical help and advice from the firemen, especially from Chief Dreamn, whose death occurred only a few days after he had testified as a window for the insisted are now part of the general tenement-house law.

Firemen are athletes as a matter of course. They have to be, or the fire was quickly put out. There were course. They have to be, or the fire was quickly put out. There were consulted they could not hold their places for a week, even if they could get into them at all. The mere handling of the scaling ladders, which, light though they seem, weigh from sixteen to forty

"Ho is not dead," he said. "I em going to get that man out." And he oropt down the lane of fire, unmindful of the hidden dangers, seeing only the man w.o was perlshing. The flames scorched him; they blooked his way; buthe came through alive, andbrought out his man, so badly hurt, however, that he died in the hospital that day. The Board of Fire Commissioners gave Ahearn the medal for bravery, and made him Ohief. Within a year he all but lost his life in a gallant attempt to save the life of a child that was supposed to be penned in a burning Rivington Stree. tenement. Ohief Ahearn's quarters were near by, and he was first on the ground. A deperate man confronted him in the ballway. "My child! "he cried, and wrung his hands. "Save him! He is in there." He pointed to the back room. It was black with snoke. In the front room the fire was raging. Crawling on hands and feet, the Chief made his way into the room the man brd pointed out. He groped under the bed, and in it, but found no child there. Satisfied that it had escaped, he entred to return. The smoke had grown so thick that breathing was no longer possible, even at the floor. The chief drew his coat over his head, and made a desh for the hall door. He reached at only to find that the spring-lock had snapped shut. The door knob burned his had. The fire burst through from the front room, and seared his face. With a last effort, he kicked the lower panel out of the door, and put his head through. And then he knew no more.

His men found him lying so when they came looking for him. The coat was burned off his back, and of his hat only the wire rim remained. He lay ten months in the hospital, and came out deaf and wrecked physically. At the age of forty-five the board retired him to the quiet of the country district, with this formal resolution, that idd the board more redd this the hoard more redd this to he quiet of the country district, with this formal resolution, that idd the board more redd this the hoard more of the country district, with this formal resolu

St. Peter's Charity Concert.

The League of the Cross of St. Peter's Parish held a most successful concert on Wodeneday evening. Jan 25, in Douglas's Hall, the proceeds of which were in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The principal feature of the evening was an address by the Rev. Eugene Sheeby of Limerick. The Rev. Eugene Sheeby of Limerick and the state of the concert was under the auspices of a Temperance acciety and the proceeds intended for the relief of the poor, he thought that a few remarks on the temperance question would not be amise, as he eaid a great amount of poverty was caused by the curse of intemperance, and he was glad that, in this instance the reverse was the case, as the temperance people were helping the St. Vincent de Paul Society to assist the poor. During the course of his short and instructive address the speaker, in his eloquent and humorous style, related reveral instances from the life of Father Matthew, and he had the large audience in a good natured spirit all the way through, as was evident from the oft repeated applause and laughter which his remarks evoked. He also refuted the idea that prevails among a large portion of the people on this side of the Atlantic, that frishmen are in a great measure given to intemperate habits. This he said was due in a great measure to the stage Irishman who is generally represented as one with a oudgel in one hand and a whiskey glass in the other. It remained with Irishmen and their descendants, he further said, to put a stop to this by discountenancing all such acts on the part of anyone.

One incident in connection with the concert that is worthy of mention is, that on Tuesday evening Father Sheeby found that he would be obliged to go to Hamilton on Wednesday morning, so Father Ryan kindly constituted in the two above mentioned were the Rev. Fathers McSaweny of Barrie, Wm. McCann, L. Misseo in the evening. An the concert pr

Sheehy, Quartette, The Misses Troman; and Messrs. O'Connor and Giloogly; Recitation, Miss Annie Regan; Recitation, Miss An Murphy; Song, Mr. Alf. Tickell; Song (comic). Mr. D. A. Phillips. The committee desire octend their thanks to the talent and all those who in any way contributed to the success of the concest, especially to Father Sheehy, and to D. A. Phillips. (pzofessional) who gave his services gratis.

F. J. O'CONNILL, Sec'y.

A Fine Heirloom.

A Fine Helrloem.

Mr. James Anderson, of Guelph, familiarly known as the Laird of Fus linch, has in his possession a unique and valuable heirfoom, which he prizes very highly. It is a bronze medal which was presented to his father, the late John Anderson, by His Holiness Pope Lee XII.

The reason of the presentation was this: Many years ago, when Mr. John Anderson was factor to the Duke of Decoying, the crops in Scotland wore a failure; nevertheless several hundred farm laborers crossed over from Ireland, as usual, to obtain work harvesting in Scotland. As there was no work for them to do they were in a desperate plight. Mr. Anderson area for them, eupplying them with food and shelter for some weeks, and finally chartered a schooner to take them back to Ireland.

The facts of the case were represented to Pope Lee XII, and he spreciated the kindness to his Catholic children so highly that he sent the medal and a letter to Mr. Anderson. The medal has a beautiful medallion of Pope Leo in his pointfical robes. The translation of the Latin mescription on the medal is: "Presented to John Anderson, E-q., by His Holiness Leo XII, for kindness to his Catholic brethren. Dated Rome, 19th July, 1827"

ENGLAND AND '98.

An Interesting Suggestion from Mr. W. T. Stead.

The Review of Reviews devotes a full page to the consideration of Mr. William O'Brien's article in The Contemporary Review. It describes Mr. O'Brien's anticipation of the ferror with which the '08 celebration will be held by Irishmen as home and abroad, so that all the world may hear that deep-drawn oath, and who, Mr. Stead asks, "shall say them say? Not as suredly the descendants of the men whose conduct, after a hundred years, evokes naturally and irresistibly that swinging anathema." Mr. Stead quotes Mr. O'Brien's anticipations:—
"Even in the present distracted state of Irish parties, next year's centenary will mark as memorable a date in the history of the Firsh race as this year's jubilee did in the history of the Anglo-Saxon. The celebrations of the Gentenary of the great insurrection will give easy-going Englishmen one of those awakenings as to the real state of Irish feeling which have usually be administered, once in every generation at least, in the shape of some armed rising, Clerkonwell explaion, or Mitchelstown massacre." He continues: "The easy going Englishman—it takes a good deal to rouse him, and hitherto he has been extremely impervious to the pelting of rhetoric, historical or otherwise. Nevertheless, Mr. O'Brien's version of the events of 1798 is well calculated to give the most pachydermatous Briton a very uneasy quarter of an hour. The story of 1798 has long ago been forgotten on this side of the Irish Sea. But to the Irish the story is terribly, horribly real."

Mr. Stead's suggested remedy is worth reproducing: "These extracts will give the reader a very fair idea as to the kind of passionate oratory that will reverberate over hill and dale in Ireland all this year. It is not well calculated to promote good feeling between the aces, but who can grudge the Irish the right to say Damn over deeds so truly damnable as those which Mr. O'Brien describes? Would it not be a suitable occasion for representatives of the English people to take part in these celebrations, to express their regret and

Britain and the United States.

London, Feb. 5.—During the course of an address at Bradford, before the Chamber of Commerce or that blasse United States Country applicated the Marquis of Incential Programmer of the State Country applicated the Marquis of Incential Country & Continue of the State of the State

How to Curre Headache. Some people suffer untold misery dry after day with Headache. There is rest neither day nor night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using 'Parmelee's Vogetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandellon. Mr. Finlay Wark, Lysander, P. Q., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-crass article for Billous Headache."

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION

The Archbishop of Dublin sends the lowing letter to the press :

The Archbishop following letter to the press:

Archbishop 8 House,
Dublin, Jan. 19, 1898.

Dear Sire,—In the important article on the Irish University Question in the current number of The Edinburgh Review, there is an incidental reference to the Irish Bishops which seems to me to call for a statem—in on the

once to the Irish Bishops which seems to me to call for a statem-nt on the subject from some one fully cognizant of the real attitude of the Bishops upon the point in question.

But in the forefront of any such statement there should, I think, be nlaced an unqualified recognition of the friendly and generous tone of the article in The Edmburgh, of its out spoken candour, especially in its closing words, that "persistence in a denial of the Roman Oatholic demand is not a course which can be justified any further, either upon the grounds of equity or upon those of political expediency," and of the reviewer's frankness in recognizing as "absolutely fundamental" the "condition of equality, upon which," as he expresses it, "Archibishop Walsh so legit mately insists."

There is no need for me to enter upon any criticism of the particular solution of the University problem which the reviewer favors. He lays down without qualification that "equality" is an "absolutely fundamental" condition of an equitable solution of the problem. This essential foundation being secured, all questions of detail as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of any particular plan suggested for the solution of the problem. This essential foundation being secured, all questions of detail as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of any particular plan suggested for the solution of the problem may almost be left to answer themselves.

The point in reference to which I am now writing is of a different bearing. It arises in connection with an inference drawn by the reviewer from a passage in the Declaration issued by the Bishops from their general meeting last June. Here, again, I feel it a duty to recognize the eminimity satisfactory tone of the reviewer's reference to that Declaration issued by the Bishops expressed their "belief that the interests of higher education will be better served by the creation of a University than by the creatio

serves:

"It is evident from this mode of putting the matter that there is still an open mind in the highest Roman Catholic quarters on the important question of College or University."

Catholic quarters on the important question of College or University."

And he then goes on to say:

"The point is one of some consequence, because the claim put forward by the Bishops on former occasions has been commonly regarded as a claim for a University, in the fullest sense of the word, or nothing."

His practical deduction from all this is the following:

"It is obvious that the readiness of the hierarchy to accept a College as distinct from a University considerably reduces the difficulty in the way of providing a satisfactory solution of the difficulty."

Now, as the writer of the article refers—in words for which I beg to thank him—to my recently-published volume on the Irish University Question, I may be allowed to point out that in that volume there is abundant evidence that, for over a quarter of a century, a most distinct expression of the willingness of the Bishops to see the question settled on the lines of the stablishment of a College, has been before the country.

Bo far back as 1871, the willingness

the question settled on the lines of the ostablishment of a Jollege, has been before the country.

Bo far back as 1871, the willingness of the Bishops, for their part, to accept such a settlement of the question, was openly expressed by them in a collective Pastoral Letter issued from a general meeting of theirs in Dublin—a mesting at which, I may add, Cardinal Cullen, whom no one will hesitate to accept as an outspoken and uncompromising exponent of the Catholic claim in the matter of University Education, presided.

The statement then made by the Bishops has often, and with equal publicity, been since repeated. Speaking only of the comparatively recent years since my appointment to the Sec of Dublin in 1885, that statement has been repeated in joint public declarations of the Bishops, in 1889, in 1893. and again in 1896. From the last mentioned declaration I quote the following passage:

following passage:

mentioned declaration I quote the following passage:

"How., equality is to be reached, it is not for us to define.

"We have stated on many occasions that we are not irrevocably committed to any one principle of settlement; and whether that settlement is carried out through a distinct Catholic University or through a College, we shall be prepared to consider any proposal with an open mind, and with a sincere desire to remove, rather than aggravate, difficulties."

It was, in fact, from the carnestness of desire to avoid throwing any needless obstacle in the way of statesmen who might be really auxious to deal with the question, that we abstance from putting forward in any very formal way our undoubted preference for the establishment of a University, as distinct from the establishment of

a College, as a means of reaching equality. So far as the protection of the interests of Catholicity was concerned, it was a matter, not of principle, but of detail. And the protection of the interests of Catholicity was the one thing with which we, as Bishops, had to do. We hardly even indicated the fact that a Catholic University was the only thing that the Irish Bishops had ever formally asked for, and that our attitude towards other methods of settlement was that of a readiness to accept them as satisfactory—meaning, of course, definitely and conclusively satisfactory—provided only that they embodied the one indispensable condition of equality.

Thue, if the expression, last June, of our belief that all the interests in volved would be better consulted for by the establishment of a University than by the establishment of a University than by the establishment of a University problem

The case the rather the other way For, in so far as this particular aspect of it is concerned, the one special point of our declaration last June was that it distinctly stated our preference—just as Mr. Balfour, speaking in Parlament a few months before, had stated has preference—for a settlement of the University question through the establishment, not merely of a College, but of a distinct University.

I remain, dear sir, your faithfuservant, & William J. Walsin,

P.S.—I observe that Mr. T. W. Russell is referred to in the Edinburgh article as a "convert" as regards his attitude on the University question. The reference is to his speech to his constituents at Finton on the 25th of last October. It may be no harm to point out that Mr. Russell had long previously declared himself in favor

constituents at Fintona on the 25th of last October. It may be no harm to point out that Mr. Ruesell had long previously declared himself in favor of a fair and liberal recognition of the claims of the Catholics of Ireland in the matter of higher education.

He did so twice, and with great distinctness, six years ago—first in a

the matter of higher education.

He did so twice, and with great distinctness, six years ago—first in a speech to his constituents in 1892, at the very place, Fintona, where he has recently spoken, and again in an article which he wrote that year in The Fortnightly Review. The article was written largely in criticism of some statements of mine as to the respective merits of Convent and Model Schools. In the course of it Mr. Russell said: "So far as University education is concerned, the Catholic grievance is too plan to be ignored. So long as the atmosphere is what it is, in the University of Dublin and in Trinity College. . it is impossible to say that Catholic cought to be content. Nor can it be fairly urged that the Royal University—a mere examining board—adequately supplies the place of a teaching University. I say the grievance here is undoubted. It ought to be dealt with in a hereal and fair spirit." All this was written by Mr. T. W. Russell so far back as February, 1892.

K. W. J. W.

A London cable says: The Irish members will be much in evidence during the coming seesion, the Government's local government and Catholic University bills affording them a great battleground. In regard to the latter measure, the Dillonites, Redmondites and Healysies have united for common action, and, with the exception of Mesers Carson, Lecky and T. W. Russell, all the Irish Unionists will oppose it.

A MINISTER'S STORY.

Rev. F. Eiliott, of Richmond Hill, Relates a Happy Incident.

Held Bediast by Kidney Trouble-He Could Not Tarn Himsell-Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him-"A Good, Honest, Beliable Medicine."

Richmond Hill, Feb. 7.—Rev. F. Elliott, a popular and prominent clergyman of this place, has written the story of his sufferings and recovery from Kidney disease. The sketch is of deep interest to thousands of Canadians. Rev. Mr. Elliott says he feels it his duty to tell of the medicine that cured him—Dodd's Kidney Fills. Only "good will to men "could induce him to allow his name to be published in this connection. The testimonial is entirely unsolicited.

