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# The Catholic Register.

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

Vol. VII.—No. 11.

#### TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

#### Exemptions and Principle.

[WR TIRE FOR THE SEGRETER]

(We reas so The Received:

"Exemptions are wrong in principle;"
and therefore there is no use in discussing them in particular. This is the
way a writer in one of the dailies
andertakes to settle a question which
has for years divided the public mind.
It is a handy way, surely, as far as it
goes, and satisfactory, we suppose,
to loss whe choose to follow it, yet it
is not without drawbacks.

When a child, hard pressed to give
a reason for something it has done.

a reason for something it has done, makes answer "Oh because," we have

makes answer "Oh because," we have to becontent with the reply on the ground that it is all we can get, but surely are not bound to consider it either logical or conclusive. There is noither reason or onlightenment in it.

Of course not gvery one is able off hand, or even upon reflection, to give account of the real grounds upon which he acts, and therefore the very young, the feebleminded and the unthinking are readily sexuesed in suote mergoney.

the seas, and sinceriors in over young, the feeblominded and the unthinking are readily excused in such emergency. But when a protentious writer puts on his wig and spectacles, and solemnly takes east in the chair of public instruction, we have a right to expect from him more than the "oh bocause." What is quite amusing, nay even delightful, in the luttle one, may be in him, both contempible and criminal, from its stupidity and the deception it works. And this is about the measure of our charge against this writer. If he believes his own statement that exemptions are wrong in principle, his knowledge of the subject is contemptible; and the case is worse if without believing, he nevertheless puts it forward as true.

And first as to the proposition "Exemptions are wrong in principle," what does that exactly mean? There is a hariness about it which needs to be does that exactly mean? There is a hasiness about it which needs to be dissipated. For as we know that patrictism has been described as the last refuge of secondrellsm, so are we well aware that the appeal to principle or principles—so vagooly hinted at that they may mean anything or nothing—is very often the strongest card in the hands of a dim-seeing or pussic-headed, or patrians advosed to a hobby. And of the seeing of the seeing of the seeing of the seeing hand to be seen as the seeing of the seeing hinten in his knavery. What does he mean here by principle? It is defined, in dictionaries and other standard authorities, as the source, or beginning, or reason, or rule of a thing; and many other significations it hath, passing we fear hie comprehension of nauly who roll it gibly enough of the exemptions are wrong. They are simply exceptions to a law, which as being positive can be only general, neveral. All positive law admits of exceptions,

unjustly enforced. The wiscom or use the law tempers itself to the exact heat by means of exceptions.

Now a tax law like every other law must admit of exceptions and indeed is and always has been full of them. At first sight it would seem that as every body, man, woman and child, is the reception, should pay. Yes who wants a poll-lax? Well you make property the beast of your rakes? And if so, how much and what kind of property? Only land, according to Hearry George's theory, of against linds and descriptions of posses...ion? The first many hold to be unjust, and the second would be aimply intolerable. Men would run off to the woods and become sarvages rather than submit to sanch a miticance.

hesitation, that it is supremely impudent in any one, looking at the way taxes are levied here and elsewhere, to come out dogmatically with the statement that exemptions are wrong in principle. And it is as stupid and foolish as it is impudent—and intended to be mischiovous. And the writer we are speaking of krows this better than we can tell him, but is see excited by fury against one class of exemptions, that he outrages common sense, and injures his own reputation, in order to do roligion an injury. We have confidence enough in the judgment and fair play of the religious elements in Toronto to believe that they will settle this vexed question on the lines of reason and justice, and, so elements have the settlement.

#### The Mission of the Irish Language.

Father Poter O'Leary, of Castlelyons, Co. Cork has addressed a letter to The Dublin Freeman criticizing Dr. Atkinson is recent references to the Irish language which he said is not a fitting language to reference to the Irish language which he said is not a fitting language for children. Sather Course was a consider that the control of the control o

#### Loretto Chapel, Guelph.

For the pass six weeks the chapel of the Sisters of Loresto, at Guelph, has been undergoing a complete renovation. The chief work of course, has been the painting and decorating, and the Sisters will worship next Sunday and thereafter in a chaste and beautiful chapel, which will be a delight to the eye and an aid to devotion. The ceiling has been laid out into panels, the walls of natural colors in flattring, and the border, all handwords, gives a most artistic finish. The altar and chancel are in beautiful tints and gold, giving a splendid effect to the foreground.

\*\*Eather Wannel in Parfs.\*\*

Father Percei in Paris.

