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The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VI.-No. 50.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15. 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Sensational Preachers.

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.]

Warras for Toe Resister.

Lest wook we wrote of the offensive attitude taken up by what we called preachers, in their comments upon the late war. We have since been asked what we mean by preachers, or how we justify the use of disrespectful language towards so plain an ordinance of Christiants.

woil, if the preachers spoken about in Well, if the presence spice i acome in the gospiels, bud the preach is we we fo thinking of, had anything to counter, we should, of course, be necessation. Tours of the soil would hardly supe out the sin of writing or even thinking dis-respectfully of so high ann-holy week. the sin of writing to see a substantial respectfully of so high and holy a work; as Christian preaching. Free shift up in the bottom of a well is no use for other loghe or heat, and the groups, without preaching, cut'l never reach; the souls of use to brieflent thou with its divine truth, and kindle them into love for G d and heaven. All mone admit this much, and are as minimum in their co-com of the ordin ance itself, as they are grateful and reversatial to every one who uses it for its divinely appointed purpose of diffusing the doctrine of revolution. How

ng the doctrine of revolution. . How boautiful are the feet of them that present the gospil of peace, of them that bring glad tidings of good things." (Romans, X. 15.) is the sentiment that (Romans, N. 15.) is the sentiment that springs naturally to the lips of every Christian. Beautiful indeed, and wel-come as the grapel itself, which would be a dead letter for most of us if not for the quick-ning tongue of the true

the queck-ning tengue of the true preaction!

But for this very reason it is exasperating to hear the high name given to the rant and fustian we protested against last week. What is there in common between thom it you take away the exceedingly extrinsic circumstance that both reach us from the pulpit? In motive and drift, in matter and manner, in everything, indeed, with the trilling exception we have noted, they are as different as water and fire. Dignity, seriouscuss, a desire to de good to others, and a subduing sense of to others, and a subduing sense of responsibility to God are never absent

responsibility to the dare never absent from the preacher, whether he uses "the persuasive words of human wisdom," or better still, trusts in the showing of the spirit and power." His is a message, not from humself, but from Christ, and he relies for success upon no tricks of ruboric nor advantage to be derived from some passing excitoment of public opinion, but on the grace and promises of God, Like the homest tradesman who always deals in the best article, he, whether elegantly or not, always gives of the sound gospel, and nover imposes on you the trumpery wares of his own craze of factors.

olegantly or not, always gives of the sound gespel, and nover imposee on you the trumpory wares of his own craze or fancy. What a glorious profession it is, in-deed, and what a glorious line of names, from St. Paul and a Greater than St. Paul, down through the Athan-asianes, Gregories, Ambroses, Augus-tines, to the gloden-mouthed craters of the Middle Ages, and on to our own innes, have illustrated it, how often has the genius of the great calling lifted common men above themselves, and ranked them with the leaders of mankfuld!

narrow-mudded cranks dare to stand where before only preschors were found, and show to what ridicutous and dangerous extravagances the human mind is hable when left to its own miscrable guidance.

Some time ago I commenced making a collection of such extracts from papers that seemed to be patterns in this particular line. They were arranged under various captions, as history politics, literature, and so on. But I had to borrow a name for one class of them from Clerk, the great first editor of The True Witness. "Flaphodolle or the stuff they food fool-on," and I soon found nearly all the specimens under this heading were from the sensational pulpi. And such specimens under this heading were from the sensational pulpi. And such specimens as they were I some, indeed, harmiess deliness, not worth noticing as when four year old Bobbie gets on his tather's clothes and tries to start as full-grown. You can find an excuse in a given instance by reflooting that the man simply has no notion (nor capacity to have a notion) of where he stands, or what is due to his position. Not Horoules could knock on his brains, for hohas none. The preacher, for instance, who could find nothing marker to say of the graceful act of natural ploty performed by the Spaniards in carrying home with them the bones of Columbus, than this; "Let them take them; we don't want the rotton things," needn't be criticized by any one. Hos beyond that Whom another takes a cat into his pulpit, and poisous it with nlootine, in order to

raise a prejuille against tobacce, abstention from which is, in list seaching, the sum total of Christian virtue, one hardly knows whether to laught or be digusted. But things of this kind have the negative ment of being frequently annaugand sometimes harmless, and in this respect they are in striking contrast with the seenes in which men with netwith the seenes in which men with netraining, and hardly even a smattering of natural religious pandish the most factor of natural religious of truths as if they were duent belies or Indian clubs, things in vented for mere bodily amusement. These make one feel as if one was in a room where a drunken man or a feel and get hold of a razer and was slashing about with it in overy direction. But we have no more room and an angh has been said to explain what we meant by "Preachers."

True Christian Education.

The real purpose of education is to combin a man to fulfit perfectly all the duties and obligations of his state in life. But a man is bound not only by his relations to himself, his parents, his his relations to himself, his parents, he family and his country, for he is also bound by clover and he is dusted to his Maker which he will be unable to fuffil without the assistance of rengon. To educate a child for this world and not propare him for the life beyond the grave is to dony the immertality of the soul and thoreality of a future punishment and roward. Therefore, as the natural life of the child is developed by the education of his meetal and physical faculties, so also his supernatin al life is expanded through the Christianzing influence of the Church, by the sacraments, the virtues of faith, hooe and charity, the moral virtues and, in and charity, the moral virtues and, in general, by all the supernatural resources

We do not seek to enforce religion at the expense of science and knowledge, but neither do we want an intellectual

but neither do we want an intellectual culture that excludes all notions of God and takes no account of the creature's duties and obligations to his Creator. "All men's says The Imitation of Christ, "desire knowledge, but what doth knowledge nvall without the foar of God. Truly a lowly rustic that acrveth God is better than a proud philosopher who pondereth the course of the stars and neglecteth himself." And again: "Science is not to be blamed nor the simple knowledge of anything good in tsoil and ordained by God, but a good conscience and a virtuous life are always to be preferred. But because many take more pause to know much than to her well therefore they ofton go astray and bear no fruit at all or ittle."

Mau has not only an intellect but himself, which is the sax of his affections and the principle of the actions, in the sax of the safety which is the sax of his affections and the principle of the actions, in the sax of the safety of the control of the contro

On Tuesday ovening last, St. Basil's Branch elected the following officers for the New Year. Sprittual Advisor, Rev. L. Bronnan, G.S.B.; Chasceller, H. F. Mc. Bronnan, G.S.B.; Chasceller, H. F. Mc. Bronnan, H. Gostoller, G. W. G. G. H. Mc. Rampergor. Recording Secretary, J. Grant, Assistant Scoretary, W. M. O'Connor; Financial Secretary, F. X. Kornano; Tressurer, L. V. Byrne; Marchal, J. Ryan; Gard, J. M. Cowan; Trustes, J. D. Warde, M. Costolle, P. O'Brien, D. Miller and J. Fullerton. This being the Sih anniversary of its organization

the Branch decided to make the event more than of passing notice. A committee consisting of the President and Chancellors had charge of the President and Chancellors had charge of the arrangements which were very complete. The meeting was held in the 3s. Viucent & Paul Toom where the business conducted as a peculiar as president of the which in adjournation cutor. Williams had an inviting hunch prepared. The President, H. F. McIntosh occupied the charand around him sat the Roys. J. R. Teety, L. Brontan, P. O Donobes, M. Murgovan, F. Murray all members of the community of St. Basil and Mr. F. A Moure. The only toast was that of the clergy which was responded to by each of the row, grathemen present. A short programme on musical selections and readings was then rendered in which the following members took part, Messrs. Anglio, Miller, McPherson, Muire and Warde. Mr. J. J. Ryan, Champion oarsman exhibited a number of the beautiful medals, watches, etc., which be had won in his different contests. In overning was a near enj spate contained it be made an annual affair.

E B A

The Business and Shorthand Department of Regionolis College, Ringston, is, in effect, a Business College, Ringston, is, in effect, a Business College, it charge of a charterel accountant. As the instruction is given individually, students can complete a Business or Shorthand in from four to six months. The year of the monthly payments will suit you. Students are admitted at any time, but the next term hegins Jan 3rd, 1890. Send in your mane new for registration. Write for the Ualendar or call at the College for full particulars.

Catholic Truth Society.

St. MARY'S BRANCH TORONTO.

The regular monthly open meeting of this Branch was held in St. Andrew's Hall on the tirst Monday The Rov. Father Carberry of Schomborg was to have delivered the lecture but was prevouted from coming on account of the severe saine sterror of the preceding day. Mr. E. J. Hearn, the president of the Branch accupied the chair and during the ovening delivered a stirring and longhout address on the work of the society in Forento and also read their report of the anunal meeting of the Society which was held in Dumfries. The Rev. J. Bollard gave an interesting resume of the work in Iroland which proced very lostructive The Rev. L. Minchen also delivered a short hat interesting address. The musical programme was kindly contributed by the following artists. Miss Owons and Mr. W. Walsh in a Baujo Duot, and wocal selections were rodered by Miss O Counce and Mesers M. Walsh and R. Fulton. A gratifying feature of the society's work is the world-wide distribution of the pamphiet written by the late Archibishop of Toronto, ontitled "Some Things Which Catholies Do Not Bollows." Requestes are continually coming in for copies. The corresponding secretary will be pleased to mail some on any address upon receipt of 6 coate in stamps, address 798 King St., West. Toronto.

A rich intellectual treat is promised and to mly the members of this Branch.

Toronto.

A rich intellectual treat is promised not only the members of this Brauch but the Catholic of Toronto. generally for the January meeting Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, the eminent Catholic literator has promised to deliver the lecture. St. Mary's Branch must certainly be congratulated on securing. Dr. O'Hagan's services for this occasion.

gan's services for this occasion.

Our or Sorra.—Symptoms, Hasdache, loss of appointe, furred songes, and general indisposition. These symptoms ""neglected develop into cutte time, and develop into cutte time, and a little attention as that polet may save months of sickues and large decepts bills. For the complaint takes from two to throe of Paranetee's Vegetable Pills on going to bod, and one or two for three mights in account of the contraction, and a cut will be effected.

St. Vincent de Paul Society

The regular general meeting of the Proroate Conferences of the St. Vincent do Paul Society was held on Sunday after noon in St. Vincent's Hall. There were present representatives of all the city Conferences. R. v. J. L. Hand, paster of St. Phil's, prost led, and R. v. Frank Ryan, rector of the cathedral and Mr Alexander Macdonell were present Mr. J. J. Murphy, president, read his report reviewing the work and events of the past year. He referred in couch ing terms to the domise of the late Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. Dr. Walsb. and also mentioned the death of J. F. Kirk. He spoke of the connection and coastant solicitude of both with the work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Tarcato, and stated the according to the head in Toroato, and stated the according to the the society which the society had applied to the ity which the society had applied to the benefit of the souls of its benefactor. He ity which the soudoty had apple 4 to the bounds of the souls of the bounds of the souls of the bounds. He amounted the receipt of \$100 from Mr. Goldwin Smith, who during his residence in Toronto has annually given the St. Vincont do Paul society charge of that sum. The money is regularly distributed among the different conferences in the city. Mr. Marphy luvited the presidents of the various conferences to give the meeting statements of their condition. These statements of the form the statements of their statements for St. Patrick's, Mr. V. P. Faple, Mr. July for St. Holen's, Mr. M. H. Hity for United Mr. July for St. Paul's, Mr. H. T. K. Hy for St. Basil's, Mr. J. A. Gorman for St. Paul's, Mr. H. T. K. Hy for St. Basil's, Mr. J. Gorman calls for the winter season.

success on hand to most the calls for the winter easons when you had carthy, so cretary, read the minutes of the last meeting which were adopted. According to those mustes it was decided that, in order to make the general meetings more interesting one of the members be asked to give an address upon some subject of particular interests to the society. The secretary informed the mooting that Mr. E. J. Hoarn had consented to deliver the lecture at the present meetins. Mr. Hearn, who was received with application of the members of the members and the plants, exist the subject he had chosen was the life and the necessary interest of the subject he had chosen was the life and the necessary of the subject he had chosen was the life and the necessary of the subject he had chosen was the life and the necessary of the subject had chosen was the life and the necessary of the subject had been was the life and the necessary of the subject had been and the necessary of the large sum that had been raised on the continues for the necessary of the large sum that had been raised on the continues for the necessary of the large sum that had been raised on the continues of the large subject had been the life of the life of the life of the large sum that he continues the the necessary of the large sum that he continues the the life of the

up the idea separately, and St. Michael's had established its reading room and genussium in the De La Salle Institute

had established its reading room and gymassium in the D. L. Salle Institute building.

Mr. John P. McCarthy, scoretary, gave a description of the effect put forward in St. Mary's parsis and spoke of the intentions of the normotors of the Catholic club in that parish.

The chairman (Rev. J. L. Hand) received the cattree subject in a practical but sympathetic way. He regarded a Catholic ball as a necessity in the present life of Catholic part work to prove the first of the control of the control of the present in the control of the control of the present in the control of the control of the present in the control of the control of

Obituary.

Toronto Orthopedic Hospital.