"I suffered so severely from Lame Back thas I could not turn, nor got out of bed. I began using Dodd's Kidney Fills, and my pains and lameness scon disappeared. I consider Dodd's Kidney Fills a a good, honest, reliable medicine for the diseases they are recommended for."

These are Mr. Elliott's own words.

rins a goog, nones, retacts meacine for the diseases they are recommended for.

These are Mr. Ellicit's own words, and such is the result eery time Dodd's Kidney Pills are used. Any person who suffers from Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any other Kidney Trouble, after laving the assurance of such a worthy and eminent elergyman as Rev. Mr. Ellicit, deserves no pity. The cure is within easy reach, and if they refuse to stretch out a hand to grasp is, no one can be blamed but themselves.

Dodd's Kidney Pills positively and permanently cure Lumbago, Dropsy, Paralysis, theart Disease, Cout, Scistics, Carvel, Stoon in Bladder, Female Weakness, and all urinary disorders, Nouralgis, Lame Back, and all other Kidney Diseases. They are the only remedy on earth that has ever cured Bright's Disease and Disbetos. They are sold by all drugcities, or will be sent on receipt of price, fity cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

500 Pomain of WomanTALKS BY "TERESA"s @

TO SOLVE SOL

A short time ago I received a lotter from one of my gentlemen readers, ovidently not all intended for publication in which, amongst other things, the writer asks me whether I was serious in what I said a few weeks ago about the preference of young men for silly women. My correspondent says that, from his own knowledge, I gave considerable offence in some quarters, to what I may perhaps be excused for describing as the lordly sex. I can only say that I am oxceedingly serry to hear it. I have a good deal of respect for the influence and opinion of the lords of creation, especially those of them whose sound common sense and good feeling makes their good opinion decidedly worth having. But I think there is a misapprehension somewhere. In the first place, I was speaking of a certain and by no means numerous class of "society young men," the kind of vapid noodles who stand, about at the doors, and sit around in drawing rooms with their canes in their mouths, and their cyes fixed on vacancy. To say that in attacking them," I attacked the whole contingent of young men is nonsenses. Besides, I am not going to be made personally responsible for the opinions of friends whose conversation I may some interest on them, for small deposits very soor fixed on vacancy. To say that in attacking them," I attacked the whole contingent of young men is nonsenses. Besides, I am not going to be made personally responsible for the opinions of friends whose conversation I may some interest on them, for small deposits very soor in the other, why? Because of what he people will think, you know; its look son inserable or so shabby, or so silly. Nonsense; nover mind what other people think, do what you think is right to the other. Why? Because of when he people will think, you know; its look and whore nearly were possible varied to do think, and where nearly were possible varied to do the people will think, you know; its looks of the fold who toil not, neither do they spin, they are good, honest, hard worked the people will think, you know; who toil not, neither do they spin, they are good, honest, hard-working young follows, who are adding their quota to the general national prosperity, and follows, who are adding their quota to the general national prosperity, and they are not ashamed of it either. But still there are very few vapid dudes in this country; there are some, of course; there are more or less of them overywhere, poer young fellows who have nothing to do but run about look-ing for somebody to anuse them.

have nothing to do but run abou-look-ing for semebody to amuso them.
In "Old Mr. Fredgold" Mrs. Oliphant gives a moving picture of this unfor-tunate class—unfortunate in that they are neither useful nor ornamental, have been pampered and flattered from their cradles, and have never known the in-rigorating influence of a good, honest day's work.

day's work.

I was both startled and distressed recently to hear from a person who is well acquainted with these matters that there are dozens of young girls in this city who are working for, and actually living on the miserable pittanee of a dollar and a half a week. How do they do it? Usually, about four or five of them club together and rent one large room, wherein they all live. But, supposing leach one pays 25 cents a week rent, how can they possibly procure fring, food and clothes out of the remainder? They cannot get diuner at a lunch room for less that ten cents, that is 60 cents a week out of the remaining dollar and a quarter.

Unfortunately very few girls have any dea of management. I know of several who are working in the large stores down town, and who earn, on the average, from two to three dollrs a week.

Many of them have no relatives in the city; one girl I heard of has lost both father and mother, and has no friends here at all. Another one is equally friendless, and, though she is a young woman, her hair is quite grey. Nother of them earns more than three dollars a week.

Most of these young women live in

of thom earns more than three dollars a week.

Most of these young women live in the post of these young women live in the post of the pos

would club together, four or five at a time, they could live both comfortably and well.

If the searnings of five of them averages at 16 a week, and they decided to live upon the co-perative plan, the first thing to do would be to elect one of their number, the one with the most capacity for management, treasurer. The money would be given into her hands for distribution. They might all tobtain rooms in the same house; in fact, it would be necessary for them to live together. Each week the treasurer would apportion to each one her expenses for the week, and after setting aside the sun towards the rout, the rest would be banked. After a time, supposing them to practice the necessary preseverance and self-denial, it would be quite possible for them jointly to take and furnish a small house: "very cheaply, of course, but still their own domain, which they could decorate and made beautiful at their leiture. A quinctio idea! A high my capacity feasible to a paper-and in practice as well from paper-and in practice as well if you have a comparation of the property of the comparation comes in. Of course you where it is, that is where the value of co-peration comes in. Of course you would have to deny yourself rigidly for some considerable time; ice cram and car fares and candy would have to be

or motives than they do about Timbutoto.

* * * * *

Oh that bugbear, "Peoples opinions."
It is responsible for more silly and insane acts than any other unknown quantity under the sun.

Mrs. So and so went go to church because she has to wear bear to the because she has to wear bear to the season of the seas

been outraged.

That hat underwent a complete transformation the next day, it looks quite stylish now, but its the same old hat underneath after all; however that doesn't matter, its deficiencies are hidden, Public Opinion will be appeased, my acquaintances will be gracious, everybody, will be pleased and nobody hurt.

The following ancedete, related by a well known lady who is very fond of visiting acousts the poor may serve to throw contains the light upon the more contained in the contained in the contained making acoust the poor may serve to the contained the management of the contained contained in the part of their untilinking spouses. The visitor called one morning on the propriotress of a small caudy store who was blossed with six children and not a superabundance of this worlds goods whereon to keep them.

The poor woman appeared rather numiable, and the visitor asked her how she was. She replied.

"Oh, mun, I'm as well as can be expected but I'm worrited a good deal! You can't drag up a family like this 'ere without being worrited you know." I aw sorry to hear this,' replied the lady, "A family is always an anxiety, but then there is not one of them that you would like to leave the contained of the

"Well, he size down hand begin and sea, shen quite sanden, he looks at me, and he says.

"Why, missus, ye're a lively one! I comes 'ome tired from work and I want to s' ye'r appy. Why yer looks as though ye'd lost fifty conts and found a button. Why don't yer larf?" "Larf! I says, larf! is all very well for you to talk; while you're at work, you 'ave your pais to talk to and one to you bit of dinner with and fer wou the fresh at to ency! is all in the large want for the your bit of dinner with and fer want fattle at 'ome with all large want for the your better to be a find that ye're a baby to muss work in that ye're a baby to muss work of the year of the work of the year of year.

that?
"There's Liza in bed with messles, a. d. she has to be watched night and day, so I don't get no sleep. What's there to larf at in that? Then there's Johnny with his 'ead that bad wots brought on by that thore school crammin'. The doctor says that the lad'll have absence on the b-ain, and wake some mornia stark hidot. What's there to larf at in that?"

Mary's Luliaby.

BY THE REY, P. W. FABER (Not hitherto published in Canada).

Sleep, sleep, my Beautiful Babo!
O! King Divine
O! child of mine
O! beautiful Lily, sleep;
Thou Heavenly King,
Sleep while I sing,
Sweet Baby, and do not weep.

Sweet Baby, and do not weep.

Shut thy bright oyes, my little Pearl;
My soul's dear Lord,
Thy mother's word,
Thy mother's lullaby hear;
Thine uncrowned Head
On this straw bed
Must rest, and I will sit near.

Vincrotore weepest then, Babe of mine?
Is it the cold.
By the manger, that mar thy rest?
I hear, Baby meek
I'll kiss Thy cheek,
And clasp Thy sweet face to my breast.
Alt lwhy dost thou, 0 1 Babe of mine.

And chasp Iny sweets there we have a fine of mine, So early try Cowep and sigh?

Sleep, sleep, for the time will come To weep and sigh To suffer and die;

Ah! me, for that fearful doom!

Namino, for the testant down.

Now there are rays around Thy head,
But the prickly thorn,
The crown of secorn
Will come; but hush I I will sing
No word of fear
In Thy sweet ear,
Lest Thou dream of that fearful thin

Lest Thou dream of that fearful thing
Ahl me, the wind blows cold;
Sleep, Baby, sleep,
And do not weep,
The cold was Thine own free choice;
Shall I repine
At grief of Thine?
When it makes the world rejoice!
Sleep, sleep, my beautiful Babo;
With my poor voil,
Thy cheek so pale,
O! King of Heaven I'll cover!
O! Ring Divine,
O! Bab of nime,
My Lord, my Light, my Lover!

LEO XIII. ON TEMPERANCE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.]

There has been so much intemperate language used by some advocates of Temperance, and so many chimerical schemes have been proposed for its primotion, of late years, the discussion of the control of th

of intemperance become thereby a scandal to non-Catholics, and a great hindrance to the propagation of the true religion.

"Hence, we esteem worthy of all commendation the noble resolve of your pions associations, by which they pledge themselves to abstain totally from every kind of intoricating drink. Nor can it as all be doubted that this determination is the proper and truly efficacious remedy for this very great evil; and that so much the more strongly will all be induced to put this bridle upon the appetite, by how much the greater are the dignity and influence of those who give the example. But the greater are the dignity and influence of those who give the example. But the greates of all in this matter should be the soal of priests, who, as they are called to instruct the people in the word of life, and to mould them to Christian morality, should also, and above all, walk before them in the practice of virtue. Left pasters, therefore, do their best to drive the plague of intemperance from the fold of thrist, by assiduous presching and the many call and the contraction of the plague of intemperance from the fold of thrist, by assiduous presching and a small assist model of abstance with which the lay to threat the both church and state many call and the contraction of the proper of the prope

OBSTOURS.

SAPE, CRETAIN, PROMPT, ECONOMIC—
These few adjectives apply with possilar froces to Dr. Thomays Ecatowrate Oil.—a standard extornal and internal remedy, adapted to the relief and ourse of cought, sore throat, hoarseness and all affections of the broating organs, kidney strobles, excoriations, sores, lameness and physical pain.

What's there to laugh at in The Pepe and the Roman Nobility.

The Rome correspondent of The Dublin Freeman's Journal writes un-der date, January 18th:

der date, January 18th:

The speech uttered by his Holiness to the Roman nobility yesterday morning is likely to cause as much asusation as that which he delivered to the cardinals at Christmas. Amongst the nobility that had come to congratulate Leo XIII. on the occasion of the New Year were Prince Colonna, Prince Ruspoli, Prince Messizan, Gount Soderini and others. Nine cardinals were also present.

crin and otners. And exactinals were also present.

The address was delivered by Princo Colonna, who, after congratulating his Hollness on his long life and expressing the hope that "the greatly-to-be-desired peace may reign everywhere, and still more in this contro of Christianity and in this Fatherland of ours, of which we feel ourselves to be the true and loyal lovers, although not long ago it was sought to confound us with the most perverse elements of society to-day."

The Pope, in his reply to these, his "beloved children," said that "In the course of these burdensome twenty years, to which the Prince alluded, we were frequently consoled by your filial devotion. In renowing the testimony of it to day you renew our comfort. In you homage to the Pope is not only a law of religious faith, but it is likewise a homage to traditions and memories which should be dear to you; it is the mark of a grateful mind; it is the affirmation of the alliance of the Pontificate with the olity, which by means of it has had the name and the character of a holy place, an alliance indiresoluble because heaven has so willed it. Hence, whosever should, on account of our reverence for the Apostolic Bee and its sacred rights, take occasion to point you cut as adversaries of the house to momon weal, or as lukewarm friends of the Italian name, would misunderstand the value of honorable and edifying sentiments. But the sophistry of political passions overclouds minds, and even on this side confuses ideas. Whose in Italy, more than anywhere else, many go about at this present day declaring that whoever keeps faith with the Pontiff breaks it to the country. But in what way can such a lying cry be profitable? Not, surely, to concord of minds, for it is rather the seed of greater divisions and contests; nor to the increase of the public welfare, because by impugning the respective hier by the centure that hopes to the provide of the faith, ill tolerate the multitudes turning together to the previoue of food. These are the only ones who fin

A Great Business Establishment.

A Great Business Establishment.

From an article in The World describing the O'Keefe brewery we make the following extracts: "This business was established in 1846, and is one of the oldest brewery enterprises in Toronto. It was incorporated in 1801, with a capital of \$600,000 paid in. Eugene O'Keefe is president and manager; Widmer Hawke, vice-president and assistant manager; W. T. Kornahan, secretary and treasurer.

Eugene O'Keefe secured the first knowledge of business in the grocery of the late Samuel Shewood. He ambsequently engaged with the Toronto Savings Bank; and this connection lasted till 1861, when he engaged in the brew ing business.

Widmer Hawke is the son of George Hawke, who in 1863, became interested in this enterprise. The latter is still living, at the age of 79, and the strong est feelings of friendship have always existed between him and E. O'Keefe. Widmer is now 37 years of age, and began to assist in the brewery when 25, taking his father's interest. He mastered not only the practical, but also the vice-president and assistent sedies of the incorporation. Said sedies of an able business man. Questions of great document are frequently left to his decidence of the processor of the incorporation. Said sedies of an able business man. Questions of great document are frequently left to his decidence of the sedient sedies. The sedient of great committee. He is deep, having an experienced and practised mind. W. T. Kernahan's first important position was with the Phenix Insurance Coffensed. On the discontinuance of the general agency, he scoopted his present

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Prepared in finely powdered form from the finest quality call's foot jelly-crystalized and ground with highest foot jelly—crystalized and ground with of pure fruit flavors—Lemon—Orango -Grape Fruit—Pineapple—Strawberry— Orange-V grade berry

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196 West Addiade Street,
Toronto, Ohario.

position of scoretary and treasurer. However here and educated in St. Catharines. This gentleman's connection proves that he possesses a character on which one can thoroughly depend, based on principle. There is nothing inconsistent about W. T. Kernahan, and he possesses firmness of purpose, one of the best instruments of success. He would be a great source of strength to any enterprise. Mr. Kernahan is a member of the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario. Balley O'Keefe, only son of the president, is now devicing his full attention to the business. He is 30 years of age, and was educated at Montreal and Washington, D. C. Sald a friend: "Balley O'Keefe has wisely decided to devote his attention to business. The importance of such a course is apparent. Many fall in the professions, and the competition in this modern age is tremendous. We also professions, and the competition in this modern age is tremendous. We also professions, and the competition in this modern age is tremendous. We also professions and the competition in this modern age is tremendous.