Father Percei, the cobrated composer of crastories, who is now as well known in the world as his other gitted fellow-countrymen, Macaegni and Leonoavallo, is at present in Paris. He is to conduct performances of his of his "Resurrection of Christ" early in March. Last week Father Percei was at the Nunciature to meet the ladies and gentlemen who form the Committee for the production of the oratorio. The word "patronage" has been used in connection with this work, but it is not of place. A great composer like Father Percei has now no need of patrons, and he is conferring more honour on the Parisians by comign among them than they on him. Moninguor Clarit, the Fapals Nuncio, and those invited to his residence in the Rue Leg-

ondre had the good fortune to hear Percei play on the grand plane some fragments from the new crateric the "Nativity," which he is composing.

(WRITINE FOR THE ROGISTE. )

RHYME OF THE "SWEET GAELIC TONGUE,"

(After the manner of the old Irich

(After themanner of the old Init-) poets)
Alone the harpor wandered when the
heavy night had flown
And Fairy whole had sanished from the
waleyed Tyr-Oad and salect dawn be
thered in the sad and silect dawn be
heard a voice make mean
For the load Gaelle language of
Iroland.

Upon a broken Ogam stone sat Erin's Genius fair: Gonius fair;
The tears were in her shining eyes; the dew begommed her hair.
She leaned upon her sobbing harp and sad beyond compare

Her dirgs for the Sweet Tongue of Ireland.

"Oh radiant the mountain-slopes of baunted Dun-na-Call And sot in Royal Allesob the joyous sun-beams fall. The misty breeze from Arran spreads its mantle over all, Bright veiling the grey towers of Iroland.

Thine ancient belfry, Devenish, stands "Thine ancient belify, Deveniels, stands frum as of yere
And Erne crooms a changeless song by aylvan chanagere
But bitter woo is on me that I hear the sound no more
Of the Grand Gaelic language of Iroland.

"Ah I Past the day when Ferdish his gleaning sword upraised, When Finis unrivalled warriors the forms view'd, annared; When Ninish 'Of the Head of Gold' on comely Osin gazed.

And murmured the soft tongue of Ireland.

"Bebold like flashing summer sea the host of Connacht Masy— Weep Delictre, and Usna's sons that fill an early grave— Thy fairy towers, Tin-Tairngire, flame o'er the western wave Oh mystic the stories of Ireland.

"What shout is it by Atha-Buidhe that makes the Saxon quall Lav-Dherg Abul O'Nell is there to lead the charging Gael! Rush on ye Kerne and Galoglais—For God and Inniafail!

Sublime your wild war-cry of Ireland!

"Alasi Where pealed that slogan-shout now reigns the Saxon Tonguo And, too, where Red O'Donnell from his orage toshel one spring." And the state of the state of the where the proud challenge rung We mas the strong Gaelle of Ieland.

"A blight be on the cuuning of the heartleas foreign knaves. They robbed us of our heritage and left us naught but graves, And shall they steal our Language too —What I be we cringing slaves! Rice up for the Language of Ireland.

"Arise! Ye men of Ulzter, like your mountains firm and tall
From Cavan's teeming valleys to the cliffs of Donega!
Ye too, Oh men of Connacht where the cloudy billows call!
Arise for the Gaello of Ireland.

"Fair Loisster shall thy stalwart sons not lead the wan-guard now! And yo in Munster's Golden Vale that your stean Tippers plow Your stean Tippers you manhood to a nobier effort how.

For the cause and the Language of Ireland.

"Tis well i My Country's gallant sons were never called in van Hark to their answering voices here, and o'er the cohoing main Bless God i from Clear to Malin Head full soon shall sound again The song; and the Language of Ireland."

SLIAV NA MON.

C. O. P.

C. O. F.

St. Leo Court No. 581 held a most successful acesting on last Wednesday evening. The spiritual director, Rev. S. J. Grogan, O.SS.R., occupied a seat on the platform beside the chief ranger. A number of important questions were discussed. All members are working with a will towards increasing the membership. The is was shown when the recording secretary read fourteen applications for membership. The members are desirous of winning a hestler button before the next convention and from the start made at the last meeting it looks as if a number of members would be successful. Bro. J. J. Nightingsle and D. Brackon have already won one and are dobarred from the present contest. Rev. S. J. Grogar, C. SS.R., then addressed the meeting enumerating the good such organizations do among the people. He was pleased to see so many applications presented which he considered apoke volumes for the interest taketo in the order and promised to attend the meetings as regular as possible. A committee was then appointed to arrange for holding an open meeting at an early date. J. J. Niour-NOALE

### MACMAHON'S CHARGE.

(WAITTER FOR THE REGISTER !