Toronto Orthopedic Hospital.

A now hospital has been opened on Bloor street, a short distance East of Yonge street. Toronto can fairly beast of many institutions designed to aid the sick and the needy; but hitherto there has been no hospital in the City, nor in Canada, designed oxclusively to: the treatment of a class in the munity most worthy of our sympat: fiz: the lame, crippied and deformed.

In the United States and in England there have, for a long time, been hospitals developed to the work, and not a few of the wealther of our citizens have gue to these special control to the treatment of the wealther of our citizens have gue to the control to the wealther of our citizens have gue to the control to the treatment. The Tronton Victop-die Hospital is strated in a most descrabe local integration of the wealther of our citizens have gue to the commodation for a comparatively limited number of pain ints, yet for the care and treatment of these a most oxeellont shops, machinery and trained mechanics are kept on the premises. The wards are kept on the premises who live near at hand can be successfully treated without outering the hospital an out patients. Gellowing gentlemen are the Bod of Trustees: — Rev. John Potts.

Chase's Otataseat.

Dr. O. M. Harlan, writing in the American Journal of Health. February 10th. says:—"Among the proprietary modicines deserving recognition is Dr. Classe's Giuntenet as a remody for Files. Eczematic skiu eruptions of all kinds, for which it has been used with marked success and has effected remarkable cures in many obstinate cases which seemed to baffle the skilfelt medical attandant."

Total Abstinence Pledge.

The Casket publishes the official text and cased publishes the official text of a temperature circular issued by Bishop Cameron to the clerky of the diocess of Antiponish. His Lordship, in oposing declares: Not without acute pain do I tears that the ovil of diocese of Autiposish. His Lord-bip, in opoolog declares. Not without another paid of learn that the ord off of intemperance is on the increase on several localities within the Diocese. This is a calamity for which you and all interested in the salvation of souls are obound to provide every possible remedy. It is a most molancholy fact that deep roted projudices prevail among many concerning this degrading vice. Other sins find no sentimental excuse in public opinion, but that of intemperance is an exception. These who coases is moscoption. These who coases is moscoption. These who coases in the rainous traffic of interesting drink most with widespressi sympachy, and in favor of their besatted victims and their excesses silly pleas also put forward that would lead us to suspect that, in the opinion of many, drunkenuces is no sin at all, but rather an exercish weak ness. In vain does the inspired Apostic classify drunkards with formestors, adulterers, idolators, and thieves, and declare that they shall not inherit the Kingdom of God (I Cer. vi. 10); thuse perverse gospellers of intexicants and to cation shut the cyos to the truth and persist in finding fault with those who loudly denounce and space not a traffic so fraught with missible to souls, to health, to substance, to family and to society in general."

souls, to health, to aubstance, to family and to society in general."

The Bishop proceeds to discuss from the scientific standpoint the effect of alcohol on the human body, coming to the conclusion that it is "practically a health-destroyer and rank poison as a beverage." Healso examines the whole constain from the atandpoint of Christopher and the standpoint of the beverage.' He also examines the whole question from the standpoint of Christian solf-donial and charity, and continuing says: "Sociag, therefore, that treestealism conduces so powerfully sottential to the continuing says: "Sociag, therefore, that treestealism conduces so powerfully so the preservation of health, that the combined voices of reason and experience in the work of social amelievation, that passures and projudices of fallen humanity, and shaping her divine lessons to the said-denying spirit of a crucinisd God, and solid pronunces it to be good, but they under circumstances which we see all proportions of the top of the said-denying spirit of a crucinisd God, and continuing spirit of a crucinisd God, and solid pronunces it to be good, but they under circumstances which we see most widely to obtain an oar day and generation, a necessary proservative against a so undai that doals dammation to those "for whom Christiand," our increast, as individuals, as members of the

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

AT BUILD

ACRURA

EX-Lord Mayor Prine of P. Haw Sayer than the monthing of the Wilde Star Steamer of common or the 10th January aget to any or the control of exceptional introduction of the month o

CLARE

A violately is likely to be creat d by
the rethrement of Mr. Kelly, Q.C., the
County Court Julke for Clare. His tetrement will remove one of the very
few Catholic County Court judges from
the local in Ireland. Out of twentyture, they are soven Catholic County
Court judges at present. On the Sujerlor Count Ben ho of Icland Circ surfer up Catholic County judges, all told out
of secondary

DERRY.

There are grounds for stating that the Foyle shippard. Londonderry, is about again to be opened. The negotia-dons, for some time pending are now

DONEGAL. At a congress on the education question, held in Letterkenny, in connection with the Aenach Tirconal, Most Rev. Dr O'Donnell dealt with the history of the university question in Ireland, and after pointing out that Ireland asks no endowment for renigion, he proceeds:

Fut we are told that our whole project is converned with the idea of extending electical influence. Well, if any sentimenan thought that the extension of clerical influence. Well, if any sentimenan thought that the extension of clerical influence. Well, if any sentimenan thought that the extension of clerical influence. Well, if any sentimenan thought that the extension of clerical influence. Well, if any sentimenan thought that the extension of clerical influence in the daily strains of the people was likely to be enhanced by the establishment of a university for Catholics, he is in for a serious disappointment. The true priests of freiand never intended to rotire within the must honeured place of citizenship—thereis—and in any grave emergency. I think that they will show that they deserve the confidence of the people-trenewed cheers). But as things are, we have nover to do outside the sanituary than most by us desire—(hear, when we now actual process in the world a university-trained body of laymen will take up for the people much of the work the clergy have now to do—(applause). And it may be well to notice another objection we hear something of in the North of Ireland. They tell us that establishments under Catholic management have been opened in connection with Oxford and Cambridge, and that we should try semething of that kind. Well, the Catholics of England have made in pretty plain that they, too would have a University if they could, and the fact that the Catholice of England have made it pretty plain that they, too would have a University of the people of England to militate against the claim of the graue would not have it they could, and the fact that the Catholice of England to militate against the claim of the graue of England to mili

of two evils provision. Fortunately this is the feeling also of the most enughtened statemen in both the great English parties, as well as the large and educated body of Irlsh Protestants, and educated body of Irish Protestants, who have given our claims such validation able support. If anyone says he wishes to treat us on an equality with others our crowing this claim it would be a creat test to ask him would he vote for removing all the legal disqualifications of Catholies that remain after emandation. Techner, hear). No. Unreasoning clannour ought no longer to be allowed to bar justice to the Catholies of Ireland in the matter of education, and if the friends of the cause desire to know the feeling in Ireland on the fautre direction of the University it is an easy thing for them 40 assortialn future direction of the University it is an easy thing for them to assortial what it is. In a business of the kind it is much better to make sure of the wishes of Ireland than to stuff the in-stitution with British, as distinct from Irish, ideas—(applause). But a Univer-sity founded for Catholics, and thor-oughly Irish in character, will bring un-told hiessings, not only to Catholics, but to all sections of the population—(pro-longed choesing). At the Aenach Tirconail, in Letter-

mail's Scotlanty who wrote the musa-and words. Mr. Cruig has produced a locautiful inclody, and has caught the 119th expression. The parts were ex-cellently harmonised, and some picas-ine instrumental effects were produced in the accompaniment. Mr. Julia, con-ducted. After the ode had ocen sung or trish, an English translation of it by the muta-r was sung by Mrs. Gings, a xeellent style. The work and for ren-ering provoked loud applause. The following is a translation— Fig. (c) Erin, for ages oppressed? Wasted by tyranta unboly, unblessed? Said is thy serious and deep is thy wor. Foully profamed by a cold, heartless fie?

fee!
Dry all they tears!
For the gloom of those years where the fee!
God bless thee ever!
For ever and ever!
For ever and ever!
big live old Ireland, and long the reign! DUBLIN.

The anniversary of the execution of Alian Larkin, and O'Brien for the murch of Sergeam Brett, at Man bester, in 1867, was celebrated in Dublin in the customary manner. A procession, headed by the American Stars and Stripes and the French ritolour, passed through the principal streets to Gisanceni, emetery, where wreaths and other similar offerings were placed on the graves of those who had been prominently identified with the Fenian movements in Ireland. The day was observed in Cork.

The Catholic University Committee have resolved upon summoning a con-

The Catholic University Committee have resolved upon aummoning a conference to consider the best method of raising the University question in the coming scasion of Parliament. By the configuration, so far conspiciously incking, will scarcely carry them to an art of justice. Unless the coming assism prove fruitful, thousands of other young Catholic Irishmen will be doubted to suffer the wrong which their predecessors have borne.

Miss Anna Parnell has, through her solicitor, sent a letter to the editor of the Sainteday Review, complaining of its statements in reviewing Mr. Barry O'Belen's bock, that "There was a fide united family history of insanity on the statement, saying:—"The saa mere the statement, saying:—"This is a mere thather's side, and at least an indication to Miss Anna Parnell, whom we would be extremely sorry to pain in any way. The facts concerning the history of the Parnell family to which we refer will be found in vol. 1, pages 11 and 14, of Mr. Barry O'Bieln's life of Charles Riewart Parnell, that on his fasher's death he succeeded to the family estates, which had been settled of lienry Parnell, grand-uncle of Charles Riewart Parnell, that on his fasher's death he succeeded to the family estates, which had been settled of lienry Parnell, that on his fasher's death he succeeded to the family estates, which had been settled on limby Act of Parliament, owing to the incurable mental and physical defects of his cider hoother, John Augustis, and father of this Henry Parnell, that on his fasher's death he succeeded to the family estates, which had been settled on limby Act of Parliament, owing to the incurable inental and physical defects of his cider hoother, John Augustis, and father's death he succeeded to the family estates, which had been settled to only limbic affairs. His health became seriously impaired. His mind was utilimately affected, and nature parnel life. These facts, in connection with a public man soven years dead, are public man soven years dead, are public property, and historians

friend. Sir Samuel Romilly? Then why not the end of Henry Parnell?"
GALWAY.
According to the Tuam Herald, a new industry is about being opened it Gaivay, that of working an immense bed of granite overing an area of several miles in extent. The granite is the property of Colonel Arthur J. Courtenay, of Dubin, Master of the Queen's Bench, and that gentleman, who, with an entinent engineer from England, came before the Town Council, bas obtained consent of the Corporation to lay down a line of tram rails from the works to the docks for the convenience of the granite from the quarries. He has also received the promise of the Harbour Commissioners to afford alim every assistance in their power to forward the project, so that the works will commence immediately. A specimen of this granite has been examined by an emiment geologist, who has pronounced it to be the best of its kind he bas ever seen. The opening of the works will afford employment to a large number of the isbouring class in Gaiway, who are much in need of it.

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

LORD ROSHBERT ON PARNELL.

Lord Rosebery, as president of the Philosophical Institution, delivered an inaugural address in the Music Hall. Speaking on bookless Statesmen, he said that nowhere in history, so far is he knew, was there an instance of so intensely bookless a man as said. Oladdoon, who was, at the same time, so consummate a man of affairs. Literature was constantly becoming less and less necessary for the politician. Even Latin quotations had dide with Mr. Gladstone. The Blue Book had superseded

and Virgii was swamped in real principles at stake."

Home r and Virgil was swamped in a tatessumm by an book. He imported that the predict of the control of the product of the pro

NEWSPAPER MEN.

Another organized attempt is being made to prejudice the position of such catholics as may be employed on the London daily press. This time the leader of the attack is the Rev. Dr. Horton, Chairman of the Congregational Union. He asserts that the London daily press is in some mysterious way dominated by Catholics. That, of course, is only his way of explaining the invariable rout inflicted on anti-Catholic controversisilats when they come forward with their bigoted and ignorant fabrications about the Catholic religion. A couple of years ago a similar attempt was made to undermite the position of Catholic Journalists employed on the daily papers. It failed then, and it will fail now, although I have been told that lately the fact of an applicant being a Catholic is held in the case of one leading paper to be an insuperable bar to inclusion on its staff. It is only, fair, however, to say that the editors of the London papers, both morning and evening, are, with a possible exception or two, conspicuously fair in dealing with religious controversies. The "Globe" is almost the only one whose columns are still disfigured by Orange intolerance. NEWSPAPER MEN.

Another organised attempt is being nade to prejudice the position of such

english radicals and the

ENGLISH RADICALS AND THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

It is generally admitted that the Bishop of Limerick has neatly caught the Radicals who are now opposed to a Catholic University by reminding them that L.cy voted for a clause in the Home Rule Bill giving the Irish Parliament power to establish such a University. Mr. Perks was one of those, and his explanation is characteristic. He makes a wriggling exouse about the clause having been inserted without rotice, which is merely an imputation on his own vigitines if it were true, and adds that having discovered he was on the wrone path he has beaken himself to the right one. It is curious that Mr. Perks never made the discovery until the proposal to establish a Catholic University was supported by a Tory Minister. As long it was a Liberal heresy Mr. Perks lay low and said nothing. Mr. John Ellis's views on political size another of the gentlemen who have unwarily entered into controversy with the Elsabop of Limerick. Really, Mr. John Ellis's views on political ready Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should it be, Chairman of Committees, and if he were already Speaker, or, should be converted to the could not conver himself in language of more loftly obscurity. When asaged to chose relatively CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

real principles at state. Again the control of the

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND.