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CATHOLIC REGISTER DEPARTMENT

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1898.

Calendar for the Week

10—S. Scholsstica
11—S. Gilbert.
12—S Bennet Biacop
13—Sexageelma.
14—S. Valentine.
15—SS Faustin and Jovita
16—S. Jullana.

Matters of vast importance demands attention of Pauliament both Canada and Britain.

The Pt. risamentary business of this Dominion opened on Friday last and although it is the custom of our legislators to reserve their hot words and other "frowerts" for the evening of the session, they were unable this time to hold themselves in any restraint whatever.

On Friday ovening Sir Charles Tup-nor, Mr. Bertram (the pillar of Liberal High Protectionism), Mr. W. F. McLean, Hon. George E. Foster and Sir Wilfrid Laurier fell foul of one another in a sort of tangled string. The principal en-Laurier fell but not satisfied a series of tangled string. The principal on-counter of the series occurred between Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid. It began with a little matter of "tin pot titles," a phrase that used to be very popular with Liberal leaders before titles," a phrase the popular with Liberal leaders before they had it in their power to take such vanities unto themselves. Sir Charles Tupper somewhat savagely handled this whije of ridicule, remembering, përhaps, how often he himself had been made to feel its sting. The "gorgeous decorations" which Wilfrid Laurier mean his breast gave his opponent rations" which Wilfrid Lauri were upon his breast gave his opposes the desired opportunity, and at the san time permitted him to keep clear implying anything disrespectful to Hi Majesty, from whom British honors at amplying anything disrespectful to Her Majesty, from whom British honors are all supposed to come. Sir Charles named Sir Wiltrid's grand cross of the Legion of Honor, which he said could only be worn by a British subject for distinction on the field of battle, and then only after Her Majesty had granted the subject the privilege of accepting it. To this deadly threat the Premier made no reply. His silence may mean either that he got the requisite permission from the Queen or that he did not. If the intention of his opponent was to draw him out the attempt was a failure; and, indeed, it is likely that Sir Wilfrid's silence on this subject will be persisted in.

Quite a storm arose when, in the course of his speech, Sir Charles Tupper, to all intents, arraigned the Governor-Genecal at the bar of the House. He was called to "order" for saying that the representative of the Crown had acted unconstitutionally. The Deputy-Speaker was very willing to slip from under the responsibility which the several provided and the scene this remark provoked, and the scene ended by the acceptance of an interpre tation of the charge Sir Charles merely emeen by the acceptance or an interpre-tation of the charge Sir Charles merely said the remark was directed against the Fremier. It is a pity, upon so im-portant a matter as this, that the ruling of the chair is of no value. It is taking only small account of the representative of the Crown. Sir Wilfrid must have marked this very point, because his percration took the form of a graphic ecount of the jubilee procession through London. This restored the atmosphere of the House which bathed in imperial-ism after belittling the imperial re-presentative; but immediately after another small hurricane of personalities was let loose, Mr. W. F. McLean this time "talking back." at Sir Charles Tupper.

The great anti-Scott agitation continues to rage in London. Mr. Clement Scott (who by the way is a Catholic) dramatic critic of The Daily Telegraph, some months ago wrote in a censorious strain concerning the immorality of the stage. Then the players and accresses in Br. sain sat down and thought about the hardest things they could possibly say of Mr. Scott. And they said them. But the censorious critic did not mind; he may have liked it. Now they are trying to disloged him from The Daily Telegraph. Some reports say the critic has resigned his gostion and some say The great anti-Scott agitation con

not. So the agitation surges. All the time Mr. Scott is gaining more and more notoriety and The Daily Telegraph's rivals are bidding against each other for him. The players do themselves no good in any event, they help their enemy every way when they seek to joine him.

injure him.

In his annual report of crime, immorality and misfortune in Toronto the Chief Constable, Col. Crassett, says that in regard to many ellences committed by the children of respectable parents who are not driven to such acts by the stress of poverty, there is much room for improvement in the moral sense of the young offenders. Col. Grassett does no more than corroborate world-wide ovidence. But the people do not seem to be guided by it. The tendency towards purely secular education increases apace, as if morality must necessarily descond upon overy youth and maden who knows the great mysteries of reading riting and ritthmetic. Even the police find out that it does not.

The British Parliament opened on

metic. Even the police find out that it does not.

The British Parliament opened on Tucaday. The trouble with China and with Turkoy, the disastrous campaign against the hill-tribes of northern Indis, local county government and Catholic higher education for Iroland are among the mess important matters of debate. The Irish representatives have all agreed upon a united plan of action to help the Catholic University bill, and three or four Irish Unionists will support the measure. Nothing can be said of the bill to confer local county government before the publication of its provisions. It is expected, however, that the government will give a generous bill. Anything olse would be a mockery. Mr. Chamberlain has been reconsidering the whole busines, it seems, and hinting at restrictions and conditions. This does not look well; but it may be Mr. Chamberlain's way of drawing attention to himself. The measure, whatever it is to be hoped the Irish members will act unitedly and industriously in helping to make it a veritable piece of progressive legislation.

The Catholic authors of the United

ously in helping to make it a veritable piece of progressive legislation.

The Catheho authors of the United States have organized. There may be some subspanial benefits in a union of authors. Even if the end secured is no more than the equalization of wages, on the plan or some other unions, there are some authors who would probably be helped by it. It happens very often that the greatest literary genius is a helpless creature in money matters. He does not know how to squeeze the publishers. He would be better off under a union rate of wages than if left to his own devices. Thackeray said of William Carleton: "He is the master of us all," But Carleton never made, in any single year of his life, \$1,000. His eldest son William, who died in Australia a few weeks age, had a similar record. He was born in Ireland in 1829. He went to Australia in 1884. He was for a short time on the Melbourne Punch, but, through what some of his friends attributed to backstaris influence, his connection with that journal closed. He also contributed various sketches in prose and verse to other publications. Mr. Carleton married Miss White, daughter of an Irish handowner in Tippefary, whose homestens, The Advocate says, was known as "Green Hall." He leaves behind him, in addition to his widow, who at present resides at Prahran, two daughters—one of whom is married—and a son.

Castle Tammany, Dublin

A grave scandal is charged in con Reverse section held in the Stephen's Green division of the city of Dublin the other day The sub-stance of it is that Dublin Castle rolled or Dolin the other day. The substance of it is that Dublin Castle rolled up a fictitious majority for the Unionist candidate, pressing minors, non-residents and se-called lodgers upon the lists. Forgery has its place in the corruption alleged to have been practised. The whole matter will be deated in parliament and all sides of the story will be heard. The only thing to be cleared up is the precise character of the political immorality committed. There is no attempt to deny that the work, whether it can be defended legally or not, was done by Dablin Castle officials; and the motive for their activity is really the most interesting part of the story to out siders. It shows that the "Castle" has improved upon American methods has improved upon American methods of rewarding its creatures. Mr. Wm. Kenny was elevated from Stephen's Green to the Beneh only the other day. Then was brought forth another aspirant for judicial honors, Mr. Campbell, Q.C. His election gives him also assurance of a judgeship in good time. If it should turn c.t that forgery and fraud had to be committed by the nachine at his back, the result may be different. Ireland is a very peaceful country although her laws are made in England and her judges has improved upon American method

nanufactured by a machine which puts Tammany Hall The Irish Tammany Hall is naturally enough the great anti-Home Rule centre of the country.

Italy-Monarchy or Republic.

After all the newspapers have been saying it does not appear that Pope Leo is responsible for any share in the suggestion of an Italian Republic. The Rome correspondent of The Liverpool Catholic Times gives the few facts connected with the raising of the question lately in the press of England and America. The discus-sion is said to have produced a scare in the Italian Government and pro voked angry denunciations of the papers concerned. In his Christmas Allocution, the Holy Father protested against the intolerable difficulties of his position, dealt with the importance for Italy itself of the restoration of harmony between Church and State, and used the phrase. "But when has it ever been derogatory to a State to enter the path of just reparation?" A writer in The Civilta Cattolica took up this phrase and commented on it. He showed that so far only two diffi culties had been raised against grant-ing his rights to the Sovereign Pontiff —these are the unity of Italy and its monarchical constitution. To the monarchical constitution. To the unity of Italy the Popes have never been opposed; no other rulers, on the contrary, having ever been more ener-getic vindicators of the national idea. getic vindicators of the national idea. There remains, consequently, the monarchical form of government. This, however, is not essential to the wellbeing of a country, for confederated unions such as those of the German Empire, of the American or Swiss Republics, might for all national purposes equally fulfit the functions of a monarchy. A confederation of Italian States, whilst prejudicing in nothing the unity of the nation, would allow States, whilet prejudicing in nothing the unity of the nation, would allow the possibility of the Pope's condition being altered and of a source of grievous detriment to the entire country being removed. The Loadon Daily Chronicle gave it to be understood that this article was inspired by the Vatican. Such was not the case, but the Italian anti-olericals, ever anxious for some grounds whereon to wage war against the Church, naturally availed themselves of this assertion and have exhausted the vials of their bitterness on the theme of the papal rights and prerogatives. It thus happened, adds our Liverpool contemporary, that a review article, excellent and reasonable in itself, became a motive for a new display of hatred on the part of

The State of France.

Emile Zols, the novelist, was put on trial in Paris on Monday for his public denunciations of high state and army officials of the Republic, in con-nection with the now famous Dreyfus case. The opening of the judicial investigation shows no evidence of any abatement of the savage agitation against the Jews that has become so violent in France as a resultant in France as a resultant in France as a resultant in France in the for out conviction because Dreyius, nappens to be a Jew. It is impossible for out-siders to understand the popular fury, although the facts behind it are intelligible enough. Dreyfus is now in the galleys, having been convicted by court-martial of betraying important secrets. His friends declare his innosecrets. His intends declare his inno-cence. They have been beaten in a second court-martial upon Com-mandant Esterhazy, and in the Legi-lature, where they mac's an attempt to re-open the whole case a few weeks ago, one of the direct consequences of this course being a free fight and some bloodshed in the Chamber. The gov-ernment, the army and the populace together denied any sort of a new plea for Drevius. Then Zola made his for Dreyfus. Then Zola made ns charges denouncing the courts martial on Dreyfus and Esterhazy and de-claring the government and the army guilty of iniquity. No one can deny Zola's courage. He defended Dreyfus guilty of iniquity. No one can deny Zola's courage. He defended Dreyfus single-handed at a time when anti-Jewish madness raged furiously in Paris and other cities. Whatever may be the rights or the wrongs of the Dreyfus case, there is no redeeming feature whatever in the unbridled rage distributed activate the Lawr. Catholic course the Lawr. Catholic course the Lawr. feature whatever in the unbridled rage displayed against the Jews. Catholic journals and journalists are in it as thick as the rest of the nation. France is crazy through and through with fanaticism. It has fallen to Zola and a few others to uphold the national honor before an unprecedented tempest of hate and cowardice.

Irish Parliamentary Fund. From the dionese of Halifax a sur

From the diocese of Halifax a sum of \$115. has been contributed to the Irish Parliamentary Fund through the Entrotte Archbishop O Brien. This generous addition to the Canadian fund recalls the practical interest taken by the Irish people of Halifax in the great Race Convention. While on account of the heavy expense and loss of time involved, some difficulty was experienced in other cities in finding representative men for that important mission, Halifax promptly named its mission, Halifax promptly named its delegates at one general meeting call-ed for the purpose. Among the point-ed specches of the Convention one which went straight to the mark was that delivered by Rev. Dr. Foley of the sea are never last in rallying the support Ireland's constitution cause with men and means.

Missions in Toronto. The mission which is being held at St. Michael's Cathedral by the Jesuit priests, Very Rev. Fathers O'Bryan, Cassidy and Dovlin, is a most desided success. His Grace the Arzhbishop opened the mission on Sunday during Solemn High Mass by a few well-hosen words on the necessity and importance of the mission in the life of the parish, requesting all the people to come themselves and to invite others to avail themselves of this great grace which God had bestowed upon them. Certainly it must be very encouraging to the holy Fathers to see how their labors are appreciated. Large crowds are present at the masses at 5, 7 and 9 a.m., when suitable discourses on practical Christianity segiven by the Rev. Father O'Bryan, In the evenings at 7,30 p.m. the Rev. Father O'Bryan delivers most able and impressive lectures on the virtues and vices of daily life. As usual the church is througed with large and appreciative audiences. The Rev. Father will be assured during the week by Fathers Cassidy and Dovlin after Tuesday evening when the fathers will take their turn in the pulpit. In addition to the extechetical instructions given to the children at 8 30 p.m., there is a confirmation class for adults, held in St. John's Chapel, next door to the palae, at 7,800 p.m. every evening. At this class instructions are given to adults who desire to receive confirmation next Sunday evening from His Grace the Archbishop who want be present. It is needless to say that in the present trio of missionaries we have some of the ablest men of the great condensation. Rev. Father Cassidy and Devlin are able and most impressive speakers who win their way to the hearts of their andience by their great theterical number of their andience by their great theterical number of their andience by their great theterical promess.

great rhetorical powers.

A most successful mission has just concluded in St. Helen's.

Death of Sister McDougall.

Last Wednesday night at 5 o'clock, Sister McDougall, the oldest member of the local community, died at Hotel Duet, of general debility and old age. The deceased was the daughter of Owen McDougall and Ann McLennan. Her father was a prosperous merchant in the city in the early days. She was 78 years of age. Erity-two years, ago she entered the Hotel Dieu, and lot that long period she has faithfully adhered to the threefold rule of chastity, poverly and obedienes. For over half-a-century the deceased has devoted her life to the relief of suffering humanity in nursung the siek in the Hotel Dieu. During the time of the terrible ship fever plague, in company with Sister McGorrin, she did splendid service in nursing the unfortunate immigrants who were dying in humanity in the terrible ship fever plague, in company with Sister McGorrin, she did splendid service in nursing the unfortunate immigrants who were dying in humared from the effects of the deadly disease. Both the sisters contracted the disease, and Sister McGorrin was among the victims who perished from its effects. For the past four years the deceased has been growing feelle and it was apparent that she was about to lay down the cares of this world and enter on her long rest in the better land. Frity-two years in the Master's service is a long term. The funeral took place on Saturday morning from the Hotel Dieu. A solemn requiem mass was sung for the ropose of the soul of the venerable sitter, Vicar General Kelly acting as celebrant, assisted by Father O'Drien as deacon and Father Mesgher as sub-deacon. Rev. Father Kehoe, who came all the way from Oushendall to the service, the Sisters carried the biody as far as the doör of the institution chanting the Miserers and the De Profundis. From this point the pall-bearen—Messra. W. Bigner, J. Ward, J. J. Behan, E. Steecy, J. Farrell, J. Oldin—conveyed the coffin to the

hearse. The remains were placed to the vault at St. Mary's amotery.— Kugston Nows, January 22, '98. The deceased lady was a sister of the late afra. Mary Hawkins of this city, a native of Kingston, having come to Brantford with her husbaud in 1804, when it was but a small village.—Brantford Expostor.