W THE OREAT FRANCO-IRISHMAN BROUGHT GLORY TO THE PRENCH ARMY,

otory to the Person army.

It was in the Crimean campaign and
one of the flercest days of that bloody
struggle. The Russians were battling
like the brave men they were to retain
the war-battered fort of the Malakoff
—and the allied armies were repeatedly
baffled by the stribber defence. From
a small outlying fort under shelter of
the Malakoff a two-gan battery playd with deadly and exasperating effect ed with deadly and exasperating on the French and British lines. impetuous French could stand this sting ing wasp no longer. It would be s sanguinary struggle to attempt to take anguinary struggle to attempt to take it, and the result was a very doubtful one. But the gallant Zouaves were pasting for the obarge, and their general the great Franco-Irishman MacMahon determined they should have that glory before the eyes of their allies. Hearing that the French general was determined on this desperate attempt. General England called to him an aided camp, an Irish orderly sergeaut, and sent a despatch to the French lines. The side-do-camp speed on his mission and found MacMahon outside his tent, hastily scribbling an order on his sabre tasche for a waiting orderly. At the

hastily scribbling an order on his sabre tasche for a waiting orderly. At the Irish officer's salute the general looked up. He was as cool as though he were only ordering dinner instead of one of the most glorious charges of history, "I bring General Eugland's conpliments, said the sergeant. "He bids me say that five thousand of our best troops are at your service when you wish to call upon thom." MacMaion smiled pleasantly. "Give my thanks to your general" said he, 'but I think my own men will want all this fight for themselves."

own men will want all this fight for themselves. The sorgeant sainted and was retiring when the general called him back. "You're an Irishman, are you not?" he said, "Yes sir." said the sergeant, "an I'll be proad of this deay all my life," "Why, my good man?" asked MacMahon. "Bocause, I'll be able to tell them in Irolaud I spoke to the great general MacMahon." "What county do you come from?" asked MacMahon in a very intercetted, tone. "From Galway, nir." answered the sergeant, "Why "said the great general, extending his hand and clasping that of the sergeant warmly, "You're from the next yeounty to my own county of Clare. I am delighted to meet you, my sincers thanks to your general." The sergeant retired, a moment later

"You're from the hox geomay to my own county of Clare. I am delighted to meet you, my sincere thanks to your general."

The sergeant retired, a moment later the French bugles rang out, the Zonaves bursu up the beight, swept by a declmating for from the Rossans fort, on and up went the brave fellows olosing up to the service of the ser

### The Federal Lity Assurance Company

The Federal Lit- Assurance Company.

We poblish in this issue of This Rachard the annual report of the "Federal Lite" of Hamilton Atthough loosted in the "Ambitions City," this company is entitled to rank amongs the leading assurance institutions of Townsto-which, it is needless to say, are throughout the Duminion, at the beed of the class it near is restinged to the contract of the policy head of any year in its history and that the country to the policy-holders amounted to a million and a half dollars. In mover the country to the policy-holders amounted to a million and a half dollars. In mover the country to the policy-holders amounted to a million and a half dollars. In mover the company's business; the large increase from year to year in its income, assets and surplus. He stated that while the expenditure had been docreased 56 per continum the last year, the assets of the Company had increased 19.09 per cent, in the last year, the assets of the Company and the contract of the contract o

and assets having now reached \$1.475.

269 41.

The Federal Life Assurance Company of Hamilton is under the careful supervision of Manager Dexter and this, in a large measure, will account for its uninterrupted progress and prosperity.

#### THE LATE ARCHBISHOP.

Formal Presentation of the Civic/Resolution of Sympathy.

Formal Freestation of the CiricResolution of Sympathy.

On last Friday afternoon the formal presentation was made at St. Michael's Palace of the civic resolution of sympathy passed in connection with the death of the late Most Rev. John Walsh, Archibishop of Toronto. The municipal officials who took part in the brieft but impressive coronomy were His Worehip Mayor Shaw, Mr. John Blovins, City Clerk, and Comptroller Burns. The presentation was made to Very Rev. J. J. McCaun, Administrator of the archdlocose with whom were the pricate of the Cathedral parieh, Rev. Frank Ryan, rector, Rev. F. Robleder, Chancollor and Rov. Dr. Treacy, also Rev. James Walsh, rector of the Chinch of Our Lady of Lourdes, nephew of the late Archbishop. Among the laymon present were Col. Mason, Joseph Connelly, R.O.A., M. O'Connor and P. F. Groin.