Freaching in Dublin last week the
Very Rev. John Burke, C.S.S.R.. rector
of St. Mary's, Kinnoul, spoke of the
recent state of the Church in Scotland.
He said:—At the time of the so-called
Reformation in the sixteenth century,
whole nations were cut away from the
Church as if by one reli blow. She was
robbed of Engiand and Scotland—thank
God, not of Ireland—of Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and a great part of Germany. But now, when they come to count the gains and the losses, the face
was undoubted and incontrovertible
that the Church had received immense
compensation in the almost continuous
stream of converts coming into the
fold, both in the Old Word and the
New. What had been their, progress
in Scotland? In 1800 there were only
2 bishops, 12 churches, a mere handful
of priests, and at the most 30,000 people connected with the the Catholic
Church. What ild they find at the
present day? Why, now there were
2 archibishops, 5 bishops, 420 priests,
350 churches, and a multitude of schools
and colleges for the education of the
Catholic children of the country. Was
this not a proof, renewed for the thousandth time, of the divine protection
and the imperishable life of the Church
of God upon earth? What had been
the main factor at work in this transformation scene in Scotland? He would
cell them. It had been for centuries the providential mission of Ireland to go forth among the nations of,
the sarth. Crushed, despised, thrown
out of their lands by the hands of allen
andlords. Irishmen had been everywhere confessors and martyrs for faith,
and fatheriand. In Dundee, before the
soscalled Reformation, there were fourscauches, five monasteries, a convert, and two hospitals. At that time
all these were ruthliessly atripped, and
either pulled Cown or appropriated for
the new worship. In 1800 there was
not a Catholic church in Dundee, now
where were five spacelous and imposing
tourches, two convents, religious houses

set an ample supply of 8thools, efficient and up to date, for the mental and moral realings of the Catholic children. They were met that day for fulfil a gloring work to deduct a new temple to the glory of God and nonour of 8t Patrick, the apostic of located That was the first church in that part of Sectional that had been in that part of Sectional that had been he name since the days of the Reformation.

You seem to adopt Sir Henry Fowis fer's shuffling argument as a back-door
retreat from Home Itule, when you
as ay:—
"He thinks the constituencies of
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"He thinks the constituencies of
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the constituency of the constituency
that is no doubt the same that it must need
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that we have the constituency
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Commons endoised a self-governing constitution in 1891! And you are so convine of of the reasonateleness of this grosteet, so convented in 1991! And you are so convine of of the reasonateleness of this grosteet is convented in poetic in the property of the self-government of

of National Self-Government to Ireland as a measure of simple justice—a debt due to the Irish people; as a restitution of a defrauded right; as an affair of imperial honour and obligation; and, likewise, as an enlightened policy to secure the protection of interests of transcendent importance to the future welfare of Great Britain, in her relations with rival powers. The Liberal party accepted Home Rule in the same sense and for similar reasons, and so comparatively small majority of the electorate of England. Seotiand, and Wales in an effort to redeem their solvenn piedge to Ireland.

This piedge may be broken. My own conviction now is that it will be. It will be no new experience by the Irelan people of English broken faith. But you may safely rely upon it that Irish Home Rulers will not accept your own and Sir Henry Fowler's advice to provide the Liberal party with an easy and convenient pathway over which to retire from Mr. Ghadatone's position and convenient pathway over which to retire from Mr. Ghadatone's position diversion to Mr. Chamberdainter more consistent retreat.—Yours truly.

NOCHAEL DAVITT.

NOV. 22.

Nov. 22.

FOR NINE YALE.—We Samuel Bryan, Thedford, writes: "For nine years I suffered with ulcerated cores on my leg; I expended over \$100 on physiciags, and tried every preparation I heard of or saw rebommended for such disease, but could get no relief. I at less was recommended to give Dn. Thomas Ecci. Increase of the control of th

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Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick On Canada's Position,

HON. Chas. Filipatrick

On Canada's Position.

The secure delivered in line Canada, such the suppose of the Line of Secure and the position of the control of the Line of Secure and the position of the Line of Secure and the position of the control of the Line of Secure and the position of the Line of Secure and the position of the Line of Secure and the position of the Line of Secure and the line of the Line of Secure and the Line of Secure and Line of Line of Secure and Line of the Line of Line of Secure and Line of the Line of Line o

trade barriers within the Empire and their pooling the common was tone revenue—divide it proportion oils, is an IDEAL WHICH MAY SOME DAY

Chats with the Children

A WINTER CIRCUS.

In summer when the oricus bills are plastered round the town, You want a nikele or a dime to go and see the clown;
But in the winter when the snew o'er all the land is strown
The porost hey who owns a sled has a circus of his own.

A sled that nost five dellars too, is not the only thing.
There's some as good made of a board, two runners and a string;
And when on wings you fly about, careering round the town
You'll find for fan there's nothing like a circus of your own.

COUSIN FIG.

Cotters Fro

You'll find for fan thore's nothing like a circus of your own.

Course Fto.

Course Fto.

Course Fto.

Course Fto.

Raiph Quin was once a rich man. He then had men to work his farms, and fill his big barns and cribs with hay and gran, and a good wife and six hin sons to blees his home.

But he had lost his great weath. His dear wife and four of his sons died long since. Mark and Paul, the two sons left to him 10 old ago, were gone from home to make their way in the world.

So he was left with but one field, from which, by skill and hard work, he got his tool. But at lought he fell slok, and sont for his two sons, that he might lake leave of them, and give them his last harge.

"Hy one boys," said he, "there is also leave of them, and give them his last harge.

"Hy one boys," and he, "there is also look on the wind, with my last breath, I bee thing which, with my last breath, I bee thing which, with my last breath, I bee thing which, with my last breath, I bee thing which with his last harge.

"Hy one he had been the sone did not know what more he meant to asy.

"Their great loss gived thom so much, that for a long sime they did not do what they good old man had begged them to do. But, at length, want drow thought must be a box of gold.

They searched it through from end to ond. They dug and dug till there was not a clod that had not been turned. At last they gave it up. "— "Come," said Paul, "since we have done so much hard work on the field, I think that we may as well get some good from it. So we will plant it with corn, and our toil will not all be lost."

"And so they set work to plant the corn; and in due time a crop sprang up, six times as large as the copp which had grown there in the ode and ay.

The young men then ead that this must have been the gift which the old man meant, and that each should carn his bread by the sweat of his face.

bis bread by the sweat of his face.

THE OCAM.

Far out it be occan, where the water is as blue as ine protitiest cornflower, and as clear as crystal, it is very deep; so deep, indeed, that no oue can enseare it. Many church steeples hilled one upon the other would up treach from the ground beneath to the surface of the water above.

We must not think that there is at the bottom of the sea only bare, yellow sand. No, indeed; the most singular plants and flowers grow in this "dim waterworld." The leaves and stome of these plants are so cestly bont, that the least motion of the water causes them to move as if they had life.

The flowers are bright with color. Some are red as the sunset rays, and others yellow as a goldon flame. One plant, the sea-willow, hange its branches so low that the green leaves play with the pure white roots, gleaning in the sand.

Ooly one thing is wanting to make

and.
Only one thing is wanting to make them as beautiful as our land plants, they have no fragrance.
Fishes, both large and small, glide between the branches, as birds fiy among the trees upon the land. Over everything ties the clear water, just as the air is about us and the light of the sun, moon and stars, shices faintly through its

moon and stars, shioes faintly through it.

In some parts those are beautiful caves and grottoes. The sides of these are sometimes made of coral. The roof is formed of shells that open and close, as the water passes over them. In each shell often lies a pearl, fat for the crown of a queeu.

If we cross the ocean in early spring, in some parts icohorgs may be seen. At a distance an icoherg looks like a great crystal palace, or marble cathedrat. They are of most singular shapes, and glitter like diamonds in the sunshine.

PUZZLES.

CRYPTOGRAM

I am a word of 12 letters meaning a group of islands.

Aly 8, 2, 6, 4, 8, 1 is a boy's name;
my 5, 8, 10, 11 is a mark or a rope; my
7, 8, 10, 11, 12 is a group of tall trees.

CIPKER.

Now, when men you never have seen discovered that this left you alone will shey have even found that it was out?

Find the sentence in the above.

Auswers to Puzzles, Dec. 1st.

Copperfield. CONTINUETINS

Julius Couar (Julius, seise her). CHANGED WORDS.

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THURSDAY, DECUMBER 15, 1893.

Unlandar for the Week

Dec. 15 - S. Florence 10 - S. Easeblu. 17 - S. Poter Chrysologus. 18 - 4th of Advent. 19 - Expectation, B. v. M. 20 - S. Philogoulus. 21 - S. Thomas.

General Garcia, the Cubau revolution leader, died unexpectedly shortly or his arrival in the United States Dr. Fulton and his friends, who had thought of seizing the opportunity created by General Carcia to sweep the created by General Garcia to sweep the Catholic Church from Cuba, must have been pained to see the old warrior's remains receive the honors of Catholic burial at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City

The Rome correspondent of The Irish-latholic remarks that the prize day at Propagauda for the study-year of 1897-98 has again set in view the singular ability of the Roman students of Irish race. This of the Roman students of Irish race. This as wears clear to anyone who reads the prize list. The proportion of Irish names is very strong in the general list, though the number of Irish students is not so very great. In all, there were declared fitteen doctors, forty licentiates, and forty-four bachelors in theology; five doctors, titteen licentiates, and thirty-two bachelors in philosophy, while the number of medals was seventy.

The long exiled Gael of Spain ha never forgotten the land of his ancesto During the Aensch Tirconall celebrati in Letterkenny the following was one the interesting messages received by Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of

e: and my very best and hearties for the success of the great Irisl wishes for the success of the great Irish festival, and sincerely regret not to be able to join my ancestors' countrymen on the occasion. I send by to-day's post my contribution of one hundred pounds sterling.—O NEILL, Lisbon."

The writer of the telegram is Sir George O'Nelli, the direct descendant of the Lord of Tyrone.

The unhappy Mail, which was vehicle of annexation sentiment Canada at the time that Hon. Edw lake cured the aunexation lunacy o Blake oured the aunoxasion tunary or the Liberal party, finds time for a sneer at Mr. Blake to-day. "Still clinging to the glost of Home Rule," says the chameleon journal. Mr. Blake is not clinging to any glost; he is one of the pillars of the Home Rule cause, and is pillars of the Home Rule cause, sau at the same time a consistent and out specken imperialist. The Mail is not the only enemy of Home Rule in Causde that has been found willing to sell the Dominion. Neither Causda for minion. Neither Canada nor Ireland the alightest use for such mpions. When Ireland needed a nd she sought Edward Blake, and in vain. Canada, in her turn, also look to him and to her honest

sons again.

What is called the peace treaty between the United States and Spain has been signed in behalf of both nations. That is to say, the extreme conditions imposed by the former country on their late helpleas and friendless antagonists have been unwillingly assented to. The Americans scrambled for all the stationery that happened to be upon the table when the document was presented for the signatures, and the Spaniards gave their pean up to the relic hunters quite willingly. The pens were really all that the Americans allowed their opponents to retain if they pleased, and it was not inappropriate that those things should also be surrendered. The way in which Spain emerges from this effort a bargain emerges from the accesses cannot be very encouraging to Qaiadians and Englishmen, who are still locking for soft soap.

Very little room now remains for ex-pecting the Canadian commissioners at Washington to get anything in return for all that they are being made to sur-render at the Washington interactional conference. It is to be feared that when the terms of the treaty become known

in this country keeper than augthing in this country keener than anything that could be produced merely by the bid cod of a business bargain. Causde is to ing munifiated both by England and the autod Sistems. Lurd Herschols pre-case at the conference appears to be solely for the purpose of communicating to the Causdians the instructions of Downing street. And the American taken on pains whatever to conceal their understanding of the matter.