Catholic Truth Society Concert.

Catholic Truth Society Concert.

A very successful musical and literary entertanment was given on Tuesday evening, February 1st, in St. Vincent's Ifall onder the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society of St. Vincent's Ifall onder the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society of St. Wichael's parlsh. The concert was presided over by Rev. Father Ryan, and the following laddes and gentlemen contributed selections to what proved to be a most interesting programme: Miss Agnes Docling, solo plannet (pupil of Prof. Brame) Miss Edith Bunner, Mrs. Forcy and Miss Banks. Prof. Geo. E. Brame, Mr. G. T. Beales, enor (also pupil of Prof. Brame); Mr. M. Costello and Mr. J. M. Jones, docutionist, whose magnificent recital of Pos's "Raven" held the audience spellbound from the first word to the last. When every num bet was re-demanded invidious to indeate special items, but it is only bare justice to say that Miss Agnes Dool mig's debut was a most grantfying and unqualified success, while Mr. G. T. Beales and Prof. George E. Trame sang to the delight of the audience "The Pilot Brave," which, like every other number, was rede manded. Much of the success of the audience "The Pilot Brave," which, like every other number, was redo manded. Much of the success of the concert was due to the very able style of Mre. Joseph Bonner as accompanist and not the least interesting feature of the entortainment was the very able and critical lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Tresacy on "The Catholic Church and the Bible."

\$1,000 for Charities.

\$1,000 for Charities.

The annual meeting of the Toronto Savings Bank Charitable Trust was held at 8 I. John's Grove, Sherbourne street, His Grace the Archbishop presiding, with Thomas Flynn, O. B. Doherty and M. O'Connor also present. After the usual business of the meeting was disposed of it was resolved that the sum of one thousand dollars be sot aside from the earnings of the Trust for distribution among the charities and that the transauer, Mr. M. O Connor, he requested to pay over the same to the following named institutions and in the portions allotted to each:—St. Nicholas Institute, House of Providence, St. Michael's Hospital, Orphanage at Sunnyside, Good Shepherds, Parkdale; St. John's Industrial School, House of Iquestry.

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

The Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association met on Tuesday evening, February 1st, at the home of Miss Walsh, Bellevue Place.

Walsh, Bellevue Place.
Final arrangements were made for the "At Home" to be held next week in St. George's Hall. The study of Irish authors was resumed, Doan Swift being the subject under discussion, M.ss Alice Walsh, Miss Murphy and others contributed to the programme of music. On next Monday evening a special meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Kavanagh, 95 Gloucester street, when the eleventh canto of Dante's "Inforno" will be read. The colors of the Association—yellow and white—will be ready for distribution.

Grand Sacred Concert.

Our readers should on no account miss the grand concert by St. Basil's choir this (Thursday) evening in St. Basil's Church. It is needless to recount the varied merits of artists who are all so well-known to the public. Madame Franklein will sing St. A. Sullivan's "Lost Chord," and those who have heard her voice will realize what fine feeling and expression she can put into it. Miss Marian Chapin is another of the newer favorites. She will sing "Ave Maria" (Raff) with violin obligate by Herr Klingenfeledt. All the old favorites of St. Basil's will take part. Grand Sacred Concert. take part.

C. Y. 1. L. A. "At Home."

The Oatholic Young Ladies Literar Association: have made something of a new departure this year in connec-tion with their regular "At Homes. tion with their regular "At Homes."
Heretofore these very pleasant assemblies have been held in St. Patrick's
Hall; but a change to St. Georgie
Hall; and a change to St. Georgie
Hall; and considered desirable for
the increasing numbers who like to
attend. This "At Home" will be
held on Tuesday evening the 15th,
from 8 to 12. There will be the usual
select-literary and musical entertainment to be followed by dancing and
supper. Single tickets 50o.

Clerical Changes.

Ciercal Changes.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto has been pleased to make the following changes: Rev. Father McGuire, St. Faul's to Dixie; Rev. Father McEachern, Dixie to Adjala; Rev. Father Finegan, recently ordained, to take the place of Father McGuire in St. Paul's.

Divisions No. 2, 3 and 5, A.O.H., have passed resolutions of sympathy with Provincial President McCaffrey on the death of his daughter.

Obituary.

Two most exemplary young men passed away quite recently in the vicinity of the G. T. R. atation at Oornwall; and as they were comrades in life so were they almost unseparable in death.

MR. CHARLES F. GANNON.

MR. CHARLES F. DANNON.
who died on the 20th December last, at the early age of 22 years was the the youngest son of Mr. Patrick Gannon, well and favourably known as an old resident of Cornwall. "Charley" was endowed with many fine qualities of head and of heart. He was ardently devoted to the practic. of his religious obligations. He was affectionate to his brothers and sisters; respectful, even reverential to his parents, whose hope he was in their declining years; and chartuble and kind to all. To Mr. and Mrs. Gannon we extend the assurance of our sin cerest sympathy in their terrible bereavement.

beravement.

MR. PATRICA DAMMER.

For the fourth time in the same number of years grim death has cross-dither. The fourth time in the same number of years grim death has cross-dithethreshold of Mr. John Danaher's home, each time carrying off a victum; the leat being his son, Patrick, which sad event occurred at Oornwall, at the early age of 19 years. Very wide sorrow is felt because of the death of this excellent young man, whose life was a model worthy emulation. To his parents also, the "Register" tenders sympathics on the sore calamity which has again be fallen them.

MRS. MCEACHEN.

We deeply regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Mary Gorman Mc-Eachen. wife of John McEachen. Eaq., merchant of Douglas Co., Ren frew which sad event occurred at her home on 28th January last, at the age of 31 years. Deceased was daughter to Mrs. Thomas Gorman of Shamrock, a member of a family widely, scattered and highly esteemed throughout the county of Renfrew A husband and four children live to mourn her loss. These we heartily sympathize with on the heavy blow which has fallen upon them.

MR. PHILIP BEGOIN.

MR. PHILIP BEGGIN.

We are pained to hear of this gentleman's death which occurred at his home at Smith's Falls on the 18th January last. Mr. Beggin with his parents left his native home in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, when but a more child, nearly 70 years ago. Coming to Canada, they settled at Regaud, Province of Queboc where they subsequently became well-linown. About six years ago the subject of this notice moved to Smith's Falls where he subsequently died as already stated forthised by the sacramental graces with which the Oatholic Church surrounds the dying penitent.

Knights of St. John

At the last regular meeting of Columbus Commandery R. C. U., Knights of St. John held in Jackson Hall last Thursday evening, Feb. 3rd, the officers for the ensuing year were installed. Colonel Kelz and Captain Neville of St. Patricks' Commandery, acted as installing officers, the gallant Colonel string the obligation and Sir Knight Neville acting as sergoant-at-arms. After the ecremony the visitors addressed the commandery briefly congratulating Columbus on the progress made recently and impressing upon the new officers the importance of the proper performance of their duties. The new president Sir Knight O. J. Regan on behalf of the commandery thruked the visiting brethren and prophesical that when next the commanding officer came to impose their duties upon the newly elected officers of 219, he would find here the banner commandery of the province. Following are the officers: president, Sir Knight O. J. Regan; lst vice-president, Sir Knight Jos. M.Donald; 2nd vice-president, Sir Knight Jos. M.Donald; 2nd vice-president, Sir Knight Jos. M. Sir Knight Jos. M. Bouey; I Reynolds Place; financial secretary, Sir Knight William M. Moylan; treasurer, Sir Knight Jos. M. Bouey; messenger, Sir Knight Jos. M. Bouey; messenger, Sir Knight Jos. M. Goruke; sergeant-at-arms, Sir Knight Frank J. Burns; board of trustees, Sir Knight T. J. Quilton, Joo. Wm. Corcoran, Jas. Burns, Jos. Macdonald. A. H. Bouex, Secy.

Our Lady of Lourdes.

Our Lady of Lourdes.

The solemnity of the Feast of the Purification, on Sunday the 6th, was taken advantage of by the Sodality of the Blessed Virgun, of Our Lady of Lourdes, for their reception. In the evening at Vespers, after a sermon by the esteemed pastor, Rav. Father Walsh, in which he extolled the virtues of the Mother of God, nine young ladies were received as Children of Mary.

Since the establishment of the Sodality in this parish five years ago it has steadily grown, and much praise for its success is due to Father Walsh, who has proved himself a prudent and zealous director, also to the Ladies of Loretto, who have always taken a deep interest in everything pertaining to its walser.

On the occasion special music was rendered by the choir under the able direction of Miss Fannie Sullivan.

A collection was taken up for the Library fund of the Society.

A collection was taken up for the Library fund of the Society.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

tholic Truth Society.

iral Address of President Heari of St. Macy's Branch.

The first meeting for 1898 of St.
Lary's Branch of the Toronto Cathoa Truth Society was held in the
temple Building on Tuesday ovening
and was brilliantly attended. Presient E. J. Hearn presided and there
foreo present Viear-General McCann,
Athers Dollard, and Minehan;
foests, D. M. Defoe, J. J. Murphy,
Dr. McDonagh, P. F. Oronin, Dr.
fooMahon, Marcus Kellty. President
fearn's inaugural address was listened
o with great attention. In part he
aid:

Veny Rev. Vican-General. McCans, Rev. Farinas, Ladies and Gentlesien,—In entering upon my duties of my office as your President I do so with a great deal of trepidation for several pressons; Firstly, My time its so cocu pied in the practice of my profession and in previous engagements of various kinds, everal of which are likely to continue throughout the year, that I will be unable, though willing and anxious as I am to perform fully and for the letter the great trust you have so kindly placed in my hands Sectonly, Because my predecessor, Mr. A. J. McDonagh, L. L. S., our first president, who has held the office during the past two years, has with that ability, untiling zoal and devotion for which he is noted in the performance of overything he undertakes, accomplished so much more than I can, in my humble way, hope to do, and Thirdly, Because I realize that, although the work of spreading the truth as regards the doctrines, teachings and practices of our religion is foogenial to me, I feel that I am not sufficiently versed in the ground work to take charge of so sacred vad important undertaking as this branch of society has since its inception so will carried out, and should continue easy of the society has since its inception so will carried out, and should continue easy of the society has since its inception so will carried out, and should continue easy of the society and energy. I thank you, very Rev. Vicas-General, Rev. Fathers, ladies and gentlemen, heartly for the great honer you have done me yelecting me to the highest office in by great and the season of the society and copies of high, I understand, were distributed blerally in St. Mary's and St. Patrick's parishes, but for the information of a great many of you who have since joined the society and that of many of our visitors to whom doubless the movement is not understood, I have deemed it advisable to make a retorspect of the society and that of many of our visitors to whom the death of the society and the feel and the society and the feel and the

ginning, with economy and the voluntary assistance of many of the clergy and laymon in writing of articles and otherwise, the society has gradually progressed in the old land until to-day it publishes about 1,000 different books, pamphlets and leaflets which are being sold and distributed throughout the greater part of the civilized world. To glev you an idoa of the extent of the work the mether society is doing by way of publications of cheep Catholic literature, I need only say that in the first 12 years of its existence it issued 928,000 copies of 18 of its most popular panny publications, 120,000 of its haif-penny proper books for little ones, and of its larger works 236,017 volumes were bound for the society in that period. In addition to the sale at almost cost of such publications, the mother society has made a free distribution of a very large number of leaflets expounding Catholic doctrine etc. It has also established an annual Catholic conference at Bristol, which is attended by the Catholic diguitaries and elergy of the church and by large crowds of the Catholic layepeple. His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, president of the society, delivers his inaugural address at the opening of such conference, and it has come to be regarded by the Protestant press and public of Great Britain and Ireland as important in its way as a ministerial speech at the Lord Mayor's dinnor, and the press reports it at almost as great length. Many here will remember reading the glowing accounts, even in the Protestant press of his country, of the ceveral days' procedung of the conference in 1896 beginning with his Eminence's inaugural address, which was followed by an interesting series of appears on Catholic subjects, a d discussions of same, and ending with an impressive pilgrimage to Glasstonbury. Another very important feature of the society is more sould be said for the society is the subjects, and the bound of the process of the society and the process of the society is the first part of the society is the subject of the ver continent. The parent society in England has been approved of by Pope Lee XIII. and His Holiness has granted certain indulgences to members of the society and of branches that affiliate with it, which all branches in Aurore with the work done by the branches in Ontario, we may get pointers for our future guidance, I will, as briefly as possible, review the work that has been done in Ontario, even at the risk of tiring you; but the review has so interested me that I feel you also will be interested in it. The Ottawa branch was established in 1891 under the patronage of His Grace the Archhishop of Ottawa and the presidency of that eminent convert, the Right Honorable Bir John Thompson, whose inaugural address, delivered at their first public entertainment on 17 December, 1881, to a large audience, is, as we would expect, a masterpiece. The untimely and tragic death of Sir John Thompson, whilst he was the honored greest of Her Most Gracious Mejesty Queen Victoria at Windoor Castle and at a time when he had just reached the pinnacle of fame as Prime Minister of this Dominion san eminent extessman and constitutional lawyer, has left a blank amongst the Catholic laymen of Canada that may never be filled; and as his life was a truth. (4.) To promote the circular of good, cheap and popular tholic works. From that small be-

model for all Catholies to copy from, I know you will pardon me for quoting a few lines from the annual adress in 1805 of Mr. Joseph Popo who succeeded Sir John in that year as president of the Truth Society. He spoke of him in parts as follows:—

Never shall I forget the kindly manner in which he encouraged the establishment of our scolety, nor the ordiality with which he presided at its organization and associated himself with the development. Sir John Thompson lived in at atmosphere which is not popularly supposed to be conducive to the growth of Christian virtues, yet he was over a living witness to the power of Catholicity. His great intellect, so strong, so liminous, so comprehensive, bowed itself before that supreme creation of omnipoctonece, the Holy Catholic Church. His conversion was not merely and intellect and process. Not only did he believe, he practised his religion. We have been told how, on his last Sundays in Ottawa, he appreached the holy table with his sons. Let me mention a circumstance touching his official career not so well known. When Sir John Thompson came to Ottawa, in Soptember, 1886, he was quite a stranger. I happened to know him. When Sir John Thompson came to Ottawa in Soptember, 1886, he was quite a stranger. I happened to ho one of the two or three perms to concession. He received Holy Communion next morning, and, so fortified, approached the duties of his high office. Thus, on the threshold of his official career as well as at its close, he showed how clearly he recognized the reality of things unseen. Quietly and unobtraviety wor these acts performes. Little did he think they would over be disclosed to the world. Yet his eminence has made them known, and they speak to us trumpet-tongued of the power and the fullness and the beauty of that rolliens and the manner of the world. He has gone, but his example remains to the honer and advantage of the cause in which we are interested.