His Worship in presenting the memorial album recalled the heartfelt's sympathy with which the council of the city of Toronto put itself on record in a carly part of August last when the sad and unexpected news of the death of the Catholic Archbishop became known. The resolution was the spontaneous and unanimous expression of the members of the council and he need not add of the citicans of every creed and class as well, there being but one feeling that the death of Archbishop Walsh was a civic and

there being but one feeling that the death of Archbishop Walsh was a civic and national loss. At the time it was a national loss. At the time it was a matter of recessity to allow the engrossing of the resolution in a suitable form to stand over and he trusted that the album he now presented in some manner reflected the sincerity of their unanimous wish that the happy memory of the late Archbishop would endure in the hearts of the citizens of Toronto. The Mayor then presented the memorial to Father McCam. The Very Reverend Administrator ac-

The Mayor then presented the memorial to Father McCann.
The Very Reverend Administrator acknowledged with gratitude the sympathetic soliton of the city council of Toronto in passing the resolution of Toronto in passing the resolution of condolence in August last. He had not forgotten how deeply the manner and form of the resolution were appreciated by the Catholic clergy and laity of the city and archidocose, and he assured his worship that the effect of this expression of the council and of the citizen generally would not soon pass from their minds. He particularly thanked Mayor Shaw as the chief magistrate of the city and archidocose discrete the council abbum from him with a sense of the generous desire that had promoted him as well as the other civic officials to give to their expression of respect for the late Archbishop this beautiful and enduring form. In receiving the memorial on behalf of the clergy and Casholic community generally, he assured the Mayor, City Clerk and Comptroller Burns that the spirit in which this gift was tendered was thoroughly appreciated, and would be treasured in the archives of the archdiocese. Father McCann's brief speech closed the proceedings.

Cann's brief speech closed the proceedings.

The memorial album well deserves description. It is a costly morcocobound volume, a little larger in size than the ordinary library book. The front cover bears a chaste Roman cross, standing upon a floriated base of gold over which maple leaves and bunches of grapes are artistically arranged with the following inscription thrown into relief in plain letters:

A rise take some analysis of heaven."

The pages of the album are double uncut veilium, each by itself presenting a striking situdy in art, the main feature of which is fidelily to the Catholic idea, in the general scheme suggestive of the Italian renaissance, in the intiguis of the archipictogola dime and the lovely page. The frontipice of the Roman crases in respect that trans through every page. The frontipice of the Roman crases in respect the present page of the rendition, an acquiset piece of illumination. On the next page it tiple flowered illy springs from a single stem and branches out in the form of a cross, the root being arched by the scroll: "O, Death where is the life and character of the prelets. This page is issued springs from a tiple flowered illy springs from a single stem and branches out in the form of a cross, the root being arched by the scroll: "O, Death where is the life and character of the prelets. This page is insorthed "I memoriam." On the reverse side the text of the city of Toronto in the proper heralding colors; and on the subsequent pages the various pagraphs of the resolution are taken up with beautifully deating an illumination of the coat of arms of the city of Toronto in the proper heralding colors; and on the subsequent pages the various pagraphs of the resolution bears the city of a substitution of the coat of arms of the city of Toronto in the proper heralding colors; and on the subsequent pages the various pagraphs of the resolution bears the city of the city of Toronto in the proper heralding the page of the resolution bears the city of the city of Toronto in the proper heralding the property of the city of Toronto in the proper heralding the property of the city of Toronto in the proper heralding the property of the city of Toronto in the property of the city of the city of Toronto in the property of the city of the

facing this is the most striking detail of the work a goldon crossier with the words: "Requisects in Pace." The execution of this page has to be soon to be apprecised. The about was doeign-ed and ongressed by Mr. II. H. Howard, R.C.A. and tis a credit to his Catholic appreciation of art.

#### Sir Wilfrid will not Enact Prohibition

Ald. F. S. Spence, Toronto, Socretary of the Dominion Alliance has received the following letter from Sir Wilfrid

of the Dominion Alliance has received the following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

Dark Mr. Spane.—When the delegation of the Dominion Alliance waited upon the Government last fall to ask as a consequence of the plebissite the introduction of prohibitory legislation, they based their demand upon the fact that, on the total of the vote cast, there was a majority in favor of the principle of prohibition. The exact figures of the voten recorded were not at that time ascurately known, but the official figures, which we have now, show that on the question to the electors 278,467 voted year and 284,571 voted nay. After the official figures had been made public, it was contended by some of the opponents of prohibition that the margin of differences between the majority and minority was so slight that it practically constituted a tie, and there was, therefore, no coassion for the Government to pronounce either one way or the other.