The special representative of The Toronto Gibb quotes the intimate official view of The Washington Post in the following terms: All Americans earnestly desire a settlement of all the questions before the Commission, but Canada should not lorget that she, as a dependency of Great Bettau, is in honor bound to make no domands that she would not assert if the could meet us as an independent power qualified to as an independent power qualified to make a treaty in her own right is a wholesome practical suggestion which is made because there are indications that it is pertinent. Canada ever to Great Britain the obligations of a dutiful word to e magonumous guard

This language is unmistakable. It means that Cauada is to behave herself obediently, or else her mother will have to answer for not keeping her off the streets and high ways of the world. It is only the other day that Sir Wilfrid Laurier told us he could dle happy because he had made Cauada a nation. Bootless boast. It had hardly been uttered when the United States ordered the expulsion from Cauadian soil of the S paniards whose letters were stolen, to furnest grounds for the dictation of Washington to Ottersa and Downing street. We shall soon be asking ourselves in this Dominion the question, by whom are we governed? When we learn the provisions of this Washing tou treaty it may be high time for asking such a question. This language is uumistakable

For a long time The Toronto Globo, in its Saturday issues, has been treating its readers to a "religious editorial," When the first of the series came under our notice we made up our mind that the stuff was written upon the plan of The Mail's "Flanour" department which we understand is an extra tacked on to the regular work of the cattle market reportor, to fill up his veek and on to the regular work of the cattle market reporter, to fill up his veek and make him earn all his wages. It is evident, however, that some of The Globe's most intelligent readers have the impression that the Saturday "religious" editorial is the work of a responsible person. It must be so with Mr. Goldwin Smith, because we observe that he notices in The Weekly Sun last week's contribution, pointing out that it is an endorsation of rank materialism. The Globe had stated that a new crood put forward by a Dr. Gunsains, of Chicago, would be welcomed as meeting the need of the hour. It printed the creed, and to all intents asked its readers to subscribe to it at once. Mr. Goldwin Smith observes "if this is all, and if the churches accept it as sufficient, a momentous change must have come over their spirit. They must have renounced, or morally ceased to require, a belief in the Divinity of Christ, the Fall of man, the Redemption and the Incarnation; in the whole dogmatic and ritualistic system, in fact, as well as in the Trinity.

Are they prepared to accept a creed which implies that He (the Saviour, is a dead man, to be ranked with other dead sages and reformers, though vastly superior to them formers, though vastly superior to them all? If they are, a great religious re-volution is evidently at hand. Who can be sure, if the rationalism of Dr. Gunbe sure, if the rationalism of Dr. Gunsalus prevails, and Jesus is taken to be human, that His teaching and his model will universally prevail? May not some prafer the teaching and the model of Socrates or Buddha? Would the American who shouts "To bell with Spain" be attracted by an example of lowliness of heart, meekness and forgiveness of injuries when its divine sanction was withdrawn?"

The following cable received by The Irish World from Mr. William O'Brien shows how badly the Irish people need Home Rule, and how infamous a farce the administration of English law there

"I have just returned from the Assign in Sligo, where I witnessed the trial of Police Sergeant Sullivan of Mulranny for forgery. Sergeant Sullivan, as I cabled The Irish World some two oabled The Iriah World some two months since, is the man who forged the names of John Mollale, President of the local branch of the United Iriah Lungue, to a document inciting to violaces and disorder. The ovidence against the for-ner was so patent that the Government itself had to take action against the police Surgeant, but the sequel shows that the Government was merely playing a part. The trial in all its manifestations in the tations is the most infamous judicial coandal of this generation. Judge Gib-son ba, u his charge with a furious harangue against the United Irish League. It had for its direct object to infame the terrors of the Orangemen of Sligo. The Orown, which pretonded to

p occurts Sergoant Suffivant share less by packed the Jury to resure be a acquittal. Not one Catholic jurce was companied for the trial, and this fit a County where ninety per cent. of the acquittal. Not one "atholic juror was companioled for the trial, and this in a County where ninety per cent. of the population are Catholics! Ferry Catholic stands are catholics of the pury was ordered to stand aside. The jury was exclusively Protestan, and exclusively auti National. One of the jurors estentational was ordered to stand aside. The jury was jury box. The foreknowledge that the presentation of ovidence against the forger would be entirely solid to the torger would be entirely solid to the Urown Schotter, and that the trial would and in a farce, was the real origin of the forgery. The Grown insolently refused to allow McHalo's council to interfere in any way with the jury, declaring that they had unanimously made up their minds before hearing the ovidenced. There the case was stopped. Instant steps have been taken to bring Sergeant Sullivan and his official protectors to justice by civil action, at which Sulli justice by civil action, at which Sulli an must present himself for examina Intamous as are the wave of English justice, we will have the trut out at all hazards.—William O Bries

out at all hexards.—William O Brits.

The newspaper foports of a falling out having occurred between Mr. Justin McCarthy and the Irish residents of Atlanta, Ga., do not convey the impression that the incident isat all improbable. Mr. McCarthy is an Irish scholar who has lived the greater part of his life in England, where he has seen the administration of English law at its best, and it would not be going too far to say the best in the world at that. The Irish of Georgia are, on the other hand, the descendants of the Irish soldiers of the revolutionary war, whose traditions of English law are fixed by the long English oppression of Ireland's people and religion. The of Ireland's people and religion. The Irish settlers who came in amon them after the war of revolution in the famine period for metanee, certainly brought with them no brighter impressions of the rule that has blighted and depopulated their native land. As far as Mr. McCarthy, is concerned, what is more natural than nativo laud. As far as Mr. McCarthy, is concerned, what is more natural than that he should be hepeful of the pesceable revolution which is gradus. y working out the enfrauchisement of Ireland, And who will wonder that the Irish Georgians only grow more bitter when they hear English statesmen appland the rescue of Cubs from the tyranny of Spain, while is still their own, and essentially English, practice to order the suppression of public meetings in Ireland with the bayonet? From the Irela American standpoint it may be admitted an impossible thing to see exactly how a native born Irelahman can countenance an alliance between England and the United States; but Mr. McCarthy with his ideal of peaceful revolution may be just as consistent in prephesying that, as the Auglo-American alliance would simply mean (the increasing ierinence of American institutions upon the English pmind, this would necessarily accelerate the Home Rule victory for which he has labored so loyally. Of course there is always an obvious and practical he has labored so loyally. Of cours there is always an obvious and practice objection to prophesy. Things might not work out that way Mafter all and the Itish America are clearly within their right in resisting the seductive wooing of Eugland for the friendship of the republic of which they are citizens, as long as the which they are citizens, as long as the imperial power denies to Ireland the right that Spain had actually con-ceded to Cuba before the war. If Ire-land enjoyed Home Rule now, it is quite eatle to say that Mr. McCarthy's views would appeal to Irialmen in the United States as in-partially as to any other class of citizens.

citizens.

That therough going Cauadian, Hon-Edward Blake, at a recent dinner of the Oxford University Colonial Club, has been saying a wise and timely word on the general subject of empire. He said: "Lord Curzon of Kedleston the other day had stated that India had always appeared to him to be the Imperial centre of their political system. He disagreed with that. In his opinion that centre was in these two islands, and just so long as the resources, the spirit, the unity, the comprehension. and just so long as the resources, the spirit, the unity, the comprehension, determination and resolution of these shands should be what it had been, so long might it be hoped the ends of those who endeavoured to sustain the great fabric of the Empire might be steeng-thered and maintained in that gigantic task and no longer. The new ways task and no longer. They never mus forget that these two islands formed th core and centre of the Imperial system core and control or the imperial system, and the foundation must rest on the principles of freedom and justice. But he did not say the image of freedom and of justice which they not before themsel-ves was always realised. It was not so, ves was always realised. It was not so, but it was upon these two ideals that the foundations of the Empire depend ded. The greatest blot and blemish, the satest weakness and stain, upon the additions was within these islands, s conditions was within these islands, and he, for his part, as a member of the House of Commons, as an oll Colenist, as a representative of a constituency in one of these two islands, had fult it dim cult to understand how it was that the

p calle of these islands should have arded so inhitly what occurre year in reference to the sister island Was it not something which should give them cause to remomber that the year of the Jubitee of the Ogeon, deserv of the Jubice of the Queen, descreedly colobrated with enthusiasm in this island, was not colobrated in the sister island. The people of that island were not unmittedful of the great position of the Queen as an examplar of all the virtues proper to her sex and so her station, but because they were justily colobrating here the wonderful development of presently, of litherty, of treedom and at vaccement of which they did not fludsigns and tokens in the island, it was impossible for the wonderful development of the forther the praise and give thanks for a situation which presented such an unhappy contrast, (Applause). Let them look again at the ovents of this year, He was not making a political speech in the ordinary sense, but was it not enough to make one reflect that through the whole of the sister island there had been, without any flections exertions or agitation, enormous assemblages and colocolebrated with outlingiasm in this is ation, enormous assemblages and colo brations of the great rebellion of a hun dred years ago. That the memories of that great tragic insurrection should be preserved in the minds of the people, that great tragic insurrection should be preserved in the minds of the people, and had resulted in these immonse gatherings, was to his mind a striking and significant circumstance deserving of the calm attention of those who governed the country and deserving of an answer to the question whether there was not something that could be done to remedy that state of things, whether it was not possible to produce that unity and concord which he from his soul desired should be created between the people of these two islands. He believed they must proceed upon the lines at the people of these two islands. He believed they must proceed upon the lines are given to the fine of the Empire, upon the general recognition of the importance of maintains of the Empire, upon the amelioration of all grievacoes, the redress of all wrongs, the granting of all local liberties according to the general British aystem in he hope, which he trusted wo a hope doomed to failure, that the grea dependencies of the Empire as they grew in power and strength would do their part in defences."

Is Kidnapping Allowed?

The articles and correspondence that have appeared in The Toronto World during the past week, and particularly the letter of Mrs. J. L. Harvie, an employe of the Ontario Govern lie investigation into the operations of the Children's Aid Society Imperative. These articles and comm volve the grave charge of kidnapping. There is no other name for it, whether provincial officials or others be involved. Mr. Kelso's explanation is insufficient, and Hon. Mr. Davie' in-terview is irrelevant. The Children's terview is irrelevant. The Uninten's Ald Society is doing a great work that to some extent is of necessity experimental in its character. It is a work that must have the public confidence. ority it should possess in order to cope with the social problem that has called it into existence. But public soned it into existence. But public confidence will shrink from the society, if the impression goes abroad that its operations are contrary to natural right and the law of God.

There is another feature of the cawhich tells us to support the call for an investigation. The scalety has two an investigation. The society has two divisions, one being a distinctively Catholic department. The work of both divisions is, however, the same, and the state aid and recognition iden-tical. Accordingly, any well founded suspicion that falls upon one, falls n the other, and it is coually es agon the other, and it is equally es-sential to the life and usefulness of both that if the suspicion is unjust it should be cleared away, and if well founded that the abuses should b publicly proved and promptly remedi-ed If this Darnan case were an iso-lated one Hon. Mr. Davis' and Mr. Kelso's off-hand assurances migut p sibly receive the countenance of the friends of the child-saving movement. But the truth is that an uneasy feel ing has been developing for a consider able time with regard to many posuliar actions done in the name of the soc-iety. Let us therefore have a thorough investigation without delay

It has no Recognition.

The Moutreal Correspondent of the Toronto World telegraphs: The Arch-Lishop of Montreal has shown your correspondent the copy of a letter His Grace sent to The New York Herald in reply to an exaggerated statement in that paper regarding Dr. Jacques' Community in Amherest-street. The monseigneur repudiates all ecolesiastical connection with the house in quescion, and states that there is no Community of the Holy Face properly established in this diocese. The Archbishop will quite likely, as stated in Saturday's World, take the proper steps to have this carious house closed.

The "Spirit Wrestlers

Our readers will remember low weeks ago we made a sympathete reference to the Russian Donkh bors or "Spirit Wrestlers," who are being imported by Mr. Siften to fill up the vacant lands of Manitoba. There is felt in the North, West not a little reser ment against the Ostawa Governmen on account of Mr. Sifton's course in this matter; and the feeling is by no means irrational, because it is easy to see that when it becomes know throughout the British Islands has ig laud and money inducements mionists as these "Spirit-Wrestlers, the most desirable class of immigrants will be apt to turn their eyes in other directions looking for homes. As it is Canada manages to attract compara tively few British immigrants, a m fraction of the tide of immigrat il swing into an i distributing itself all over the United States. Any policy of the Ostawa Government calculated to further check the disposition of Irish, Spotch and English home seekers to cast in their lot with the Dominion is to be deplored. This is the fair and reasonable view of the present English-speaking colonists of Manitoba, and they have heard with uneasiness of the decision of the Ottawa government to import every man-jack of the Russian sect
"Spirit-Wrestlers," savan than "Spirit-Wrestlers," seven thousand five hundred in all, to reserve for their settlements not less than twelve whole townships, and to pay them upon arrival a bonus of some \$50,000 There has been much just criticism beard of this action on the part of the Government at Ottawa; but in our issue of Ostober 27, we said:

In order to improve the population of Gausda the first thing necessary is to induce our own people to remain here and build up the country. The West must of course be filled up by European immigration, and no one desires to shut the door upon any nationality, or religious class, however peculiar."