Another gentleman whose work in this brannh deserves special mention, and who is a worthy autoess

interested.

Another gentleman whose work in this branch deserves special mention, and who is a worthy successor to the first president, is the said Mr. Joseph Pope, whose annual reports are articles replete with Catholic meat, and show a depth of Catholic learning that com paratively few laymen possess. This branch at the end of 1896 had circulated 87,440 publications. It had then three depositories where its publications could be purchased. In 1895 as an experiment they placed a box in St. Joseph's Church containing a selection of books and pamphlets from which the public could help themselves and deposit the price in a compartment for that purpose. The venture proved successful, no fewer than 1,940 publications having been thus distributed in the remaining portion of that year with satisfactory receipts. And the secretary's report for the following year, 1890, says, "This box has become an institution." I received a letter from Mr. Debrisey last Thursday, from which I regretted to learn that the popularity of the society there had somewhat waned during the past year owing largely to the fact that the body of the Catholic people came to look upon it as an aristocratic affair and withdrew or withheld their assistance. Another reason for the lagging of interest in the society there, given Ottawa press, intolerant of bigotry, invariably discountenances any stack upon our religion; and still another reason for the society's membership decreasing there is the fact that the Parliamentary sessions, which last for several-months in the year, bring about a great many society events, so that society people have no time to devote to the spreading of Oatholic truth. For these reason this branch on the 28th December last resolved to re-organize by forming into a central council and providing for parish branches, and it is now about to throw open its head, there is not help the provided with commodious headquarters at the effect of the Rev. Filamery, has done good dwark, largely through the seal and energy of the Merchants

efforts and a number of anxious Protestants at a distance are in constant correspondence with the secretary and are being supplied with free literature bearing upon their difficulties. While keeping clear of bested and angry constantly correcting mir-statements and misapprehensions in the press, and discretion, they keep the newspapers mainly on their side and, as a consequence, they have ready access to the columns of the press. They hope crop induce one of the Paulist Fathers to come and hold a mission in St. Thomas for non-Catholics.

CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK School Rolls for January

The following are the names of the Testimonial winners of St. Mary's Boys' School for the month of January, 1898:

The innowing are den mannes of the Testimonial winners of St. Mary's Boys' School for the month of January, 1898; Form IV — Excellent—F. Kelly, J. Madings, H. Haines, P. Murray, J. Madings, H. Walsh. Good—J. Dool, J. Madigan, F. Walsh. Good—J. Dool, J. Madigan, F. Walsh. Good—J. Dool, J. Madigan, F. Walsh. Good—J. Donley, D. Barif, T. Gartan, A. Dreban, H. Lawdle, F. O'Brien, A. Landrevelle, F. O'Brien, A. Landrevelle, F. O'Brien, A. Herber, E. Murray, T. Cain, A. Herber, F. Murphy, T. Cain, A. Herber, F. Murphy, T. Cain, A. Herber, Forn III.—Junior Excolontal, T. O'Hanley, J. Claney, T. Hannen, G. Ree, F. Dyer, T. Counery, F. Murphy, A. MoNeill, E. Keagman, J. Lawdle, T. Walsh, Good—M. Marphy, J. O'Donohoe, W. Tomilinson, E. McCaffry, J. Hagerty, W. Wylie, Form II.—Excellent—J. Glynn, T. Glynn, J. McCarcu, S. O'Conor, Good—M. Keating, E. Fennell.

Form III.—Excellent—J. Glynn, T. Glynn, J. McCarcu, S. O'Conor, Good—M. Keating, E. Fennell, F. Glynn, M. McMannus, Form III.—Excellent—J. Lee, G. Gartinghie, G. Good—F. O'Hearn, R. Deo, Wright, F. Glynn, M. McMannus, Form IV.—Excellent—J. Good—G. O'Hosn, T. Romon, R. Kelly, F. Filanagan, H. Byren, C. Kelly, F. Sullivan.

St. Patrick's Scilool.

Form IV.—Excellent—M. Dumphey, N. Schreiden, J. Goedello, J. Adamson, G. O'Donohoe, J. McCandish, Mamodunior Third—Excellent—L. Coffoy, L. McDonald, Cod.—J. Tobin, A. Funnigan. Form II. Excellent—H. O'Donoqhue, J. Tobin, J. O'Toole—Good—F. Boehler, F. Corrigon, F. Gallagher, J. Bradley, J. Glimour, V. O'Hagan.

Form III.—Excellent—L. Co Sheehan, J. Form III.—Excellent—Loo Sheehan, J. Form III.—Excellent—Loo Sheehan, J. Form III.—Excellent—Loo Sheehan, J. Form III.—Excellent—Loo Sheehan, J. Form III.—Excellent—L. Co Sheehan, J. Form III.—Excellent—Loo Sheehan, J. Form III.—Excell

mour, V. O'Hagan.

St. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

Form II—Excellent.—Loo Sheehan, J. Rynolds, J. Ryan. Good.—W. Mitchell, L. Dickson, J. Egan, J. O'Hara, A. Hummel.

Form III—Excellent.—G. Cassidy, T. Buckley, E. Mitchell.

J. Hare, J. O'Grady.

Form J.V.—Juolor Excellent.—W. Brady, J. Norpis.

Good.—J. Coleman, C. Johnston.

Form St. Senior Excellent. — W. Brain St. Good. —J. Lan, A. Walsh, S. Ebach. St. MICHARIS SCHOOL.

Fourth Form — Excellent. — J. Archer, J. Brady, C. Callen, F. Grainey, G. Brady, C. Callen, F. Grainey, Good. —F. Annett, H. Baker, W. Good. —F. Currie, B. Doyle, J. Millen, J. Murphy, J. Brazil. Second Form—Excellent. —C. Duggan, C. Bassman, W. O'Roilly, R. Clanoy. Good. —F. Currie, B. Doyle, J. Millen, J. Murphy, J. Brazil. Second Form—Excellent. —C. Duggan, C. Bassman, W. O'Roilly, R. Clanoy. Good. —F. Callen, J. Mencath, J. Hennessy, C. Flannery. DE LA SALER INSTITUTE.

FORM I.—Excellent.—E. Byrnes, F. Dissotte, J. Forris, D. Gramey, J. McGurry, H. Lynar, T. Mathews, C. Smith, C. McQuillan. Good.—H. Cahley, D. Murray, W. McGuire, P. Mooney. Form II.—Excellent.—E. Foy, M. O'Neill, J. Kane, D. O'Donnella. Good.—E. Flanagan, L. Sullivan, D. Drohan, J. Henry. Form III.—Excellent.—J. O'Connor, L. Deep. T. Simons, C. Townsend, C. Gillooly, W. Breon, Good.—J. Boland, J. McCloskey, J. Koster, M. Mahoney, At McGrach, H. Boland.

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St. Paul's Church.

St. Panl's Church.
Sunday last, the Feast of the Furification, was observed with due solemnity at all the services in St. Paul's Church, the music, as usual, being splendid. In the evening a very mire sermon, was delivered by Rev. Father Cline. The choir, which is under the direction of Mr. Troman, with Miss Rigney as organist, rendered several choruses in excellent style. Millard's "Ave Maria" was sung by Miss. Annie O'Connor, with violin obligato by Miss Winnifred Skeath Smith. St. Paul's choir, is making rapid strides towards perfection.





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it of such great value in Whooping d other spasmodic coughs, that I have

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NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

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used, so that it is in very convenient form. The price of the book is §1.25.

A new book by Walter Lecky will soon publish "Pere Monniers Ward." a company volume to "Billy Buttons." It is not because the property of the property of the property priest, around whose central figure revolves the strange and curious life of the Adirondacks. That this life so near to nature possesses a charm, that is nowhere olse to be found in our country is shown by the flocks of tourists that annually make the Adirondacks their summer home. Walter Lecky has sought this charm, and the pages of his book are its truest reflexion. Such critics as Stodman and Alice Meynell, studies the carried of the property of the

Sir Robert Peel a Bankrupt.

Sir Mosers reel a Banarup.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—An injunction habeen granted: restraining Sir Robert
Poel from removing pictures from Drayton Manor, which the trusteen claim are
heirlooms. It is said that 45 bankruptoy
nolices are out against Sir Robert, and

Dr. Sproule, B.A., a modern electrical expert from the north of Ireland, took up residence recently at No. 93 Carlton Sixees, Toronto, and has already, in Toronto and vicinity, achieved considerable success. A special department is the treatment of chronic cases by correspondence, and he will cheerfully answer all letters of enquiry from country patients.

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" 25 in. " \$50
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Monkey Cape, 30 in. " \$50
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" 27 in. " \$25
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Chats with the Children ngasoaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

A WONDERFUL VOYAGE.

Liawa wonderful voyage last night—
(Aring, a ding, when the sun went down).

The ship was o' gold and glittered bright.
A-lucy and a-ho it sailed high o'er town.

A hey and the control of town.

"Hollo!" cried old Wind

To the fairy beat,

"It is I who will show you
How to fleat!"
And he puffed and he blow such a terrible blast
That the feamy billows rose far and

Tu-whit, tu-whee!" screamed an owl from a tree.

"Tu-whit, tu-whee!" screamed an owl from a tree,
(A-ring, a-ding, but the night was dark.)
"I am glad I am not afloat," (noth he,
"Afloat to-night in you fragile bark.)"
(Buth he, "This oak is old and bar.)
But l'd ten times sooner be here than there!"
And he huddled close to keep safe and warm

And shelter himself from the coming

storm.

But the gay little boat sailed merry and brave—
Now leaving behind it a track of light,
And now sinking deep in the trough of the wave,
Till a-hoy and a-ho, it has vanished from sight,
And I thought as I saw it fall
and
Ifal,
Now, surely this is the end of all—
That little gold boat can never again Rise to the top of the tempest-tossed main I

main 1

When lo I up, up would she lightly float. (A:nig, a-ding, on the waves' high rosest)

Now, give me a name for this little boat As she plows her way from the east to the west?

"A name? I tis given, O soon, so soon—
For the little gold boat is the crescent moon,
The stormy sea is the wintry sky,
And the clouds are i... billows mountains high!"

—Mary Josephine Shannon in St. Nicholas.

a prisoner's ruse.

Mr. Frank E. Stockton is telling St. Nicholas readers about "The Buc-caneers of Our Coast." In the Feb-ruary number he describes the clev-escape of Roc, the Brazilian, a famous escape of Roc, the Brazilian, a lamous pirate, from captivity among the Epanish at Campeachy. Mr. Stock

Panieh at Campeachy. Mr. Stockton says:
When he was coming into the bay Roc had noticed a large French vessel that was lying at some distance from the town, and he wrote his letter as if had come from the captain of this ship. In the character of this French captain he addressed his letter to the governor of the town and in it he stated that he had understood that certain companious of the coast, for whom he had great sympathy.—for the French and the Buccaneers were always good friends,—had been captured by the governor, who, he heard, had threatened to execute them.

The French captain, by the hand of

aways good riseas,—saa been saptured by the governor, who, he heard,
had threatened to execute them.

The French captain, by the hand of
Roc, went on to say that if harm
should come to these brave men, who
had been taken and imprisoned when
they were doing no harm to anybody,
he wo.ld swear, in his moet solemn
manner, that never, for the rest of
his life, would he gave quarter to any
Spaniard who might fall into his
hands, and he moreover threatened
that any kind of vengeance which
should become possible for the buccaneers and French united to inflict
upon the Spanish ships, or upon the
town of Campeachy, should be taken
as soon as possible after he should
hear of any injury that might be inflicted upon the unfortunate men who
were then lying imprisoned in the
fortress. When the slave came back
to Roc, the letter was given to him
with very particular directions as to
what he was to do with it. He was
to disguise himself as much as possible,
so that he should not be recognized
by the people of the place, and then
in the night he was to make his way
out of the town, and early in the
morning was to return as if he had
been walking along the shore of the
harbor, where he was to state that he
had been put on shore from the French
he was ordered to present to the
governor.

The slave performed his part of the

vesses in the olimp with actes which was ordered to present to the governor.

The slave performed his part of the business very well. The next day, wet and bedraggled from making his way through the weeds and mud of the coast, he presented himself at the fortress with his letter, and when he was allowed to take it to the governor on one suspected that he was a person employed about the place. Having fulfilled his mission, he departed, and when seen again he was the same servant whose business it was to carry food to the prisoners.

The governor read the letter with a disquieted mind; he knew that the French ship, which was lying outside the harbor, was a powerful vassel, and he did not like French ships anyway. The town had once been taken and very badly treated by a little fleet of French and English buccaneers, and he was very anxious that nothing of the kind should happen again.

There was no effective Spanish force in the harbor at that time, and he did not know how many buccaneering

vessele might be able to gather to gether in the bay if it should become known that the great pirate Roc had been put to death in Campeachy. It was ur. sual for a prisoner to hrvo powerful friends so near by, and the governor took Roc's ease into most earnest consideration. A few hour's reflection was sufficient to convince him that it would be very unsafe to take risks with such a dangerous prize as the pirate Roc, and he determined to get rid of him as soon as possible. He felt himself in the position of a man who has stolen a baby-bear, and who hear through the woods the roar of an approaching parent; to throw away the oub and wall off as though he had no idea there were any bears in that forest would be the inclination of a man so situated; and to get rid of a great pirate without provoking the vengeance of his friends was the natural inclination of the governor.

Now, Roc and his men wore treated well, and having been brought before the governor, were told that in consequence of their having committed no overt act of disorder, they would be set at liberty and shipped to Spain, upon the single condition that they would abandon piracy, and agree to become quiet officens.

To these terms Roc and his men agreed without argument. They delared that they would retire from the theory of the chart of the they would retire from the theory of the chart of the governor gave Roc and his men free passage to the other side of the ocean. There is no doubt that our buccaneere would much preferred to have been put on board the French vessel; Roc made no suggestion of the kind, knowing how astonished the French captain would be if the governor were to communicate with him on the subject.