constituted a sie, and there was, there fore, no coasion for the Government to pronounce either one way or the other. The Government does not have the strice. We may be opinion that the fairest way of appreciating the question is by the considerable that the salest way of appreciating the sie vote cast in favor of prohibition is to leave the considerable that the salest way of appreciating the coast in favor of prohibition is to salest fairest way of appreciating the coast in favor of prohibition of the coast in favor of prohibition and that number less than 23 per cent, or a trifle over one fifth, affirmed their conviction in the principle of prohibition. If we remember that the object of the plebiselie was to give an opportunity to those who have at heart the cance of prohibition, who believed that the people were with them, and that if the question was routed upon by itself, without any other issue which might detract from its consideration, a majority of the electron are considerable on the candidate of the candidate people prepared and ready for its adoption, it must be admitted that the expectation was not justified by the event.

On the other hand, it was argued be-

ils adoption, it must be admitted that the expectation was not justified by the view of the properties of the properties

support of less than 28 per cent, of the electorate. Neither would it serve any good purpose to enter here into further controversy on the many incidental point electrose to the many incidental point discussed before us.

My object is simply to convey to you the conclusion that in our judgment the expression of public opinion recorded at the polls in favor of prohibition did not represent such a proportion of the electorate as would justify the introduction by the Government of a prohibitory measure.

measure.

I have the honor to be, dear Mr.
Spence, Yours very sincerely,
Withrid Launier,
Ottawa, March 4, 1899.

#### THE. MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from KNGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

CORK
A larse and influentially attended in the reams of the Nationalists was held in the reams of the National Society for the purpose of reorganizing that body. All sections of Nationalists were represented, and the greatest unaminity prevailed.

for the purpose of reorganizing that body. All sections of Nationalitis were represented, and the greatest unanimity prevailed,

Mr. J. C. Flynn, M.P., who prosided, said he was vev, shad to see such a large and representative meeting. The meeting was called for the purpose of giving new life. stem and the receipt Heart may be defined from Mr. J. F. N. O'Blein, M.P., who enclosed a subscription: Right Rev. Monosimor Maguire, Very Rev. Canon Shinkxin, P.P. Mr. J. H. Campbell, J. P. Queenetown, and Mr. Timothy McCarthy, Dublin. As they were all aware, the National Society was founded eight years ago, at a time of great stress and difficultive, and at a time when most unfair attacks were made on the Nationalists of the city and country; and he believed during those eight years it had done useful work for the national life of their city applause. It was founded to vindicate and uphold what time had proven to be the views of the vest majority of the Irish people (applause). Therefore, he thought they were not elsing the discussion of the proposed of the propo

and forgotten (applauso).

DUBLIN.

No small amount of surprise har just bren occasioned in Ireland by the nows that the new Resident Commissioner of National Education in Mr. William J. Starkie, the recently-appointed president of Queen's College, Chiuvay. Mr. Starkie, the recently-appointed president of Queen's College, Chiuvay. Mr. Starkie, an a honours graduate of Trinity College, and a distinguished classical scholar. If Mr. Starkie proves as successful in his new position as hid deeply-lamented predecesser, Mr. Redington, was, the people of Ireland cannot fall to be satisfied with the result. It is etated that the Duke and Duchess of York will pay a visit to their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Courtesc Cadogan at the Vicercral Lodge, Dublin, carly in April, and will be present at Punchestown ruces. In accordance with a wish expressed by their Royal Highnesses, the visit will be a private one. Mr. Patrick Dowling, of Dublin University College, has been lecturing on 'Dancerous' Tendenolos in Modern Literature," and has made some references to the libelous humour of the day as being on a par with the teaching of the agnostic and the athels, who wag, war on all religion. Said Mr. Dowling:—"Its sinting for cycli, and they naturally seek to diminish that nitience by perverting as many as possible. Sometimas the warfare is spen, but more frequentity they seek by wicering references to all forms of teligious belief to influence, the readers against it, and pat on the back, and they interest the humour there is of a kind and smartness of phrase, but always by reason of the subjects on which it turns, more fitted to appeal to an audiance in Whitechased or the Bowery in New York thay to the children of clean-minded, decent Irish parents. (Applauec.) These very qualities of humour and smart expression are, and have been from time immemorial, part of the every-day existence of the Fish of all classes. The air, from the Causeway to Cape Clear, seems charged with them. Not the well-read nor the pro