We repeat these words so that i may be clear we are not now actuated by any prejudice against the Doukho bors. We have, however, been read ing in The Outlook an article by Mr. Avimer Maude, the disciple of Coun or made, the distrible of Obum or, who along with a professor o nto University, Mr. Mayor, has sen chiefly instrumental in unload ing these thousands of "Spirit-Wres lers" upon us in the masterly manner disclosed by the particulars of the deal made with the Government at Ottawa. The Outlook is one of the Isading sectarian weeklies of the United States, and it is interesting to recall the fact that the United States Government refused to allow one single Doukhobor of Mr. Mande's flook to land on American soil, until satisfac-tory guarantees had been given that ne of them chanld see one of them gibing remain in the oublic. In this article Mr. Maude is us all about the "Spirit-Wrest lers " : tells us that they are not C' "is ians; that they are illiterate; that they are a "secret sect"; that their economic doctrine is communistic, and also that they have been so much percuted in Russia in the cause religious freedom that their strength

of 20,000 has been reduced to the 7,500 now on their way to Canada. This is all very interesting; but it is not the portion of the article that we desire to concern ourselves with. Le us grant that the "Spirit-Wreetlers' have suffered for what they have understood to be religious freedom Let us grant the severity of their per secution by Russia. Let us take them as we find them—a tribe, illiterate and lien in every acceptation of the word, receiving from Christians ontside of Bussia every facility to take themselves beyond the reach of their oppressors, and gesting from the Government of Canada assurance of entering into the possession of an extensive tract of rich farming land, along with a handsome money grant to start their socialistic colony thereon. In this treatment at all events there is no trace or shade of

On the contrary the Government at Ottawa is doing for the Doukhobors what it refuses to do for Englishwhat it refuses to do for Englishspeaking solouists, who are merely
given the right to take up land with
the naked hands, if, they happen to
land upon these shores without any
capital to sugage in farming.
It would be desirable that the
Doukhobors coming in amongs; us
under such conditions should understand that Canadians have ideas of
relizious liberty of their, own which

religious liberty of their, own which, if not exactly right, or as unselfish as

the standard of "Spirit-Wrestling," ore nevertheless entitled to respect.
One principle of the Cauadian idea of religious liberty is that the religion of those with whom we cannot agree is their own affair. But Mr. Alymer Maude is apparently no believer in any such tolerant doctrine. He comes with words of insult and contempt for the religious belief of one half of the Canadian people. We quote the following from his article in The Outlook as a sample

The Outlook as a sample:

Quite naturally, a simple peasant-folk who take religion soriously, as something important and intimately linked to daily life and conduct, find themselve obliged either to look out for a religion which shall suit them better than that of Christ, or to bring their lives more nearly into conformity with his teachings. This is not the case with those vast populations that have accepted the guidance of pricets, of an infallible Church, or of a cross-accepted not because reasonable, but as an act of "fatth" (taking "faith" in what has become its most common significance, viz, oredulty).

"fath" (faking "faith" in what has become its most common significance, viz., oredulty).

But the Daukhobers are a people who have no priest, no infallible Church, and among whom credulty has not been elevated unto a virtue. To them the saying, "Why call yo me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say," appeals in full torce or They have no priests, dogmas or correcueues asset them from the full force of Christ's appeal to the reason and conscience which, dormant or active, are in each of us.

Mr. Maude comes here with jibes on his lips against the "religion of Christ," against faith, which he flip-pantly brushes aside as "oredulity," and against priests, dogmas, and co monies, all of which he is to deride as things beneath reason and conscience, and deserving only of con-tempt. Of course from the head of a s o'et sect of illiterate Russian socialplacency, sveniwhile our Government pays out our money for comfortable settling those people amongst us. But let us hope that residence in Canada will help Mr Maude and his triends to understand a little better than they apparently are able at present, the principle by which we are endeavoring to govern ourselves in Canada, that ious freedom consists in respecting and not insulting the co ing and not meaning of your neighbor. The "Spirit-Wrestlers" may have suffered for religious freedom in Russia; but they may have done so without understand-ing that which, or for the name of which, they were suffering.

He Never Mentions It.

London Truth says that Mr. Charaberlain at Birmingham adapted the old song, "Oh! No, we never mention her," to the promises which Liberals have according to him, failed to redeem; but adds, "He made no mention, however, of the unredeemed promises of his own Liberal days. A poet of Mr. Laboucherné's acquaintance thus supplies the omission:

OH, NO! HE NEVER MENTIONS IT. I once denounced the House of Lords
With all the power I had,
And swore I'd do my very best
To send it to the bad.
But now I never mention it
I to asme is never heard;
My lips are quite forbid to speak
That once airactive word.

With owners of the English land
I used to be at strift
of vowed have their life
But now I never meating they
T I would have their life
But now I never meating them
Their name is never heard,
To quarred with my best of friends
Would be, you see, abourd.

The union of the Church and State My fleroest wrath would raise: I cursed the parsons up and down, In all their works and ways. But now I never mention them, Their names are never heard; Against the men who vote for m I cannot say a word.

I once the champion was of Peace, And backed it all I knew; And backed it all I knew; nouncing bloated armaments, And all the Jingo crew. But now I never mention them, Their names are rever heard; Abother lay I sing to-day— I'm quite another bird.

We deeply regret to aunounce the death of Mr. William Ryga, which occurred at his late home, John street, on death of Mr. William Rygo, which courred at his lake home, John street, on Saturday night last, after an illnes of three weeks. Mr. Ryan was born in Tipperary, Ireland, 48 years ago, but much the greater part of his life was apant in Tocoto. Here he early developed the proverbial devotion of the Tipperaryman to the Fatherland, and took an active part in every movement for promoting a bead between the Sons of the Gael at home and abroad, William Ryan's disposition was mobitentive; he was a man of few words; but when there was work to do of a national on charitable nature he was always ready to assist it with a generosity well up to his means. He was an honest man, and much respect only all the but here him. Theroughly Catholic and Irish, his death will cause sorrow amongst a large number of our lith and kin, with whom he did daty in ever upholding the cause of Ireland. May he rest in peace.

THE TRUEST OF IRISH NOVELISTS.

CHARTES J. MICKHAM HONORED

West to you To a line to the

We to set Table out.

On November 27th a great demonstration took place in Tipperary, the occasion of shifes was the unveiling of a statue to Charter Joseph Ricksham, nect, novelist, and patriot. Speeches were made by John O'Leary, the May or of Cork, and Mr. T. I. Sullivan An immense concourse of the men of Tipperary assembled, swelled by lands of music and contingents from the principal cities of Munster and Ledmater It was a grand o bebratten, and worths of the man to honeur, whose memory it was stituted. It was a worthy tribute offered up from the great heart of Ireland to THE GENTILE-SOULED POET WHO THE GENTILE-SOULED POET WHO

of Ireland to THE CHARLE-SOULED POET WHO LOVED HER and 1 to people so well, and who such fleed his Louten beautiful and his life in her cause. It is a curious commentary on the beauties of intitude rule, to note that the posts of honour and reward which. England had for Ireland's noblect men of genius were the cell and the scaffold. Charles J. Rickham, because he tweed his country, was condenued by a bruilal judge to four-teen years' imprisonment and transportation. It was a verificial death sentence, and he only came back to this beloved home, at the 'foot of Sita-ha-reno,'' to linger a short time and die. Besides being a most unselfish patriot. Rickham was a poet of no mean order, and as a morel write, the holy (rid). Irish writers who can be classed with fining are Gerald Griffin and John Banim. Griffin as a increase and the state of the classical and finished write, and hamm's characters and scenes are more powerfully and strongly drawn, but even these two writers are surpassed; Kickham in the beautiful sympathy and truth of hi delineations of peasant life in the South of Irchuel. The stories of Lever and Caleton are in great part only grotesque carrierunces in comparison to the Discourse of Lever and Caleton are in great part only grotesque carrierunces in comparison to the Discourse of Lever and Caleton are in great part only grotesque carrierunces in comparison to the Discourse of Lever and Caleton are in great part of the works of the Tippetary poet and partiot.

Anyone who has any kenoweley of the control of the control of the particular of the control of the particular of the p

The Tribustance of the Thipstary food and for the tribustance of the Thipstary food and for the seal it really is, has only to read Kickhamis look. 'Knokmagoo, or the Homes of Thipstary,' to understand this for himself. It is a loosiful to the tribustance of t

I can a trutal be tax who, towever, as a novelet atom that that don't make who the country me had be country me and love which has competed to serve beland, it is made to the country me had be country me had previously extertained for him.

It was not, however, as a novelet atom that & the country me had previously extertained for him.

It was not, however, as a novelet atom the country me had previously extertained for him.

It was not, however, as a novelet atom the country me had previously extend the section of the section o ie de lui of his native heath. Frincipa commissi them, perhaps, is the "Sons er ch. Irish Pensant Girl." whose ap peacing e is depicted as fellows.

she tree heads the Anney.

At the foot of Shean mon.
A only person religious.
With mild ever like the dawn.
He case we have seechads.
And the heads of partie into
Another adultify in action in beechen

cod a stradgift (pearing or or bough Her nock and unt-brown hasi."

Her no k and mit-brown hair."

Joseph Vetse, yet foreible the mely comparises appealing to the sines and appreciation of the loss educated as well is the formed render. In such lines are her struggles for existence and by dearn a construction of the form below married, and the root diffus into solloony at the conclusion. Thus

on Thus

Ah cold and well nigh callous.
This weary heart has grown.
For thy hapless fute, dear Ireland,
And for sorrows of my own:
Yet a teat me eye will moisten
When by Anner side I stray.
For the lity of "the mouthail-foot"
for a nifforent order, yet still bearing

THE SUFFERING OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY

PRASANTRY

Is the perm. Farick Sheeben." Extertion and suffering were then, perhaps, more execution in their malignity even than now, and Shechan tells how.

My fatter died, I should like eyes Cuttelle our cabin door:
The tan bert and the sheefff too, when there has day before, and exercise they have for a consideration. Were forced to go with be sheef hearts for the day to be formable for in the Glen of Aberlow."

Driven from home, with relations determined.

Sponge:
A total of a star is contained to the following fittle dialogue: in which Barney Broderick the servant man, lays designs on the lature cake which Manifest Remises, plump som is enjoying on a Christines morning.

"It have you to hunt the wrap." sail Barney.
"I can see with Tom Miller: the boy replied.
"This fly you to the on Bobby." Barney.

regaled "The ky, you a tide on Robby." Baracy committed, in a still more insumatling yol e.

But the hay continued picking the
raising out of his plum cake.
"Be gob. Mr. Wilhe Till-III show
you a thrush's next," exclaimed Barney, in a sort of stage whisper.
The boy looked from the cake to the
timpter, and his state.

The log looked from the cake to the temper, and hesitated.

"With five young wans in ld," con titude Berney pressing the advantage he saw he had gained: "feathered an all-ready to fig."

This was too much. The thrush's nest carried the fay, and Barney was in the act of taking a bite out of the plum cake as he rebaseed the window. In his way to the kitchen.

Tarning from the humorous to the more poetle side of the Irish character, we find in detail Mat the Thrusher en Signal in physical concounter.

"The actual is a good follow," thought Mat Dano ac "and I vould like to loave him the mojority if I could do it bon aurable."

And esserts the "disa." Were formed to go with the piece in the collection of abortow.

Driven from home, with relations driven into the poor-house, and forced by extreme privation to John the English army, be was struck billed in the tronches, Shechan narrates his experience:

"Rouse up there," ways the Corporal, "You hasy Hirish hound:
Why don't you hear, you sleepy dog, The call' to arms' sound?"
Alas, I lad been draming:
I woke before Sabastopol, And not in Aberlow.

Turning from his poetic works, we come to Kickham's lasting work in his novels, and these, as has been shapply observed, deserve alike their popularity with the pressant and the approval of the critic." His fame, however, will sent on "Knocknagow," or, the Homes of Tipperary," which, though it may not reach the finish or style of Gerald Griffin in "The Collegians," still abounds with instances of keen observation of character, and with a ANY LIFE
that recalls the style of Erckmann Chartian. The volume does not offen with an exceeding number of characters or intricacy of plot and detail, but fun and pathos are to be found on every hand. Of t we extremely different the critics are "Mat, the Thrasher, and "Poor Noran Luby." Tet we feel carried away by the physical acl levelments performed for "the honour of Knocknagow," on the one hand, and error among us to show a different more extracted with a difficult of the first of the difficult of the capital and the company of the capital capital and the capit

usic unversion."
From "Kn-eknar av" there may be quoted more effective and more striking passages than those we have mentioned at andom to show the spirit of the author and prove his appreciation of the Irish character.

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Mesars. Morphy & Son, the well-known evellers, Yonge street, are offering bar-ains for the holidays. The house is be oldest and most reliable in the trade.

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CITY OF TORONTO.



TAXES, 1898

Last Instalment General Taxes Pay-able from Tuesday, 6th December, to Saturday, 10th December, both days inclusive.

unys motusive.

Authorized the second or last issuement of second or last issuement of second it takes of the othy of Toronto for the year 1900 is due and payable on above under City Pijane Nos. Second Sec and \$564.

Taxes are payable at the City Treasurer's coffice, City Hall Buildings, but any rate-payer, by taking his or her tax bill, may (fit more convenient) pay the same to any of the undermentioned collegeors at the fellowing

branch offices on the days named: T. R. Whitseide, St. Paul's Hall, Yonge

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vesue.
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John H. Pritchard, City Hall, Front-streas sast.

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Ratepayers are reminded of the county of the and one-well-ence resulting from an extension and one-well-ence resulting from the meant, and an responding Proquested had defer payment until the lase day, whethere are always large numbers of particular absending. Cheques tendered in payme of tares should be "man-fed" and made pushe to taree should be "man-fed" and made pushe to the order of the City Treasurer. Further landernation may be obtained application to the undersaigned, and the contract of the co

City Treasurer's Office, City Hall, To-oute, Nov. 25, 1898.