ORRY'S VOYAGE AND WHAT CAME OF IT

BOBBY'S YOYAGE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

"Oh, my !" said Bobby, getting up on a chair, and looking out of the window, "If it isn't waining!" It certainly was "waining to steady persistent downpour, that looked as if it would never stop.

"Its weally too bad, I did want to go an' sail my nice new boat on ze pond, an' now—' and the angry tears began to gather.

"You certainly cannot sail your boat to-day, Bobby," said his mother, "The rain would fill it and sink it in no time; you must be a good boy and wait till to-morrow, perhaps it will be finer then."

"You cartainly cannot sail your boat to-day, Bobby, "said his mother." The rain would fill it and sink it in no time; you must be a good buy for the said of the control of

some difficulty, and found to his dismay that he had torn one of his stockings from heel to knee, while one sail of his beat was hanging in ribbons. However, he had gone too far to retreat, so he got his coat and cap down from the hook, put one arm in and tried to sorew the other around. But he couldn't manage it, so he pulled the coat over the other around in the couldn't manage it, so he pulled the coat over the other arm, buttoned it at the neck, put his cap on hind side before, seized the now dilapidated boat, opened the door, and darted out into the rain.

He was a queer looking little figure as he tore long through the muddy garden, a great dash in one stocking, one arm in his coat and the other out, and the tassel of his cap hanging over his nose.

But there was nobody to see him. He soon found that it did matter very much his having no boots on, for his kid house shoes were soon saturated with met, and went slippitty slop at every step. Arrived at the pond which was about six 2nds wide and not very deep, he stepped cantiously into four or five inches of mud and placed his boat on the water. Of course it heeled over directly, because there were no sails on one side of it. Bobby dragged it in by the string, set it up again and pushed it out. Over, it went again.

"Oh bover!" exclaimed Bobby. "What's ze matter wiy it? It always stood all wight in the baf tub," and he gave such an angty jerk that the string broke and away went the boat right, into the middle of the pond!

"Yere!" exclaimed the boat's captain. "However am I doin' to det it back!" and he was ready to cry with vexation.

"It must be nearly five minnits since I tome out, muver will be tomi' after ma seen."

tain. "However am I doin' to det it back!" and he was ready to cry with vexation.
"It must be nearly five minnits since I tome out, muvver will be tomin' after me scon."

In fact it was nearly twenty minutes that he been out, but he knew nothing about time, and had no idea how fast it really files.

How was he to get that tiresome boat back? It had nearly reached the other bank by this time. Bobby seampered around and tried to catch it, but away it saled again on its side, with its must in the water.

Suddenly an idea occurred to Bobby. There was a rmall tub lying by the pond, if he could get into and push off with a long stok as he had seen his cousin Frank do one day last summer when he was visiting them, he could get his boat back, back to shore and uni in, and nobody would be any the

get his boat back, back to shore and run in, and nobody would be any the wieer.

He forgot all about saturated clothes and the reatin his stocking. Dragging the tub to the side of the pond, he ran and got a broken clothes prop, came back, climbed in, and tried to push off. But it was not so easy as it seemed to be. Bobby got out again pushed the tub further in got in ankle deep in mud, and gave' another push. This time the tub slid into the pond, and Bobby nearly lost his balance. He tried to punt with his botken prop, but every push made the tub heal over so dangerously that he began to be frightened. He was drifting out to the middle of the pond, and at last (came within arms reach of his boat. He gave a cry of delight, leaned over and tried to grasp it, but he canted the tub over so far that, with a loud shrick he slipped out into the muddy water!

When Bobby came to himself again he was in his own little bed, covered up with half a dozen blankets and his mother was a viously watching him. He tried to speak and ask her not to soold him, but she burst into tears and put her arms round him so lovingly. When Bobby recovered from the illness he had caught, he never disobeyed his mother again. Ocusin Fro.

Farm and Garden

At a Farmers' Institute meeting in Bradford, Stanley Spillet gave an address on the growth of small fruit. He advocated the cultivation of the strawberry, and preferred to keep them in tills. He had gathered 500 quarts of borries from 500 hills. He thoroughly advocated mulching. He recommended the "Buback," "Haverland," and "Warfield," with the "Clyde" as fertilizer: Of all the raspberries he favored Shaffer's Colossa! from 36 plants in had gathered seven pailfuls. Of red currants he favored cherry or Fay's prolific.

seven pailfuls. Of red ourrants he favored cherry or Fay's prolifio.

The quickest and simplest method of utilizing eld bones is to burn them in the kitchen stove and carefully save the ashes. In this way you get in the sch all the phosphoric and and lime there is in the bone, but you lose the mitrogen, which goes off as gas in the smoke. Where the quantity of bone is small, however, and especially if the facilities required for other methods of using them are not at hand, and if the bones cannot be sold at a fair price, this burning of them is far better than to permit them to go to waste. Bone makes an intense heat, and as far as it goes is a valuable fuel. Of course, every thrifty farmer saves all the wood ash from the house, for it is see rich in phosphoric acid and potash that not a pound of it should be wasted, but every bit of wood ash (whether containing bone ash or not) should be religiously preserved. Every intelligent and thrifty farmer knows the value of a dressing of rich wood ash and fine bonemeal. Except for the loss of nitrogen by burning, this home made combination of wood ash and fine bonemeal. Except for the loss of nitrogen by burning, this more made combination of wood ash and bone say will accomplish nearly as good results as the famous unleach and wood ash and bnoemeal mixture.

The Missouri Experiment Station has made a large number of experiments during the past two years with the draft of broad and narrow-tired wagons. These tests have been made with the ordinary narrow-tired wheels and with skinch tires, on meadaw and with skinch tires, on meadam streets, gravel and dirt roads in all conditions, on meadows, pasture, stutble and plowed fields both wet and ry. Bulletin, No. 39 of the Station, by Director H. J. Waters, gives the results of these tests. The broad tires pulled materially lighter on the macadam street and the gravel roads. Also on dirt roads in all conditions except when soft or sloppy on the surface, underlaid by hard roadbed, and when the mud was very doep and sicky. In both of these conditions the narrow tires pulled considerably lighter. It should be borne in mind, however, that the roads are in these conditions for a comparatively short period at time, and this at sessons when their use has naturally been reduced to the minimum. The tests on meadows, pastures, stubble land, corn land and plowed ground in every condition, from dry, hard and firm to very wet and soft, show, without a single exceptional, a large saving in draft by the use of the broad tires. It is clearly shown by these experiments that in many instances where the narrow tire is very injurious to the roads and farms by the narrow tire can be almost wholly corrected by the use of the wide tires, there remains no longer any good reason for the use of the narrow-tired wagons. w tire can be almost wholly cor-l by the use of the wide tires, remains no longer any good n for the use of the narrow-tired

Ireland and the Constabulary.

[PALL MALL OAZETTE, TORY].

The reduction of the establishment of the Royal Irish Constabulary is a wise step. To maintain this great military force under the present circumstances at the same point of numbers as in the dark days of 1892 is a medless expense and a reminder of the power of the Excountry to a people that is disposed t: put behind it the hideous record of a period that can never be repeated in Irish history. The land agitation has been killed most effectively, but iese by buckshot than by bill, and legislation has done what the largest police force could not do—if has practically banished agrain discontent from the country. Now the force is to be reduced gradually formidable array of staff and divisional officers is to be pensioned off or transformed. But the proposal to convert the three Assistant Inspectors-General into a "Board of Orime," to sin termanently at Dablin Castle, is not a happy one. It is a reflection upon a country that beasts that it has no crime except an cocasional political demonstration against the existing order of things, such as we have learned to look upon with more tolerance since we came to know the Irish character better, and to deal with it on common sense lines. If it is necessary to retain the services of three Assistant Inspectors-General, let them keep their titles also. To style them a Board of Orime in these days is but to expose the powerty of the official imagination. It would be a biunder for which even Dablin Castle can [PALL MALL GAZETTE, TORY]

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The Ladder of Life

By P. L. BEAZLEY

OHAPTER XVII.

OHAPTER XVII.

Albert was assigned duty as a sentinct in the garden of the Castle, and with a comrade was looking through the iron grating of a cage in which the Duke kept a collection of wild beasts. The pride of the collection, a noble white olephant, was walking up and down past the grating with majestic stride. Albert gazed at the splendid beast with much pleasure, and threw in some apples that he had in his pockets. The elephant turned towards him in a friendly manner, bent its trunk upwards, and caught one apple after another as they were thing in. When Albert delayed before throwing one in it, played round him with the trunk as if to warn him to make haste. The elephant's keeper, a man with an unpleasant, knavish countenance, came up. The beast held out its foot to enable him to dimb on to its back. No sconer had he got there than he began to plague the elephant with all sorts of treks. Again and again he threw on the ground a whip which he had been carrying, and the beast picked it up for him. Once the elephant in doing so stumbled, and the keeper belabored him savagely about the trunk and the yees.

"You ought to be ashamed to abuse the rachtle heast like that!" gried Al.

nim. Once the seepann in coing so stumbled, and the keeper belabored him savagely about the trunk and the eyes.

"Tou ought to be ashamed to abuse the noble beast like that!" oried Albert in indignation. "If he were not better tempered than you he would have crushed you to death by this."

The keeper sprang to the ground, laughing mockingly as he did so. He pulled a brandy-bottle out of his pooket, and, walking backwards, held it before the elephant, which put out its trunk to get hold of it. Then he beat the animal again with the whip.

"One meets with abuse and tyranny everywhere here," said Albert to himself, and he turned about to go so as not to be any longer a witness of the cruelty. Just then there can along one of the walks of the garden a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, all dressed with great taste.

"The Princess Rosa, the Duke's nicee," said Albert's companion, and bott gave the usual salute. The company came nearer. At their head was a girl of singular bauty, and beside her a fair young knight. His dress and bearing indicated that he was a prince's son, and as he passed Albert and his comrade he seemed to be whispering confidential matters into her ear.

When the sentinels had saluted, the Princes, in acknowledging the salute, seemed to be at him, blushed, cast here yes on the ground, and when she had gone some paces turned to look at him again.

The oompany mounted a balcony verlooking the wild beaste' case.

oyas on the geoes turned to look at him again.

The company mounted a balcony overlooking the wild beasts' cage.

"Wat a beauty the Princess is!" said Albert's companion. "It is a pity that we shall soon loss her!"

"Loss her! What do you mean?" asked Albert, who was not at all insensible to the Princess's charms.

"She is as good as married," answered the sentinel, "for the Prince who is with her has sued for her and is to take her home,"

"That's not true!" said Albert, in a voleo of thunder.

Surely you must be mad!" cried

his companion.

Scarcely had he uttered these words when their attention was attracted by sounds proceeding from the wild beasts' cage. The unfortunate elephant had been brought forward to amuse the company and to go through all his performances.

"Get him to bow his knees to the Princess." cried the Prince from the baloony. "Strength should do homage to beauty."

balcony. "Strength autonote to beauty,"

"He doesn't like to do it, your Highness," replied the keeper. He has a wound on the left knee. But we shall see."

He ordered the beast to kneel, but it would not obey, whirled its tronk around, and trumpeted almost in human tones.

nan tones.

Please don't tease him for my
e," said the Princess. "He doesn't
to kneel."

like to kneel."

"He must do it!' oried the keeper, who felt his professional reputation at stake. He raused his whip, and Albert, to avoid seeing him strike the poor besst, turned away from the

grating.

In a moment a terrible cry rang
from the balcony.

"God have mercy on us!" said his
companion, and ran off at his quickest

pace.
Albert looked in the direction of the elephant, and a fearful sight met his eyes. The beast had flung the keeper into the air with his trunk, and when he reached the ground crushed him to Jest.

death.

The Prince, who was deadly pale, rushed down the stairs of the balcony, followed by Rosa and the rest of the company, whilst the elephant, trumpating frightfully, rushed at the iron grating and tried to break through.

grating and tried to break tarrough.

Albort graspel more firmly the halberd which he carried and rushed to
the protection of the Princess. Sho
had 'run a short distance, and then
stood still and clung to a tree.

"For Heaven's sake," cried Albert,
"fly, Princess. The beast is smashing the grating?"
"I have spraused my foot," replied
the Princess. "I can't move another

the Princess. "I can't move another step."
Albert looked around despatringly. The company had disappeared, and he could see the Prince hasteining towards the castle at full speed.
"Forgive the liberty I am taking," said Albert, and, soizing the trembling girl in his arms, he bore her away.

M'annyhile the elephant, finding that the grating did not give way, became more furious, and dashed against it again and again with the whole weight of his body.

"The grating has been broken,"

came more furious, and dashed against it again and again with the whole weight of his body.

"The grating has been broken," said the Princess, and immediately Albert heard the beast on his track.
"He is coming up to us," cried Rosa. "You can't save me, good-hearted man, and I am hindering you from getting away. Save yourself whilst there is time."

Buddenly received, Albert laid his fair burden lightly on the ground and with extended halberd advanced against the elephant.

The beast came along raging, and when it came to the spot where Albert was standing it also stood still. The remembrance of the apples it had received seemed to setton its wrath. Still, the threatening position of the senting seemed to setton its wrath. Still, the threatening position of the senting seemed to setton its wrath. Still, the threatening position of the senting seemed out of Albert's lands, smashed it to pieces, turned round, and went back slowly and triumphantly to the cage.

"God was with us," cried Albert, with a grateful heart, lifting up the Princess, who lay in a faint, and bearing her towards the castle, from which the Duke's bodyguard was just setting out to make war on the elephant.

The Duke stood at the window wringing his hands, and the Prince had mounted his horse, which was particularly obstinate that day and refused to leave the countyard.

"The Princess is saved!" should walked his hands in thanksgiving to God.

"The perices Ross saved!" cried the Prince in ecstacy, springing from

folded his hands in thanksgiving to God.

"The peerless Rosa saved!" cried the Frince in cestacy, springing from his horse and hastening to take the lady from Albert's hands.
"Pardon me," said Albert, rather defiantly. "Having brought the Princess of far, I intend to place her in her uncle's arms."

"Say what is your wish, Rosa," called out the Prince with irritation.
"I shall not trouble you," replied the lady coldly; you have been alarmed like myself and need rest."

Albert hurricd into the castle with his fair burden, and the Prince stood gazing after them fiercely.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Rosa told her uncle of the peril she had escaped. Albert was about to re-tire, but the Duke beckened to him to

tire, but the Duke beekened to him to remain.