Leadon or New York. We are not in routh iruges of infection from Fiance, thanks to the active quarantine precautions taken by the Intermediate Bastl. Yet France is, more thou any other country, probably, in the world a type of what freshad let loos. From all restraint might become. The dather are set the darler cace—one in name certainly the rea-divided Gaels. That they should become—in all respects one in fame, none of us can doole it name for a can doole it naw are the most at that the dissipation of the world extres in Tails. As we are generally credited with a considerable amount of rateful vanity, we may take comfort to ourselves by a summing that our French kinsuen have, have been a stronger at transper in their midst-and that, perhaps, in the simple villages of Brittany or Prevence there lives as strong a failth and as clean a character as any to be found in Korry, Carlow, or Donegal (applatuse)

His Royal Highness the Prince Mignul, Duke of Brigarina, arrived in Dublin last week. His Royal Highness, who tractes as Court de Nera, is the only son of the late Don Miguel, King of Portugal, his father having lost his throme by the revolution which gave the crown to his niese, Queen Maria.

The death is announced of Mr. John Liddell, the distinguished murician, at his home, in Lower Mount street. Mr. Liddell has for some thirty years past been the conductor of the oelebrated band of musicians known by his namelen was, by special appointment, musical director at the Castle feativities. In St. Savicur's church, Dominick street, the annual charity sermon in aid of the Sacred Heart Home, Drumcondra, was preached by the Very Rev. John Connec, S.J., who took occasion to expose and denounce in scathing terms hap professional procelythers. In The course of his remarks the reverend gentleman said :—

The proactyliser could find no means of sarning a living save out of the bitter again yor song unfortunate fellow-

the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman said:

The prosclytiser could find no means of sarning a living save out of the bitter agony of sona, unfortunate fellow-creatures, who, finding themselves unable to do anything to get food or shelter for themselves or thor! little ones, were, to a cartain extent, forced to take the first offer of shelter and assistance made to them. It was, therefore, only on the distress of human beings that the class of people to whom he alluded could thrive. He was speaking to Irish men snd women, who understood what he was saying, and upon an occasion like the present nothing should prevent him from saying varything that was necessary. They knew well the class of people to whom he was alluding, those pararites of society

WHO MADE THEIR ILL-GOTTEN

he was shown.

society
WHO MADE THEIR ILL-GOTTEN
GAINS OUT OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF THOSE AROUND
THOM.

THES OF THOSE AROUND
THIOSE AROUND
THOM and heard lately a good doal of
the usurer, whom, in the latter end of
the nineteenth century, they did not
hold up as a model of honourable dealing or courtliness. Neither did they
regard the blackmaller as a person of
honour, they did not minoe their words
about him. But he might go to very
much lower depths in social life, and
when he would have reached them he
would have to tell them that the proselytisers could not in any way be differentiated from such people; they believe they did not, in the least, soclety; they did not, in the least, solety; they did not, in the least, toclety; they did not, in the least, toclety; they would asy, 'Oh, no! but
we live on the difficulties of these
people." They might
TELL TALES IN THEIR REPORTS
TO THEIR PAYMASTERS IN
ENGLAND
and elsewhere as to how these children
and parents came to see the light, and

TELL TALES IN THEIR REPORTS TO THEIR PAYMASTERS IN BOGLAND and elsewhere as to how these children and barents came to see the light, and human cradulity was such that it was quite possible that there might be good people in England found who would believe in their lying stories—but certainly in Ircland they would not find anyone to credit what they had got to say that, since its foundation, the management of the institution for which he was pleading had been compolled to buy back from the pronelytizers over 700 children. GALWAY.

Most Rev. Dr. Healy, D.D., Lord lishop of Clonfert, calls attention to the cathedral at present in course of construction. He says that in regard to the progress of their new church, he thought they must all be satisfied at the manner in which the work was going on. He expected that the windows would be put up by people who had the means to do so, as memorials to thoir deceased friends. The cost of some such windows would be as high as £150, some £10, some £50, and course, living in America, who was ready to pay £70 for it. to pay £200 for it.
LIMERICK.

LIMERIOR.

Bishop O'Dwyer, of Limerick, has been under the necessity of writing several letters to the press to explain some references made by him to Lond lain to the cown County Council, which references has were unintendionally misropresented by the Dean of Limerick. In his last letter the Bishop says:

Altogether this letter of the Donn's series.

is an extraordinary document. Yet, on the other hand, I am as sure as I am of my existence that he is incapable of within mestatement, and, I will add, of disloyally to myself. And what seems to me the explanation of it is that somehow or other he took it into his head, possibly for antecedent reasons, that I was opposed to Lord Duncaven's candidature, and this feeling colored in his mide everything I said and old that afternoon, and gave a meaning to my words and bearing that nearing to my words and bearing that never intended.

meaning to my words and bearing that I never intended.