Surveyor,

The Right Man

I read one of your stories last even ng. Miss Deland," Jameson said. Gates looked up quickly. "Do you rrite?" he asked. "What is the story

write "" he asked "What is the story in, pl ase ?"

I don't know Where did you see it. Mr. Jameson ?"

"In the last Pacific Monthly."

"Oh, that one!" said Miss Deland.
"I didn't know it was out yet."

"The a good enough story of its kind." said Jameson, bluntly, but I haven't mut. spinton of the kind. What I want to see you write is a love story."

"I dare say it would amuse you immensely "

"I dare say it would amuse you immensely"
"But why have you never tried it?"
"But why have you never tried it?"
Full tell you. It is because I have never been able to imagine a man smalling love or proposing in a way that would not disgust or antaquilze or forfett the respect of any woman with a grain of sense."

College leaded.

Gates laughed.

"That's pretty severe," said Jameson
"It hits me and my wife both"
"In very sorry, but I can't take it
back. I haven't a doubt that you mespired one or all of the sentiments I
have indicated. Mrs. Jameson must
have overwome them by a tremendous
effect of the will Many sensible women do."

en do."
"And if the right man came along ou would overcome them also Miss beland."

Nover! As toon as he began to show us of softening of the brain he would use to be the right man—for me." Perhaps and perhaps not. We shall

see."

"AnJ in the meantime, my dear Mr.
Jameson, will you be so kind as to go
away. Otherwise I shall never get to
the end of this pile of manuscript, even
with Mr. Gates to help me."

"There's nothing would please me

more," retorted Jameson, good-natured-ly, and belook himself off to his own

desk.

At intervals during the afternoon and on the way home Gates mused over what Miss Deland had said about lovemaking, and imagined different ways of coing it.

"I believe sie is more then half right," he concl. led, as he went upstairs to his room after supper.

He had bought a copy of the Pacific Monthly, that he might see her story, and when he had read it he laid aside the magazine and fall to thinking of the writer.

the magazine and f. i to thinking of the writer.

"Perhaps I have not been quite just to her," he solliquised. "This little story shows that there is more in the than I thought. There's a tender human interest in it, and a lint of deep religious feeling. I wish she would try to be a little more feminine. Somehow it irritates me, her independent manner, the severely plain way in which she always looks neat, and that way of speaking that comes so near being port. It isn't exaculy masculin, but neither speaking that comes so near control in the state of the s

is it feminine. I 2 mt like her, and yet there is something about her that attended in the like in the latter part of February, that Gates forgot to speak to Miss Deland about som; small but important detail that had to do with her work the next day. He was not to be at the office in the morning, so could not repair the smission then. At first he thought of sending her a note, then decided to call airound and tell her. He had never before been inside the large apartment house in which she lived on one of the upper flats.

"Come up," she called through the speaking tube, when he had given his name.

Becaming the state of the state

She saw his look of surprise and

She saw his look or one laughted.

"Perhaps I ought to be introduced," she said, "At the Weekly Recorder office I am Miss Delard, reader of manuscripts—a mere business woman. Here I am myself. I like to keep the two personalities distinctly separate."

"I am happy to men Miss Deland herself," said Gates, with a smile and a low bow.

herself." said Gates, with a low bow.

Then he was presented to Mrs. De-land, who looked very like her daughter, only that she was smaller, nore delicate, and, of course, older. Gates felt drawn do her at once, and they fell into an easy conversation, somewhat to his amazement, for he usually found satisface difficult.

litto an easy conversation, somewhat to his amazement, for he usually found tellicing difficult. Mass Deland listened, but said little. She was crochetting lace, and Gates marvelled ta the swift play of her finingers, and found an assethetic delight in the ploture she made as she sat at work. He had always thought her plain till now.

Although k was so pleasant that nearly an hour had passed before Gates recollected that he had come on a mere business errard and rose to go.

He was in such a brown study that he went half a mile beyond his lodgings. When he entered his morn at last and litt he gas, he glanced about him clasomientely. Everything seemed dingy and unconfortable, and he had the first twings of homestickness that he had had since he came to the city. "When does the transformation take place, Miss Deland?" he saked, a few

What transformation T'
Why, yourse from the row
he old-fashioned one "

Why, yourse from the row woman to the old-fashloned one."

"Oth! that depends upon circumstances. Usually not till I get home, but in winter and on other nights when I have to work late I'm afraid it takes prace the ribute I leave the Recorder building. I am a dreadful coward. You don't know how glad I am of your company this horrid dark evening."

The pleasure is mine."

"Oh, don't feel obliged to make pretiy speeches. I don't the them," she rejoined, with a trace of annoyance. "I meant what I said. I was gotting quito nervous before you moved up this way. I had a sort of feeling once or twice in the winter that I was followed by some one. Very foolish. I suppose, but frightens me now when I think of the gary and the when I think of the gary and the when I think of the gary and the month of the gary and the mind that I was followed to the gary and when I think of the gary and the mind the gary and the mind the gary and the mind the gary and gary and

tt."

Gates gave a sudden impallent exclamation, half under his breath.
"I do it wonder you are contemptious," sho said.
"I did not mean the contempt for
you. Would it make you any easier to
know that it w seer-at friend that was
following you." he asked, hesitatingly.
Miss Deland gave him a sharp slance.
"Was it it couldn't have been you.
Mr. Gates?"
"I did follow you all those dark

Mr. Gates ?"

I did follow you all those dark
nights you speak of," he admitted,
"but I never meant you to know it."
"Win did you do it, please ?"
"Breause it didn't seem safe for you
to go alone, and I fanciou that if I offered to ge with you you wouldn't let
bee."

fered to ge with you you wouldn't let ine."

Migs I wind was silent.

You are not offended?" he asked, when they had renched her door.

"Of course not." she returned, in"Oh, that a all right," interrupted Gates. "Go denight," he called back, over his shoulder.

"Mr. Gates, I want to ask you a question." Miss Delard said, when next they walked home together.

"I am watting to hear it."

"When you first came to work on the Recorder, five months ago, and for a long time afterward, didn't you disappreve of me very strongly?"

"Did you notice as you came along this morning, Miss Deland, that the maples on that little square yonder were to bloggen?

preve of me very strongly?"
"Did you notice as you came along this morning, Miss Deland, that the maples on that little square yonder were in blossom?"
Miss Deland laughed. "I am answered," she said. Then she lecame grave.
"You dieliked and disapproved of me, and yet you went ever se far out of your way, night after night, sometimes when you were very tired, to see that I came to no harm on my way home!"
"The hand organs are out, too—another sign that spring is upon us."
"Mr. Gates, why did you change your boarding-place?" whe demanded, as a sudden thught came to her.
"For several reasons," he answered, a little stiffly.
"I spoke without thinking. I beg your pardon."
"Granted."
After his first call on the Deland.

"Granted."

After his first call on the Delands,
Gates contrived excuses for repeating
it. He always came away early, though
ho would have liked to stay iato, and ne never went oftener than once a veek, though he would have liked to to every evening.

In his thoughts he now acknowledged

so every evening.

In his thoughts he now acknowledged that he liked Miss Deland—that he liked her tery much. This liking he called friendship until a new man named McClintock came to work in the office and began paying Miss Deland many little attentions, which she seemed to find acceptable. Then Gates came to a better understanding of himself.

It was summer now. Gates had taken more work upon himself, and always outstayed Miss Deland at the office. One day, however, he planued his work so they should leave together.

"It seems quite like old times, doesn't it?" she said. 4,000 People 'Neuraly a, Lame Back. CHEO Gout, 0 Salt Rheum Skin Eruptions Long Standing Sor Kootenay Cure Canada News Beight's Disease Kidney Complaints, All Trouble PRICE . Instellen rons your drug ist, or direct The S. S. Ryckman Med. Co., Limited, Hamilton,



"Y.es," he answered, absently. Then, abruptly: "Do you remember, Miss De-land, something you once said to Jameson about proposals and love-making?" He looked straight before hit as he gook, angry with himself that he could not keep the restraint out of his tone ones the colour from coming to his face. She gave him a quick glance, and then looked away. "I remember," she said.

Oh, yes. The business woman I lisagree on some things, but that is not one of them."
"I don't think you ought to feel that way," he exclaimed, irritably.

way," he exclaimed, irritably.
"Why, of course, I oughtn't. It is a
perfectly abominable way to feel. But
how can I help it?"
"You do not believe in marriage,
then?"

then?" Why, certainly I do. I think a happy marriage is the most beautiful thing in this vorid. And it improves people so much. I knew several who were simply menchiarable while single, but after a year or two of married life they had become charming men and women, when it was a pleasure to be with. It sert of lumanizes a person."

But yet no man could show he wished to marry you without exciting your disgust, turning you against him, and ensuring his refusal?

"Exactly."

"It is fortunate that all women do."

"Exactly."

It is fortunate that all women do not feel that way."

'But't if 'Ind't know. I have asked myselt that question. There's one thing that nature and that makes me 'hink perhaps I have; I love my mother.'

'Yes, that is true," Gates admitted. "I have often been douched by it. I had no "light to say you were heart-less."

had no right to say you were heartless."

Then he sighed, and neither speke
skain till they parted.

In the office next day, McClintock,
having a little lelsure on his hands,
caught a large yellow cat that frequented the building, and, tying pieces
of paper to his fest, set him on the floor
near Miss Deland's deak.

The cat walked slowly down the room,
liftling each leg high, and shaking it at
every step, and snarling querulously as
he progressed. Nearly everyone in the
cilice was convulsed with laughter at
the fullerousness of it.

Miss Deland laughed with the rest at
first, then ran and caught up the cat,
which had gone as far as Gates' chair,
and pulled off the papers, pretending
and pulled off the papers, pretending
indignation "Mr. McCintock, you are
an inhuman wretch!" she exclaimed.

and pulled off the papers, pretending indignation "Mr. McCintock, you are an inhuman wretch!" she exclaimed. Gates, who had not oven smiled, and in whose mind the conversation of the night before was still ranking, yielded to a sudden impulse.

"You had better take the contract to 'improve and humanize him." he safe, significantly, in a savage undertone. Miss Deland looked at him, and the colour rushed to her face.

"Thank you for your very kind advice, Mr. Gotes," she answered, haughtige. "I will take it into consideration."

She put down the cat and walked to her place with her head in the air, while Gates bit his lips, and would have given half his salary for a year to recall what he had said.

After this there was a decided cool-ness between Miss Deland and Gates. So the fall passed and winter came. So the fall passed and winter came. So the fall passed and winter came that they were a matter of comment to every one in the office, and not a few out of it.

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URSDAY, DECEMBE

She were to have found your table near tables buried out to danse on one day, nodding toward Mcthirts. I have a braining on Miss Delands levk.

Thurst he was beauting on Miss Delands levk.

Thurst he you don't think she cares my think about that fellow?

She encourages him." returned dates, doggedly.

I don't think so," said Jameson, and it is only his thick-skinned person to the transfer it look that way.

"ATHOLIC HECHETER".

But daren was not convinced H5 had srown this since summer, and his temper was not improved. dates, however, even though glum and quick of tenter over though glum and quick of tenter, was unit results liked, white as for lock, however, the control of the history of the history. There's no knowing had a worn in will do—especially if the history of the

spirits."
These excellent spirits are all put on, you dust each her unawares, as I have once or twice tat by Well," he added, with a sigh, "what is to be will added, with a sigh," what is to be will be in the put of the

Findly remind me."

After Jameson had left him Gates leaned lets face on his hands and thought. If he could only get the start of McClintock! The chances were him hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand that it world de no good, but there was the one chance. He looked at the clock. Miss Deland would leave the office in about twenty minutes, and McClintock would be on hand to go with her.

As he sat there his glance fell on his her.

As he sat there his glance fell on his left hand, which rested on the desk in from of him. On the little finger was a ring which his only sister had given him just before she died, and which he had some over since.

a ring which has been all did, and which he had worn ever since.

An idea came to him. With considerable difficulty he drew off the ring and folded it in a half sheet of paper. Then drawing a fresh sheet toward him he dipped his pen in ink and wrote, heatily:

Then drawing a fresh sheet toward him he dipped his pen in ink and wrote, hastily:—
"My Iwar Miss Deland.—If you can accept the enclosed article—An Engagement Ring—It wil afford me intense that the state of the property of the forest of the property of the forest of t

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in the company of McClintock, wa-leaving the office. In going out they passed near dates. Miss Leland, however, did not so much as glance in 5% direction. She carried bersaif produly, i.e. cyes were bright, her cheeks tinged with colour, her tips smilling.

her che ka tinged with colour, her lips smilling.

Get's held his hand against his face Li a way to shield it from observation. There was a tignt fe hing in his throat, a smarting sensation in his eyes. Some one touched him on the arm. He started angrify and looked around. It was Met lintock, who had thrust air a velope into his hand. Miss Deland asked me to come away and give you tilis," and hurred tous, Gutes face grew hot. How like an information woman to send her refusally the Lund of his rival and so on hare, his bitterness!