"My poor, dear child, you must have sufered the anguleh of years in a few moments," said the Duke to his nicee. Then looking a 'Albert, who stood near the door, he remarked: "A pleasant-looking youth. But it was rather a rough beginning for you to face the beast, when there was such little hope of success."

"I didn't hope to succeed," replied Albert. "Despairing of saving the Princess, I wished to die before her."
The Princess, whose eyes were filled with tears of gratitude, reached him her hand, and he covered it with kisses.

him her hand, and he covered it with kisses.

As he did so the Prince came up and said to the Duke: "The Colonel of the bodyguard desires to infurm you that the elephant has been again caged and the cage safely closed. The mortar-piece is fixed, and we are now awaiting your orders."

"I plead for the life of the noble beast that spared the innocent in its wrath," said Rosa.

"But your life was in danger," said

wrath," said Ross.

"But your life was in danger," said the Duke,

"It would not have been had not the beast been first tormented," observed the Princess. "Do space its life. I cannot permit it to be put to death for my sake."

"May God bless you for your good heart!" cried Albert, in a burst of admiration.

"The elephant is pardoned," said the Duke, touched by the pleading of the Princess.

mistakes which deserved qunishment. But the corporal, remembering the lesson he had received, didn't notice any of the errors. He was not easy-going in the case of Albert's companion on the left. On the contrary, he poured out upon his head all the vials of his anger. Nothing that the recruit could do would please him. Occupied with pleasing visions, Albert af first took no notice, but after a while he became alive to his companion's distress.

no uceame anve to me companion's distress.

"Is the corporal busing you again?"
sked Albert.
"He'll torture me to death," replied the sufferer, "because my father went to the captain iusteed of to him to try and get me released from service."
"Whydyon tolerate the brutality?" said Albert.
"Surely you don't want me to attack my superior and be put to a shamoful death, whatover happen."
The exercises began, again the corporal ill-treated the unfortunate recruit, at last hitting him on the face with a rod which he carried and drawing blood.
"Go and tell your father," said the corporal, with a mocking laugh.
Searcely had he uttered the words when Albert sprang out of the rauks and felled him to the ground with a blow of his fist. Then he seized him, and, dragging him off, flung him before the feet of the captain, who was then engaged with a troog of veterans.
"What is that?" cried the captain, in a tone of surprise and indignation.
"This wretch," answered Albert, "has by his cruelty brought digrace on the Duke's name. I beg that we may both have justice done to us."
The captain ordered that Albert's sword should be taken from him and that he should be led off to prison.
"If you go on like this," said Ralph, stepping into his prison a few days afterwards, "you'll make acquantance with all the gaols in the Duchy."
"If he seaffold be before me I could not have done anything else," replied Albert.
"I hope is will not go of far this time," remarked Ralph. "Your good fortune and your friends have bear working in your favor. A close investigation was revealed the coproral's guit. The Duke has pardoned you, and as a reward for having saved the Princess has appointed you captain of the opital? "Soid Albert, with feeling."
"Bo quickly, and so far from the opital? "Said Albert, with feeling."
"The Duke has had as wise purpose in the sum of the remarks, and is in a very bad temper. The fair Ros has not hesitated to draw comparisons hetween his hasty retreat and your steadlastness. His pride was badly wounded, and he has return

an army."
"I wish I had the opportunity of punishing the coward for his impudence in seeking the hand of a lady so fair and so perfect," remarked Albert.

denote in second on a say so fair and so perfect," remarked Albert.

"Gently, now," urged Ralph. "I certainly should like to see you leading the army as a general and a true buke. But you know that for the time being such high-soaring ambition is of no use to a man who has just been named a captain.

"You are right," said Albert, bitter ly. "I am condemned to serve for my life long,"

"Do you 'hink that service is such a contemptible thing? Believe my that he cannot rule who has not learnt to serve.

As if he felt that he had said too much, Ralph left instantly.

OHAPTER XX.

Albert sat at the fortress of Hunen-tein pensively examining folios, maps, and plans of battles, and vainly striv-ing to banish thoughts of the fair hoss. The colonel of the garrison, a merry and somewhat noisy man, enter-

ed and said:
"Why, you must not shut yourself
up like this or you will become splenetio. Take my advice and indulge a
little more in jollity with your comrades."

"But your life was in danger," said the Duke.

"It would not have been had not the beast been first tormented," observed the Princess. "Do space its life. I cannot permit it to be put to death for my sake."

"May God bless you for your good heart!" oried Albert, in a burst of admiration.

"The elephant is pardoned," said the Duke, touched by the pleading of the Princess.

"The beast has had a lucky star to day," said the Princess.

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"The volume of the time hand over the command to you."

"To me, colonel!" said Albert, astonished. "I am the youngest captain in the fortness."

"As commander I have the right to choose my representative and I have most confidence in you."

"I am your debtor, sentinel," radit the Duke to Albert, in a kindly voice.

"I have had my reward," replied Albert. "You owe me nothing."

And with a tender look at the Princes, which was fully returned, he withdrew.

OHAPTER XIX.

Next morning Albert's troop was again mustered for parade. His thoughts were not intent on military movements, and he committed many movements, and he committed many

recommend you to all commanders as a model locum-tenens."

The colonel went off on furlough, and Albert began his task with a general examination of the fortress. Having looked carefully at the works, he called the clerk to obtain some necessary information. He noticed that the list of the men in the garrison did not correspond with the actual number, and asked for an explanation.

"It will be all right, sir, if you add the number on furlough," said the clerk.

the number on furlough," said the clerk.

"And are the men on furlough paid?"

"No," replied the clerk. "Their pay goes to the colonel."

"According to what law?"

"According to an ancient custom."

"A century's wrong doing does not make a thing right for a moment," observed Albert. "Here, too," he continued, are claims on behalf of the men in hospital, and I counted but five who were sick."

"One thing must help out the other," stammered the clerk. "The colonel approved of the arrangement."

"Then I find that money is asked for fodder for a larger number of horses than we possess. Who profits by the affair?"

"The colonel," answered the clerk.

"There is aice a charge for the support of three prisences of State.

"The colonel," answered the support of three prisoners of State, and I know of only one."
"The two others died over a year ago," said the clerk.
"Then they don't want food and cleibing."

olcthing."
"Triflee such as that fall to the share of the commander," said the

share of the commander," said the clerk.

"I find likewise that there is a charge for building a wall which is in ruins. I cannot put my name to statements which are lies," continued he, tearing up the list of accounts which the clerk had given him "Make cut another list, and take care that it be correct."

"The colonel won't like that," murmured the clerk.

"Well, I am in command at present," said Albert with decision.

"And my duty," added the clerk, "is obedience." Then bowing deeply, he withdrew.

Albert next examined the State

he withdrew.

Albert next examined the State prison, and found there an unhappy man who had been immured for ten years. The condition of the prisoner was deplorable. His beard, which was unkempt, had grown to his waist, and he lay on straw that had remained there or many a day.

"You must have committed some very serious crime," said Albert, "that you should have been treated so severals."

severely.

severely."
"Ten years ago," replied the prisoner, "I wrote against the oppression of the land by the Chancellor, and I was taken out of my bed at night and brought here. I had neither hearing not trial."

was taken out of my bed at night and brought here. I had neither hearing not trial."

Daring the conversation he heard a tumult, and asked what had happened.

"A very unpleasant affair," said one of three capiains who had been convoying a body into the quarters.

"We were hunting, and my comrade declared that his Tiras was better than my Nero. A quarrel arose and was followed by a duel, which will, it is to be feared, have a fatal result, for my opponent, the doctor thinks, will scarcely live till merning."

Albert, to the captain's astonishment, ordered him to give up his sword and had him locked up.

The confusion which had reigned at the garrison disappeared, the prisoner had received his liberty, and a strict inquiry into the duel had been ordered, when the colonel returned from his furlough and resumed command. As he examined the state of the finances in Albert's room he became crimeon and pale by turns, and at last, flinging the paper at Albert's room he became crimeon and pale by turns, and at last, flinging the paper at Albert's room he feet, he cried: "You have acted like a rascal and not like a comrade."

"Buch a remark from a man of your stamp doesn't hurt me," replied Albert; "but I will not allow you to insult me in this room."

Thereupen he seized the colonel and flung him outside the door.

In a few minutes all the saptains of the garrison pressed into the room and demanded that he should give the colonel astisfaction by fighting a duel. Albert scornfully remarked that he would not fight with a thief.

Albert scornfully remarked that he could not fight with a thief.

Albert scornfully remarked that he would not fight with a thief.

"Then leave the service!" cried one of the captains. "Take off that uniform which you have diagraced and give up the sword with which you have been afraid to defend your honor."

In a moment Albert's blood was up. He drew his sword, and several of the captains fell upon him at once. He fought his way through them, got out at the door, mounted a horse which he found in the yard and rode rapidly away. When he had gone some distance he felt that he was growing faint, and discovered that he was wounded. Blood was flowing from his head and right arm. He dismounted and lay down on the grass at the roadside. Then he swooned away.

CHAPTER XXI.

CHAPTER XXI.

Ralph again proved his guardian angel, and when he opened his eyes he found himself in Otto Bram's castle, with the owner and Ralph gazing sympathetically at him.

"Oh, father?" cried he, "now that I am at home, don't send me out

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again. I have had erough of the ways of the world."

"Well," said Squire Otto, "your apprenticeship is at an end and the time of action is begun, for the country requires your help. Thank God, your wounds are light."

Albert then learned that the neighboring Duke had died and his son, Prince Florentin, who had sought the hand of the fair Rosa, had resolved to make war on her uncle. With him two other princes had formed an alliance. Squire Otto got together a special force, and of this, when his wounds were quite healed, Albert took command. Some fierce battles followed when the enemy commenced the attack. Albert distinguished himself in each engagement. Finally the three princes were made prisoners, and their troops yielded or fied. Prince Florentin was taken after a hand-to-hand encounter with Albert, who was acknowledged to be the principal instrument of victory. He was led by Squire Otto to the Duke's tent, who in the presence of the gentle Rosa embraced him and thanked him most heattly. As the Duke did this he was suddenly startled, and, placing his hand before his eyes, he cried:

"The dead arise from their graves!" At that moment Squire Otto came up and whispered in the Duke's ear:

"I am still alive, Arno, and come to pardon you."

The Duke then ordered that all should retire except Squire Otto. Albert and his niece Rosa. From the explanations which took place it presented that twenty years before the Duke had put to death the only son of his brother, Squire Otto. Albert and his niece Rosa. From the explanations which took place it presented to a distant and sclotd de assile. With a view to revenge. Squire Otto disquised himself and stole the Duke's only son. He intended to put him to death, but the boy smiled so innocently in his face that he had not the heart to do him harm. He resolved to rear him as his own son. This was Albert, and with the experience he gained the reader is acquainted. The old Duke, who was deeply touched, took him to his heart. Albert's joy was at first rather solve, for he though



continuance means death or instantly. The continuance means death or instantly was a second of the continuance means and the continuance of the continuance of the continuance of the home without the humilating local treatment so universally insisted upon by physiciars. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription does this and more. It sets directly on the delicate organs concerned and makes them strong and healthy. It banishes the usual discomforts of the expression and the continuance of the expression of the continuance of the

W. R. Malcolm, Hsq., of Knobel, Clay Co., Ark., erites: "My wife for perhaps four months pre-tions to the birth of our child took the 'Favorite

of our baby."

Rose checks. The rich, pure, red blood of the large them. Keep the blood of the large them to be the large them to be the large them to be them to causes impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pelles sure it promptly and permanently and never gripe. They are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. No other pill acts so naturally and perfectly. Druggists sell them.

FIRESIDE PUN.

Donald: "Have yer got a loight?" onald: "Yes, but it's oot."

Why is a schoolmistress like the letter O? Because she makes classes

Why is a hard-working correcter like the bright sun? Because he is putting beams in all day.

What is the name of that lady who is always welcome but whose daughter we never wish to see? Fortune. Why does the cook make more noise than the bell? Because the one makes a din, but the other a dinner.

a am, but the other a dinner.

Why is a donkey like the most unfortunate creditor in the world? Because he gets nothing in the pound.

What tongue is it that frequently hurts and grieves you and yet does not speak a word? The tongue of your shoe.

snoe.
"They say he is short in his accounts, don't they?" "That is what they say; but the fact is, he is short in his cash. Why is a woman's tongue like a planet? Because nothing short of the power that created it is able to stop it in its course.

stop it in its course.

In boot-making, what is the difference between the first stitch and the last? One is a wax end and the other is a piece of wood.

"De great difficulty about abgyin' on politics," said Uncle Eben, "is dat the better you does it de madder you's li'ole to make some eb yoh bes' friends."

triends."

"Old Waylaong says he feels as young as he did when he was twenty-one."

"Shouldn't wonder if he does. The day I was twenty-one I felt absolutely venerable." Extravagant Son: "Of course I keep a running account at my tailors." Practical Father: "Running account? He tells me it has been standing for eighteen months."

Prince Talleyrand was startled out of his sleep by a pistol-shot, and seeing his man-servant in the room he asked him what it was all about. "May it please your Highness, there was a mouse in your room, and fearing it might disturb your rest, I shot it."

After Annexation.—"It's a disgrace to the party," said the Goo-Goo. "The idea of such a man for President! Why, he is a moral leper!" "That's just it, exactly, replied the practical politicism. "Haven't we got to do something to attract the leper vote? Have you forgotten the last returns from Molokai?"
Palies Judge. "Have you ever seen

from Molokai?"
Police Judge: "Have you ever seen
the prisoner at the bar?" Witness
Stevens: "Never, your Honor; but
Pve seen him when I strongly suspected he'd been at it."

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENGE.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 1, Daughters of Erin, Auxiliary to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the hancient Order of Hibernians, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased our Divine Lord to remove from this world of sorrow the beloved daughter of our respected Provincial President of the A.O.H., Brother Hugh McOaffrey, therefore be it

Resolved that we the members of Division No. 1, Daughters of Erin, do extend to our bereaved brother and his family, in this their hour of silliction the love and sympathy which our sistenthood aims to inculcate in the hearts of its members, and we pray that God in His infinite goodness will comfort and sustain them in their sad sfiliction.

Besolved that a conv of this reaching

affliction.

Resolved that a copy of this resolu-tion be inserted in the minutes of this meeting, a copy tendered to Brother McCaffrey, and one sent to THE CATH-

Committee K. O'BRIEN,
A. GILROY,
MRS. MALONE. Columbus' Greatest Admirer.

Columbus' Greatest Admirer.