He then went to write to Loid Dunraven, and taking up his pen with the freedom with which a man speaks to his friend, he chatted away upon pa, rever dreaming the use that his lotter would be put to.

That is my sincere belief as to the origin of the whole thing, and I rather think that it is the true explanation.

I must say that the poor man, in his 79th year, has been cruelly treated, such a letter should nover have been made public, but I am told now that Lord Dunnaven published the first extract from it in spite of the Centre of the centr

#### MAYO.

A meeting announced to be held at Kilmaine in support of the United Irish League on February 27 was proclaimed. The proclamations were not posted until the morning of the meeting. The greatest indignation was expressed. Two hundred police, under the command of County Inspector Milling and Messrs. Starkle and Bell, R.M., were drafted into Kilmaine.

In the course of a vigorous speech delivered under the auspices of the United Irish League at Ballin on February 28th, Mr. William O'Brien said: "The Government can only scraps to gether £20,000 a year to mave one-cighth of the whole Irish population from famine, but they are proposing to give something like £150,000 a year to the Irish landlords to relieve them from the lither ent charges, which they solimning agreed to pay. When it was a question of reducing the tenants' rents in the Land Couris it was the cry of the landlords to relieve them from the land Couris it was the cry of the landlords that there was no agricultural depression in Ireland, that the farmers were all thriving fellows; but now, when they want to be relieved of almost the only taxation that falls upon them, taxation which is Irish money, and goes to make up the only Irish National Fund, the Church Surglus Fund, the landlords have suddenly slice covered that the prices of Irish produce have gone to the dogs, and the Government, which can only find £20,000 a year to the £20,000 a year which they have not already under the new Local Government will go upon the usual "take it or leave it" policy, and tell the Irish members that unless they agree to this members that unless they agree to this members that unless they agree to this members that unless they agree to the voice of the landlords why cannot even have 'this miserable dole of £20,000 a year to provide land for the people (cheers). Now, it is serfectly certain that if the Government were only to devote this £18,000 a year, which they propose to shovel in to the pockets of the landlords, to devote it to the work of solving this problem in the

IN ENGLAND'S MISGOV-ERNMENT.

IN ENGLAND'S MISGOVERNMENT.

of Ireland than that the sum which would once relieve a whole province from the terror of lunger should be handed over instead to that very class of landlords who are responsible for the misery of Connaught; while this wretched driblet of £30,000 is all that can be spared to save the victims of Connaught landlordism from starving in thi-fr own plentiful country (cheers). The present position of the Government with regard to the compulsory expresionable on the compulsory expresionable on the landlords is a very remarkable one. When Mr. Davitt (cheers) reminded them that the Congressed Districts Board passed a unanimous resolution that they could do nothing without compulsory powers, Mr. Balfour replied—'Oh, but they now find that compulsory powers are no longer necessary, that they can get plenty of land from the landlords without compulsion.' Very well, if that is really so, inasmuch as they can get millions of money from the Land Commission for purchase without trenching on their own funds, there can no longer be any excuse for their proceeding a the small passed without trenching on their own funds, there can no longer be any excuse for their proceeding at the small's pace at which they have hithered been travelling (cheers). If there be no difficulty about their getting the land there can be no possible excuse for their not taking it, or proceeding at the ridiculous rate of a couple of hundred teams as year. We will have to featen them on the borns of this dilemma. But does Mr. Balfour fail to see the lesson he is teaching



make a naturally strong woman stronger and healthier; they will make a naturally weak, sickly woman weaker and more sickly, and if indulged in to excess, may result fatally.

y. who suffers from weakness and the delicate and important or recover her general health through auriceles, so long as she remains locally weak.
A woman suffering in this way is unfitted
to woman suffering in this way is unfitted
as she is unfitted to bear the dudie and
burdens of wifethood and mothethood.
There is a sure, safe, speedy and permanent cure for all disorders of this description. It is Dr. Pierces' Playorite Frescription. It is Dr. Pierces' Playorite frescription and the surface of the surface
them strong and healthy and vigorous. It
souther pain, allays inflammation, heals
ulceration and tones the cryes. It fits a
woman to include, in and be been teen the
international to the surface of the pretion of female weakness and a catarthal discharre-from the lining membrane of the special
heckson Co, Mich. "I am now perfectly well,"
Dr. Pierce's Pleasaut Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many
liseases. Cure the cause and you cure the
view, and two a mild cathartic. Druggies
went the The Lts. US THAT THE

disease. One a mill cottonic. Druggiste live, and two a mill cottonic programmer and the mill cottonic programmer. The mill cottonic programmer are mill cottonic programmer. The Landlords are now will.