He held it I chis hand, and looked at the reldiess for a full minute. Then setting his the togother, he slowly opened the envelope and unfolded the jetter.

It was very brief.
"My ben Mr. Gates:—
"Your article an engagement ring—
is accepted. Very truly yours.

TRIUMPH OF CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.

A Reuter despatch from Paris says:

In view of the increasing popularity
of thirds schools and the consequent
attendance at schools maintained by
the State, at Laurand, Socialist, to-day
introduced a motion in the Chamber,
prohibiting relations contregations
and members of the irregular elergy
from taking part in educational work,
the asked for his properal amic violent
protests from the Left.
M. de Casaganac and several other
deputies vigorously expostulated
against what they described as an actack on the liberty of the subject.
M. Millerand, Socialist said that A Reuter despatch from Paris says

Dr. A. W. CHASE COMES TO THE AID OF

Catarrh≡ ≡Sufferers

CESS in life is almost impossible for a tan with bad breath. Nobody wants to the state of the st

Many men understand and the rescu and the second an

By all Grocers.

some measure was urgently required but thebest way of averting the danger threatening the country was the separation of Church and State.

M Dupus, Premier, declared that the university feared neither competitor nor liberty. He did not believe in the ellicacy of separation as a remedy The solution of the question was to be found in a law regulating associations, and the tovernment intend shortly introduce a bill on the subject. On his announcement M. Laurand withdree his dromand for urgency, but another deputy took it up, in order to eve the Chamber an opportunity of experience of the chamber and opportunity of experience of the chamber and post very the chamber and post very constitutions.

however, representations of the another motion to give the university a mon-tion of clustering the control of the control of

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Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick on Canada's Fosition.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGETHEER)

shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the producof the I nited Kingdom of there hits ain and Ireland or of any other coun-try of the like kind, nor shall the ex-portation from those colonies or pos-sessions to the Zollverein be subject to

sections to the Zoilverein be subject to any higher or other duties than the exportant a to the United Kingdom'. Lord Ripen, in his despatch in connection with the utrawa Conference, thus summarizes the epinion of the British law officers as to the effect of these articles in the iteigian and thesman treatics:—(i) They do not prevent differential treatment by the United Kingdom in favour of the British colonies, (2)—They do not prevent differential treatment by British colonies in favour of each other. (3)—They do not prevent differential iteratment by British colonies in favour of each other. (3)—They do not prevent differential iteratment by British colonies in the value of the United Kingdom. Assuming that the British colonies in favour of the United Kingdom. Assuming that the treattes were binding upon Canada, there was no disposition to quarrel with the correctness of the Mew here laid down. At the same time there seemed grave reason for doubting whether Canada was under any constitutional obligation to respect treaties which had been test ned upon her without either profits consultation or guiss quent consent. It is an admitted

agnosquent consent. It is an admitted printed printed printed for constitutional that the power of the Crown to conclude treaties binding on all communities of British subjects is subject to this imitation, that if they affect a taxation of the people, they require the ratification of Parliament. In every such case the Legislature of a colony enjoying responsible Government is entitled to give or withhold its consent, and as far as it affects the colony, must depend. And let this be remembered that in the case of a distant colony the right of the Legislature to decide whether the people shall be subjected to new harkes or fiscal restrictions is vasely tone important, and needs to be far mote jealously safe-guarded than can pessibly be the case in Great Britain. There the control of Parliament over the jealously safe-guarded than can pesallay be the case in Great Britain. There
the control of Parlia-sem over the
Ministry, over the mot who negotiate
treaties with foreign powers, is a living and effective force. Alile no Notof a Colonial Parliament could unseat
them. Years before the date of either
the German or Beigian treaty. Canada had achieved her fiscal independcarce, and established an unchalienged
right to regulate her customs in the
interests of her own people, without
regard to the wishes of the Parliament
of Britain. And yet we have this undisputed fact that neither of the treatfest in question, though they place restrictions upon the fiscal liberties of
the country, has ever received the ratification or the sanction of the Parliament of Canada.

Let us examine this question a
little more closely. The general propossion that the perogative of the
INVOLVE THE TAXATION OF THE

possion that the perogative of the Crown to contract treaties which INVOLVE THE TAXATION OF THE PROPILE or what is the same thing, interfere with their fiscal liberty, or their power to manage their own customs, is subject to the limitation that such treatised depend for their binding effect upon the sanction of the Parliament of the people concerned, is too well established to need any lengthy array of authorities in its support. Sir William Ancn, in his well-known work on the constitution, puts the case thus:—"This much appears to be certain, that where a treaty either involves a chirpe on the people or a change in the law of the land, it may be made, but cannot be carried into effect without the sanction of Parliament. Such treaties are therefore made subject to the approval of Parliament and acquimitted for its approval before rational contraction.

acter or the amount of duties charged on exported or imported goods." Todd, in his work on Parliamentary Government in the Colonies, lays down the still more general proposition that "the Legislature in any colony is free to determine whether or not to pass laws necessary to give effect to a treaty entered into between the Imperial Government or any foreign powers, but in which such colony has a direct interest." Finally, in his despatch to the Australian Colonies, dated 19th April, 1872, Lord Kimberies aways:—"Her Majesty's Government apprehend that the constitutional right of the Jueen to conclude treaties bind-

says:—'Her Majesty's Government apprehend that the constitutional right of the Jueen to conclude treaties binding on all parts of the Empire, cannot be questioned, subject to the discretion of the Perliament of the United Kingdem, or of the Colonial Parliaments, as the case may be, to pass any laws which may be required to bring such treaties into operation.' In the light of these authorities it becomes appearent that the issue is an arrowed down to the question:—Had Canada in 1881 and 1885 such a measure of facal independence, such liberty to regulate her own customs that the prohibition clauses of the Helgian and German treaties were such an infringement of her rights as to require the sanction of her Parliament 7 as far back as 1884, Canada successfully asserted her right to establish reciprocal trude relations with a foreign power, and to grant to that power commercial advantages denied to the United Kingdom. The Imperial ial advantages denied to may be claimed, and that the German Kingdom. The Imperial to the German people to share in the the position of faceal advantage of rectifying their tartif, as

world.
THERE WAS NO DISCRIMINATION. TION.

In favour of one power or against another. It was simply as though Canada had announced that she would levy a lower rate of duties upon all goods arriving, packed in a particular acrt of crate, selected for the convenience of Canadian importers. Would it have then been open to German merchants to complain that their British rivals were getting an unfair advantage because they used the specimerchants to complain that their Britishe rivals were getting an unfair advantage because they used the speciaed form of packing case, while they themselves continued to use the clumsy old crates ..elf fathers had been accustomed to? The instant answer would have been that the benefit of the lowered duties was confined to no particular nationality, but was open to all who would take the trouble to pack in the required way. The Canadian resolution acted in precisely the same way, and certainly did not differentiate upon national lines. If offered lower duties, not to those who consulted Canadian convenience by jacking well, but to those whose Governments granted admission to Canadian goods on terms as favourable as those offered by Canada. It happens that the British tariff satisfies the conditions under which the reduced duties may be claimed, and that the German

nutenomy launed by the people of taroada. Two years later a compilate to decide the condition Prix Council.

A DECLARATION OF UICHERS of the condition Prix Council and the product of the control of the product of the condition Prix Council and the condition of Canada at the time. It will suffice to quote the color of the product of the product of the product of the colors from the c

she and the Important Investment of the perfect to those of the profess to the profess to the company of the perfect to the company of the perfect to the man the stant of the Canadian of the perfect to the way, they does neet the people in the way they does neet the people in the people in the way they does neet the people in the people in the way they does not not be added to the people in the clause in the people now Would that concern a toreign power? What official cognizance could Germany take of the intricate constitutional relations between Great Britair and her great of my? The question whether or not the assent of the Parliament of Canada was necessary to bring into force the clauses in the treaty that concerned her was a purely domestic issue. The power of making treaties is vested in the Crown alone, and to the Crown and not a colony a foreign power would look for satisfaction in the event of any infraction of the International agreement. But dou't let anyone jump to the conclusion that, this bening so, it was an idle and irrelevant thing to urge the constitutional questions as between Canada and the United Kingdom. That issue might have no interest for a Cerman Chancelor, but it had a very direct bearing upon the question whether the treaties should be denounced—in fact it is not too much to say that it was the decisive influence which turned the scales, and secured the emancipation of Canada from the bonds that vexed her. And however cogent the reasoning by which we might support the contention that, eva binding on us, the treaties were not infringed by the new reciprocal tariff, the fact remained that Germany took another view and had indeed officially protested before the mater had been considered by the law officers of the Crown. To have insisted on the correctness of the Canadian view therefore would have meant a grave misunderstanding between the contracting powers, and undoubtedly exposed British commerce to repirasis in the future legislation of Germany. The fact remained that Germany took another view and had indeed officially protested before the mater had been considered by the law officers of the Crown. To have insisted on the correctness of the Canadian view therefore would have meant a grave misunderstanding between the contracting powers, and undoubtedly exposed British commerce to repiration of Germany took another view and had increased in the end.

From a Canadian point of view that was a cons

FLING IT TO ALL THE WINDS. If it was a choice of evading the treaty or ending it, all Canada was for ending it. Of course we knew that our political opponents had been trying to get this done, trying they told us in the House for an eighth of a century, and in vain. On all hands we were wet with dismal prophecies that our preposals were certain to be disallowed by the representative of the Crown as incompatible with treaties prized by Great Britain. We listened and knew

It was unit costify to answer We were confident from the togitions that it the case against the greatest was retradity to Great British, and at the same time a definite p pesul was made—for all these sixteen years of dailying with the question the Conservatives had nover got as far an entitled of the cost of the cost

sundered yet united communities which together make up the British Empire.

I need not tell you that while proud of our achievement, and believing that the preferential tariff would prove a substantial benefit to the Mother Country, we never supposed that it was going to effect an economic revolution or suddenly to turn the tides of trade. Some have recently been writing as though they were under the impression that, we had succeeded in taking off 25 per cent from the total coat of British goods instead of from a duty which is a tiny fraction of that cost. We had no such foolish illusions. We loped that this slight tariff preference might do something to compensate for the disadvantages of distance and to balance the natural protection which their proximity to our borders confere on the United States. We knew that Canadian imports from that the fight had chown a decided tendency to decrease, and we thought that tendency might be checked, and perhaps reversed. That is precisely what has happened.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

1893. \$107,228,906 1395. 92,988,727 1898. 137,185,947

During the last fisted year the new tariff was in operation for some months—and what do ve find? That already the tendency to decrease has disappeared, and that on the contrary the imports from Great Britain lists increased by three million dollars. But this quickened commercial interceurse with Great Britain has had another and still more striking result. England has reciprocated our good will and met us more striking result. England has reciprocated our good will and met us more than half way. While we have taken an extra three million dollars worth of goods from hir, she has taken an extra twenty-four millions from us. That was astifractory but also a natural and incitable result of the preferential tariff. It was simply not possible that the eyes of the British people should be fired upon Canada as they have been during the past year without the gain of some new knowledge of the resulted and the commercial relations of the two peoples and to the exceeding advantage of lith. We all, Liberals and Conservatives alike, ask for nothing better than that this policy should be judged by its results. The establishment of a preferential tariff in favour of the Mother Country was only one of the steps taken by the present Government to draw the less of the Empire colose, and to facilities to trade with the people most willing to deal with us. Much has been written of that other measure of reform in which Canada gave a lead to the rest of the Empire—the Imperial Penny Post. It may be doubted, however, whether the commercial, as distinguished from the political, aspects of the subject have received the attention to which they are entitled. That a heavy jootage rate is a tax upon commerce, and a grievous commercial disability to the peoples subjected to it, its too outlous to be insisted upon. It acts as a barrier keeping communities apart, and may become not only a burden but an actual discrimination against a particular mation. Consider the respective positions of an English and an American ensend an ounce letter to Ca I three cents. The Englishman for an ounce letter to Canada has to pay ten cents, and his correspondent has to pay as much to send a similar licter in reply. The letter and reply cost in the American case five cents and in the case of the Englishman twenty comis. Have you ever redected that this, in fact, amounts to a DISCRIMINATION AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