To many interested in the honors that may be paid by the Church to Christopher Columbus, the "last of the Crusaders," and discovere of America, it will be a matter of concern to learn of the death of Count Roselly de Lurgues. This admirable French gentleman tensciously advocated for over thirty years the honor of Beatification for the man be had regarded as a hero. In obadience to the command of Fine IX. Count Roselly de Lorgues wrote of Criumbus as the Ambassador, of Heaven, and showed the grand and nouls qualities of the great navigator. In 1895 his literary career began with "Ohrist Before the World," a successful bock which in twelve years went through sixteen editions, and was translated into several languages. Pine IX. received his works on Columbus, and at the opening of the Vatioan Council, Cardinal Donnet, Archhishop of Bordesux, with numerous prelates, signed a supplica praying the Pope to beatify Christopher Columbus. In 1892 the Queen Regent of Spain chargod Roselly to present Leo XIII. with a postulation in favor of the same cause. This Count was an excellent Catholic. At his death he was in the ninety-third year of his age. The Rome Cor. Boston Pilot.

Latest Mails from he Motherland Enuland England scotland # vveceoooooooo

Dublin.

The claims of Catholics for a settlement of the University question are being vigorously advocated throughout the country. Following the magnificent meeting held in the Dublin Mansion House, Cork, Derry, Belfast, Lumerick, and other Luportant centres have determined on giving expression to the unanimous feeling which prevails on the subject. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in a letter to The Freeman of Thureday, deals with an article upon the question which appears in the current number of The Edinburgh Review. Dr. Walsh recognizes the friendly and generous tone of the article in The Edinburgh Review, after which he points out that the writer has been led astray with reference to the attitude of the Bishops on the possible sclutions of the question. So far back as 1871 the Bishops declared that they were prepared to accept either a University or a college. The one indispensable condition to a satisfactory and conclusive settlement of the question is equality. Give Irish Catholics the same facilities as their Protestant fellow countrymen enjoy and the matter will be definitely settled.

Mr. Thomas Allags Kelly, of Upper Leeson street, Dublin, has exposed in the press a piece of gross intolerance on the part of Protestant governors of the Royal Hospital for Inourables. On Tuesday last seven members of the managing committee retired by rotation and all offered themselves as usual for re-election. Three of the seven were Catholics—Messrs Michael Murphy, 88, Merzion-square; James Michony, 7, Raglan-road, and myself. "We were all three expelled the Ommittee," writes Mr. Kelly, "and replaced by Protestant gentlemen. The Managing Committee consists of forty-nine members, of whom nine were Oatholics, and that Catholics have contributed a very large portion of the Hospital funds, that the Corporation of Dublin makes it an annual grant of 2360, that it is irreceit,"

Mr. Dillon has addressed the following letter to the press on the University question: Birs—In common, I believe, with all whot safe as an interest of th

vention again when he me, programs, the occasion demands.

If an ourse be adopted I venture to prophesy that within a very short period the Government will find itself compelled to deal with this great question, and the Catholic youth of Ireland will at length be set free from a form of oppression most galling and intolerable to an intellectual and high spirited people—the denial of opportunities for acquiring that higher education and culture which has ever been passionately sought after by the Irish race.

Yours truly,

Galway.

Galway.

Galway. The tenantry on the Tourmakeady estate, that of the Mitchell Brothers, of Bradford, situated among the Partry Mountains, are in a state of stavation. Some few there are who have still left two or three stones of potatoes, small, soft, and rotten, but

the vast bulk of them had not a potato left for some time before Ohrisamas, and their Ohristmas dinner contained their Ohrisamas dinner contained their of their order of their order of their of their order of their of their order of their order of their of their order orde

Mr. Standish O'Grady has taken over the old-setblished Conservative and Loyalist paper, The Kilkenny Moderator. The politics of The Moderator will be directed by Mr. Lay in person. No change will be asale in the polity. Mr. O'Grady is about to leave Dublin for Kilkenny.

The whole world has heard of Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy—Marconi, the young Italian who came to astonish the savants of Europe and to perform what appeared miracles even to the best versed scientists. The English papers and magazines have been full of particulars of Signor Marconi, and it was proudly recorded that the young electrician's mother was an English lady. It was only the other day that it has been discovered that Signor Marconi is as much a Werford man as he is an Italian in all but the matter of birth. He 'z only a boy from Wexford—a first cousin of one of the leading County Woxford merchants and the son of an Enniscorthy lady. Signor Marconi's mate usi grandiather was mr. Andrew Jameson, of Diphne Castle and Fairfield, Enniscorthy, a cousin of the John Jameson, of Diphne Castle and Fairfield, Enniscorthy, and cousin of the John Jameson, of Diphne Castle and Fairfield, Enniscorthy, and Signor Marconi's mate usi grandiather was musically talented to a remarkable extent, went to the Conservatoire of Bologna to finish her studies. Here she met and married a Signor Marconi, an Italian gentirman of considerable means, and becam: the mother of the famous inventor. Thus Mr. F. W. Davis, Ballinaberra House, Enniscorthy, and Signor Marconi are tirst cousins. Mdme. Marconi was not only born and reared at Enniscorthy, but she has been a frequent visitor to her sister, Mrs. A. G. Davis. When the young inventor wished to launch his invention he came to London to his cousin, Mr. Henry James Davis, a brother of Mr. F. W. Davis, and the Wireless Telegraph Company was cuesesfully floated with Mr. Davis as managing director.

ENGLAND.

The Pops and Education.

Mr. B. F. C. Costelloe, a prominent Catholic member of the London County Council and the School Board, has just returned from a visit to Rome, where he had a special sudience of His Holiness the Pops. Mr. Costelloe states that the first subject upon which the Holy Father spoke to him was the advance of higher education for Catholics in the United Kingdom.

The Catholic League in Londou.

An active campaign has been commenced by the Catholics of London in connection with the forthcoming guardiany election. It is their desire to secure as far as possible the return of at least one Catholic in each division. On several of the boards at the present time Catholics are represented, but such representation is considered to be totally inadequate. In South London particularly the Catholic vote is thoroughly organized, and recently a complete canvase o. the various districts was made by the officials of the Catholic League of South London. In those districts where Catholics will not stand, candidates, irrespective of creed or politics, will be supported only who guarantee to safeguard the interests of the Catholic poor.

the Highland clan historian. Mr. Mackensie, who was known in the North as "The Clach," was in his sixtleth year, having been born on Obristman Day, 1888. He founded the Celtic Magazine," and it was during the life of thus periodical that he published the "History of the Macdonalds" This history proved a great eucoces, and was much praised. It was followed in rapid succession by histories of the Mackensies, the Frayers, the Ohlsholmo, cto., the last being that of the Munros, which is just being issued. Mr. Mackenzie also wrote on other Highland subjects, and was identified with the Orolter movement. Lord Lovat, at a meeting of the Gaelic Society, the other evening, speaking of Mr. Mackenzie, who was then known to be seriously ill, commended on his great courtesy, and remarked that "his sense of honor aad fund of aneedote would really permit him to hold any views he might put forwerd. Personally he was exceedingly popular.

The Ladies Auxiliary of Division No. 3 of Toronto held a very entertaining meeting in Dingman's Hall on Sunday afternoon, January 23rd inst. Miss Mary C. Kelly, the distinguished and popular Provincial Precident, occupied the chair and introduced the speaker in the person of Rev. Eugene Sheehy of Limerick, Ireland. His subject was on the origin and growth of the order, its aims and objects. His discourse was an impressive one and was attentively listened to by all, and will leave impressions upon the minds of his hearers for many a day. On the platform were Brothers M. J. Ryan, Talter, expresident of No. 4 Division, H. Kelly, No. 5 Division, Joseph Rutledge, president No. 1 Division, and Mr. Wm. Kelly. At the conclusion of the Rev. Father's lecture Miss O'Brien presented the speaker with an address from the Ladies' Auxiliary of Toronto. President Hugh Kelly of No. 5 Division, in bis usual spirited and enthusiastic manner, moved for a vote of thanks to the Rev. Father Sheebiy which was unanimously carried.

"With joy we bid you welcome to this our fair city of Toronto at a time when peace and prosperity are near at hand. Slep by step the landlord has been forced to the wall; the legislature halls of Westminster have tired of the battle waged by the ablest galary of statesmen the world has ever produced. When the calm leadership of Parnell, drawing forth the brilliancy of a Sexton, a Dillon, a Biggar and a Justin McGarthy, inspired that veteran giant of the political arena to attempt the redemption of his cocatry, by Home Rule for Iraland, with awa and admiration, the whole-world-watched the specials of the one great man of England buckling on his armor for the greatest battle of his whole career. At a time of life when most men are looking towards the grave, the easmines of Iraland, in fear and trembling, awand in the hearts of the place of Iraland with awa and and enthroned in the hearts of the place of Iraland which will be added the pople the name of Hon. W. E. Gladstone, which will be added to the pages of I

For he who storms the barricades, To gain sweet freedom's portal, Shall die in liberty's embrace And bear a name immortal.

And year a name immortal.

Rev. Father, hoping for the success
of your enterprise, we pray you bear
our message to our kin across the sea,
and that message is, "God save Ireland."

land."
Signed on behalf of the Daughters
of Erin. Miss Many C. Kelly,
Prov. President."

Prov. President."

Father Sheehy made a reply in his usual happy manner.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—
That we express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss sustained by our sister, Mrs. Bernard McCaffrey, in the death of her daughter, we hope that even in the sadness of her afflictions ahe may yet find some consolation in knowing her dear one has passed to a more beautiful home.

M. O. Kelly.

diang election. It is their desire to secure as far as possible the return of at least one Catholic in each division. On several of the boards at the present time Catholics are represented, but auch representation is considered to be totally inadequate. In South London particularly the Catholic vote is thoroughly organized, and recently a complete canvase o. the various districts was made by the officials of the Catholic and the control of the catholic will not stand, candidates, irrespective of creed or rolitice, will be supported only who guarantee to esfeguard the interests of the Catholic poor.

SCOTLAND.

Cases Caseses III.

A short time ago the parish of Maryhill, G segow, lost one of its most popular and hardworking priests — Father O'Brien—through illness, and the parish now laments the absence of its rector—Canon Cameron—who has gone to his native Highlands for change of air.

Deats of a Scottlas Schelar.

Deats of a Scottlas Schelar.

The death has taken place at Ballifeery, Inverness, of a well-known Scotsman, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie,

the head of the division, promising to do all in his power to further the interest of the order. The other officers also responded in a suitable manner. The most pleasing feature of the day was in the form of a surprise te two of the officers of 1897. Bro. R. J. Taulty, the retiring president and Jas. Conlin, treasurer, both gentlemen have done noble work for the division, a fact which prompted the brothers to make a presentation to each of them of a beautiful gold ring in recognition of past service. Among those who spoke under the good and welfare of the order were Rev. Father Sheeby of Lumerick, Iroland, Bros. Patrick Boyle, J. J. Brennen, Jos. Patrick Boyle, J. J. Brennen, Sengs, recitations and puano solos were liberally contributed by the members. A. MENDER

The Proprietors of Para sloe's Pills are constantly recoving letters similar to the following which explains itself. Mr. John A. Beam, Waterloo, Ont., writes: "I nover used any medicine that can equal Parmelee's Pills Gan Dyspopsia and Livra and Ridayo Complaints. The relict experienced after using them was wonderful." As a safe family medicine Parmeloe's Vegetable Pills can be given in all cases requiring a ct.thartic.

LATEST MARKETS.

Tonowro, Feb. 9, 1893.
The receipts of grain on the street market to-day were large; prices were treated. Who at Section 1, and 90 for red.
B-1-y-Steady; 3,000 bushels selling at 30 m 234.

"B-1-y_Steady; 3,000 bushots semms as 50 to 4250.

Rye_Essier; 100 bushols selling at 48c.
Oate_Firm; 500 bushols selling at 31½0,
to 32c.
Poss—Firm; 100 bushols selling at 50c to

Yeas—ritm, Ivo someone.

Hay and Straw—The receipts of hay and straw to-day were large; there was a fair demand, and the market was firm; 30 leads of hay being received and 10 leads of stary prices are unchanged at quotations.

So SA 50 90

bitoes are ancuented as dateman	
	\$0 90
do red 0 90	0 00
do goose 0 79	0 80
Barley 0 35	0 421
Oats 0 31	0 32
Peas 0 56	0 58
Buckwheat 0 34	0 00
Rye 0 47	0 48
Hay 8 00	9 50
Straw 6 00	7 25
Dressed hogs 6 00	6 25
Eggs 9 20	0 22
Butter, lb rolls 0 14	0 15
do tube, dairy 0 15	0 00
Chickens 0 45	0 65
Turkeys 0 10	0 11
Ducks 0 60	0 80
Geese 0 361	0 07
Potatoes 0 65	0 70
spring Lamb 0 07	0 08
Mutton 0 05	0 00
Beef, fore 4 00	5 50
do hind 5 50	8 00
Veal 6 50	8 00

PERMANENTLY CURED

A STORY TOLD BY A JUSTICE OF

tacked With La Grippe Which Left Him t and Worn Ont—Kidney Trouble Adde Complications and the Sufferer Was couraged. om the Journal, Summerside, P.E.I.

From the Journal, Summerside, P.E.I.

One of the beet known men around Bodique and vicinity is Mr. Alfred Schurman, the Post and Mr. Schurman was book in the Schurman was book in Schurman was book and the Schurman was book and the Schurman was book and the Schurman was book in the Schurman was also a farmer on a large scale and like meat men engaged in that occupation led a busy life, being compelled to attend strictly to business, but less than a year ago he retired from farming and now lives in a cosy cottage in North Carleton. Before his retirement, werk such as only a man engaged in that occupation led a busy life, being compelled to attend strictly to business, but less than a year ago he retired from farming and now lives in a cosy cottage in North Carleton. Before his retirement, work such as only a man engaged in that occupation knows any-thing about, claimed his attention. His increasing years made the burden hoavier and the spring work of 1898 were him completely out. This is what he till a burden he was curred. In the spring of 1898 the constant of the burden he was curred and drudgery eccuseded with the bad effects left by an attack of a grippe. One of the results of la grippe was a nasty cough, another was the complete loss of appetite. My spirits were greatly depressed and I left that I had lived out my days. I always felt cold, and consequently the stove and I were great friends, but the cold affected more expecting the property of the presence of the property of the presence and a left that I had lived out my days. I always felt cold, and consequently the stove and I were great friends, but the cold affected more expecting the property of the propert

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in use in his family for ten years,
He had purchased one of our baby grands and we took beek his upright on account. See this instrument to-day, It looks as though it might just have come out of the factory. The finish and polich are perfect. The music that can be produced from it is as delight-inl as the first day it was played on. Time is on the side of these planes. They are made to last.

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