BRITAIN
of exactly four hundred per cent? A
discrimination of four hundred per
cent, against the Mother Country as
compared with the treatment of the
United States every time an ounce letter United States every time an ounce letter and reply were sent between England and Canada—was that the way to draw the peoples closer, or promote a rolley of Imperial unity? Byen when peo-ple on both sides of the Atlantic care-fully kept their letters down to the half ounce weight the discrimination

fereigner, is destined to have FAR-REACHING EFFECTS UPON THE DESTINIES of the Dominion. The want of Canada in field, and forest, and stream, and mine, is men to work the wealth with which nature has endowed her A hundred rivers are now running waste to the sea, just because hands are wanting to harness the power which some day will set in mutton a thousand busy industries in every corner of the land. While riches beyond the dreams of svarice await the coming of labour to woo them from the bosom of the rocks, the value of our forests will be doubled when they cease to be relitudes. Turn to the freat plains of the West, and you will see uncounted acres now abandoned to the antelope and the prairie-dog which want only the touch of the human hand to break into plenty, and to known a land flowing with milk and honey. All that is needed to unable Canada to take her right place among the foremost countries of the world is the population necessary for the proper development of her imagnificent resources. I suppose we are all agreed that no immigrants are more desirable than those from thold land, if only because the process of educating them to become good Canada is the filling of the land, and if rossible with people from Great Britain and Ireland, it certainly follows that the question of Imperial penny postage has an intimate and obvious bearing upon the prosperity of the Dominion. The most effective emigration literature in the world are the LETTERS OF THE CONTENTED LETTERS OF THE CONTENTED PETTLER,

simple tales of peace and happiness and successful work sent from the new homes to the old. Was it a wise policy which in the past presumed upon this feeling of family affection to levy a tax upon it through the Post Office, and so renalised communication within the Empire, that to-day not one letter a year per head of the people of Canada, soes back to the old land? We st amy rate thought it a bad policy, bad for England and bad for Canada, and so swept away an impost which presend with special severity upon the pror, and made them suffer in exact proportion to the love they bore to the friends they had lett. For my part I believe that when list nentury comes to be written, it will be recognised that not the least of its achievements was this freeing of the lotters of the Empire from an unequal tax, and assuredly it is a reform with which the Government presided over by Sir Wilfird Laurer is proud to be associated. But there is another braich of this general question of improving the trade communication of the country which has sametion of the country which has sametion of the general question of improving the trade communication of the country which has sametion of the general question of the properties in the second of the country which has sametion of the general question of the properties in the properties of the prop

NATURE HAS BEEN PRODIGAL

in her goodness to Canada, and clam-orously invites us to use and improve the means she has placed in our hands. Certainly there is no permainent rea-son why in the near future the largest freight ships affoat should not

BEER 15, 1898

Jacks with the United States he is still the tather advantage of seather and receiving before it be the weight that would be showed for his head non-corrective and so the same of the English merchant for the half, some lefter hald to pay twice as much for half the uniter. The present administration believing that these inequalities represented a restaint upon the its edom of both social and commercial intervence with University and the standard of measurement is not the intervence of the University of the standard of measurement is not the microstic of the standard of measurement is not th

land canal could be made to fructly. That work is now in hand, and is being vigorously pressed to completion. But we have not made the inistake of depening the canals only to find that our object is frustrated because the ports of Montreal and Quebeo are not equipped for handling and storing the additional quantity of freight. Hand in hand with the work up on the canals has gone the task of preparing these ports for the new demands upon them. And is it too sanguina a view of the national possibilities if believing, as we do, believe, that the route of the St. Lawrence can be made cheaper than that through Buffalo and New York, we look forward to the time when on the breast of the national river shall be home to the sea not only the produce of the farms of Candada, but also a lion's share of the traffic from Duluth and Chicago? At any rate, gentlemen, you may take it that to unfeited and extend the commerce of Candada is the first purpose and the dearest wish of your Government of to-day.

Norway as Sween May Fight.

Norway and Sweden May Fight,

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 30.—The tension between Norway and Sweden is increasing. Bitter feeling between the two countries was caused by Norway's removal of the emblem of the Swedish union from her figs. She is now seeking openly to break the compact between the two countries. War is union from her flag. She is now seek-ing openily to break the compant between the two countries. War is openily suggested by the newspapers, which print the comparative armaments of the two nations. There has been a notable increase of forte on both sides of the boundary. The Norwegians claim they must ascert their independence.

Old Regiand's Fing. vs. Br. A. W. Chee

The virtues of Dr. Chase's remedies are known the world over and like old England's flag the sun on them never

Dr. Chase's Cintment, Kidney-Liver Dil., Calazri Cures, Syrup of Linesed and Turpentiles and Liver Cure spiry bits confidence of everythms. The confidence of the confidence



THE DOMAIN

OF WOMAN

The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world, TALKS BY "TERESA"

Speaking of protty Christmas gifts brings up a sortiod phalanx of counters loaded with/dainty and inexpensive presents for the many friends who must be remembered at this season of the year. Notepaper and envelopes is always an acceptable and useful present and nothing more elegant or refined could be chosen than a five quire box of the beautiful "French Cropen" writing paper manufactured by Barber and Ellis Co. It comes in four delicate tints and in two sizes, and besides resembling exactly the texture of fine cropen it is most smooth and delightful to write upon. It is a ladies' paper par excellence and would make a landsome gift for a day friend. Mesars Simpson & Co. have prepared a large catalogue of the lines they are offering in the way of articles suitable for gifts. The china and silvetware sectious in the baserent are really bowindering in the variety of the beautiful things shown, and the most sleender purso may be accommodated as all prices prevail, from small to large. An umbrolla makes a useful present, these may be found in great variety A pretty collarotte would be appreciated by a friend living in the country who perhaps caused obtain these dainty neck trimmings. A longth of silk for a blouse is comprastively of the please or comparatively of silk for a blouse is comparatively of the these dainty neck trimmings. A longth of silk for a blouse is comparatively cheap considering the beauty of the silke this firm always has in stock at a moderate price. \$5, would buy a longth of lovely silk worthy of the days of the

Empire.

A piece of silverware is always acceptable to anyone possessing a submort of the control of the control of the control of the description which to display it, and amongst the articles of this description obtainable at a moderate price may be mentioned cruck stands, butter—coolers, cate aslvers, pickle and preserve jarket to bowls, sets of servicite rings, spoons and forks.

A nice pair of slippors is a service present for a suppose of the control of the cont

nit bowls, sets of services or a diforks.
A nice pair of slippors is a serviceable resent for a gentleman and one dellar ill purchase a handsome pair.
In fact there's nothing the minble ollar will not do except stay in one's

Judging from the bullaballoo that the papers set up over the discovery of a couple of alleged small-pox cases any-body would have imagined that the city was on the ove of an epidemic of sppalling magnitude. It is certainly quite right and proper to take every precaution to prevent the spread of infection but why scare nervous and silly people almost is death in the process? Fear is a well recognized factor in the spread of contagious diseases, and people have been actually frightened into a semblance of the provailing complaint without having boon exposed to real nervous and the clergy, who come into close contact with patients suffering from contagious divesses are coldon affected to any consideration. All the contact with patients suffering from the contact with patients and te, keeping their clothing and purport of the contact with the contact with patients and te, keeping their clothing and purport of the contact with patients will be contact the contact with patients will be contact with patients will be contact with partners suffering from small-pox, but that she had several times come into contact with partners suffering from small-pox, but that she never felt the least fear. We have been suffered to be suffered to the contact with partners suffering from small-pox, but that she never felt the least fear. We have the contact with partners suffering from small-pox, but that she had soveral times come into contact with partners suffering from small-pox, but that she had soveral times come into contact with partners suffering from small-pox. Of such stuff as this are unress made. There are some nurses, indeed, who will not attend or neighbour have of the top of the contact the part of the partners and the contact of the contact of the partners and the c

must be qualified by the possession of oxoclion health, hence their safety.

I have often thought of the great ininatioe done to poor women by those in a better position undering the various fields of occupation and taking the wagos that should go to some woman or girl who, so far from having any one able o care for and protect her, may have others dependent upon her. The procession of school teacher for instance, has in its ranks girls belonging to well-to-do, in some cases, weathy families. The fathers of these young women arquite well able to keep them in comfort, yet they must needs go out and swell the ranks of an overcrowded and often poorly paid profession, merely to gratify ambition or a dosir for dress. I know one or two cases, one daughter of a man in a good position receiving a handsome salary. Indeed the later gentleman has two daughters who are both qualifying for toachers.

"Educate woman," say the wise poople, "and you will filt her to dommand a liberal income in the higher professions." But dose oducation mean success? Has it meant success for men, for the crowds of poor lawyers, doctors,

toachors and professional men generally? There is hardly work enough for the men educated for it; and the newsion of women into the market place can only increase the competition to a fearful pass. As a forcible writer said a few years ago: "That women have every right to work and earn a living goes without saying. We have to deal with consequences, with facts as they are, not as we wish there to be. When fifty women apply for every opening on the press, as contributor, correspondent, or department editor, when every paying nowapaper and press agency is loaded down with MSS., what follows? The best known writers, women whose wit, experience and knowledge of soiety best fits them for their work complain that they cannot got a third of the precs paid for articles ton years ago. One wealthy woman who wrote for the press was surprised when an equally wealthy proprietor of an old try Now vork) daily deared her to write for five dollars a letter, because he had so many applications from women who did work as good as her own who were. Lad to work for a sun elegancy will pay anything like a fair price for work, they are so delinged with articlos and MS S. I have it on the best au thority trat one lady formerly connect, dwith a will known daily paper used to work for a sun representing the ordinary wages of a sixteen year of likely to applications for every vacancy likely to

ary wages of a sixteoly year our mean right.

As for teaching, there are a hundred applications for every vacancy likely to occur to the next five years, and this hundred is doubted every year by the shoals of girls graduating from normal schools.

There is always room at the top!
Oh, yes, but how are you going to get to the top when you cannot even get to the top upon the first rung of the ladder?

And when you are elbowed or pushed

your foot upon the first rung of the ladder?

And when you are olbowed or pushed out of the way by women whose parents have comfortable homes and good bank accounts, and who have really no need to work, the eugs of lipity and lipinatice becomes acute.

Every year the struggle of werking women and girls becomes harder and more bitter. If we could stand at the corner of some street at the event of hour, whom workshops, factories and offices redischarging their tired occupants and pick out half a dozen of the women and hear their stories, we should hear a recital of struggle and defeat and somi-starvation that would harrow our souls to the core.

And still the procession comes; we must with fathers and mothers who can keep them in comfort, awell the racks of the poor toliers who have no choice but to work, and to work for what they can get.

A REMARKALE DISCOVENT.

to work, and to work for what they can get.

A REMARKALE DISCOVENT.

Give me your attention, dear readers, and propare yourselves for a shock.

An infallable and learned local publication published under a medical title as suddenly discovered something of which nobody, not oven the persons most concerned, had any idea. In the words of the embuent purnal itself, "Joachum Peeci, otherwise Pope Level and nobody around His Holiness keep digital title and the should be suddenly around His Holiness keep and the fact that they were oney relay withing about it. There were the hugh signification is utter unconsciousness of the fact that they were oney relay with a madman, there were the Pope a physicians prescribing for a slight cold, or temporary attack of indigestion or some thing equally trivial, when they ought to temporary attack of mignestion or some thing equally trivial, when they ought have been investigating the causes of corebral disturbance. Darr, dear't and we who had been reading and admiring the lucid and powerful uterances of the magnificent Eugenless and in view of its startling dispovery, the paper has been aftering some salm and dispassionate the with regard to the succession, recommending His I nicense Cardinal's hat upon Archishop Iredand.

How our Catholic doctors must have also in the reserves when they redand this calm and judicial settlement of affairs at the Vatican. Verbium sat sapinti; duwlikes the Vana a with carefully follow the advise of the interference of the interference of a fairs at the Vatican.

EX-REEVE CRACC.

PROMINENT DRESDEN CITIZEN TELLS AN INTERESTING STORY.

A PROMINENT DRESDEN CITIZEN TELLS AN INTERESTING STORY.

How bodd's Kidsey Pitis Cared Him of Rheamatian and Goust, after the Best Dectors and Many medicines had Faited.

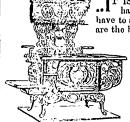
Drassuns Dec. 12 — This town boasian poculiarity of which its people may well be proud, as it proves beyond dispute that they posses sthat desiratio attribute common some, in a onsulf dogree. That poculiarity is the remarkable docrease in the number of cases of Rheumasiam during the past few years.

Eight years ago, Dreeden was afflicted by that curse of modern civilization, Rheumatism, to as great an extent as any other place of its size in the Dominion. To day such a complaint is practically unknown here.

A clue to the means by which this desirable condition has been brought chount may be found in the following statement, given for publication by W. G. Cragg, Eq., ex-reeve of the town, and one of our most prominent merchanis.

"For eight years I was a marry to Rheumatiam, of the Inflammatory type, and during that period my authorings begared description. To ado to make the world was a marry to Rheumatiam, of the Inflammatory type, and during that period my authorings begared description. To ado to make a marry to Rheumatiam, of the Inflammatory type, and during that period my authorings begared description. To ado to make a tracked was a tracked my authoring begared description. To ado to make a work was a marry to Rheumatiam, of the Inflammatory type, and during that period 'Kidney Pills and at the best it was a server task for most of the pills and as un now as sound and as well as even I was. Dodd's Kidney Pills had cured a Droeden lady of Rheumatiam, of the felded to try the medicine, languine my delighted amprise when I found my addighted amprise when I found my addigh

Souvenir The AN OLD FRIEND



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est criticism and experience, but is never found wanting. They're a perfect stove, and never disappoint u ets. THOUSANDS of homes are

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