Four years ago the Congested Districts Board unanimously found that they could do nothing without compulsion. Two years ago, again, in their report, they complained how they were hampered by unreasonable landlords. The United Irish League is started, and within twelve months the Board and the Government find that all this is changed, and that there is no longer any difficulty about inducing the landlords to sell. What has brought about the change? Could Mr. Balfour possibly pay? A handsomer compliment to the efficacy of twelve months' vigorous sgitation? Tes; but if we are to keep the landlords up to the mark we have to take another step forward, and to make the landlords not merely willing to sell, but anxious to sell, and clamuring to the Government and to the Congested Districts Board to be consumer (loud cheers).

MEATH.

To-day a meeting of the priests and which we have got to the and of the priests and what the half of the priests and half in the section.

MEATH.

To-day a meeting of the priests and people of the diocese was held in the fecture Hall building for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for the erection of a suitable memorial to perpetuate the amemory of the late Bishop of the Diocese of Meath, Most Rev. Dr. Nuity. There was a good attendance, and the proceedings were in every sense highly successful. On the motion of Mr. Peter Daly, seconded by the Rev. E. O'Reilly, the chair was taken by Right Rev. Monsignor Gaffney.

TIPPERLARY.

E. O'Reilly, the chair was taken by Right Rev. Monsignor Gaffney.

TIPPERRARY.

In accordance with the decision of County Court Judge Curran, Q.C., setting saide the ejectment proceedings and eviction carried out by Mr. Johnstone T. Stoney, D.L.J.P., of Bmill Castle, against his tenant, Mrs. Margaret O'Donoghue, the latter, after over a year's non-possession of the ancestral home, was restored, and the occasion was availed of by the priests and people of that part of King's County, and County Tipperary to make a remarkable demonstration of practical patriotism. The farm, near Clough-Jordan, which is a large one, was already and the care of the farmer from many miles around decided to rehabilitate Mrs. O'Donoghue, and to the number of 200, with a corresponding number of well-filled carts, they presented her with all she needed in farm implements, barley, oats, hay, postoces, turnips, turf, and other necessaries for stocking the house and farm.

WEXFORD.

It was with the deepest regret that the people of the County Wexford

It was with the deepest regret that the people of the County Westford learned of the death of the Very Rev. Thomas Canon Hore, P.P., which occurred at the parochial residence, Oylegete, County Westford, Canon Hore, who aprang from a goo' old County Vexford stock, was bor at Collibiow. In the Barony of Forth, fitty-four years ago. He commenced his preparatory studies for the priesthood by entering St. Peter's College, in 1888.

CONSEGRATION OF BISHOP CHIS-

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP CHIS-

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP CHIB-HOLM.

The consecration of the Right Rev. Eneas Chisholm, D.D., Ll.D., as Bhop of the Diocess of Aberdeen, took place in St. Mary's Cathedral, Huntley street, in the presence of a very large gathering of clerg? from all parts of Scotland, and of laily from Aberdeen district. The prelates who took part in the occernony were Archibishop Macdonaid, Edinburgh (brother of the late Bishop); Right Rev. Dr. Smith, Bishop of Dankeld; Right Rev. Dr. Turner, Bishop of Galloway; Right Rev. Dr. Smith, Blashop of Argyle, and the Jakes; Right Rev. Dr. Macquire, Augilary Bishop of Ghlescow; Ggr. Lennon, Lord Abbot of Fort Augustice; Mgr. Clapperton, Dundee; and Mgr.

th rdy, Edinburgh. The Archbishop acted as coassecrating bishop, with Bishop Smith (Dunkeld) and Turner as assisting prelates.

## JOHN DILLON AT CAMBRIDGE

JOHN DILLON AT CAMBRIDGE
Mr. John Dillon has paid a visit to
Cambridge in response to an invitation
from the Master of Tinity College, to
deliver a lecture on the Irish University
queation. The hall in which the lecture
was delivered was filled with a large
and most representative audience, and
Mr. Dillon's clear and forcible exposition of the Catholie demand was listened to with the most marked attention
and appreciation. Indeed, his recept
tion generally was of the most cordial
character, affall it was evident, both
from their attitude during the course
of his address and from the tone of
their questions at the close, that the
speaker hal many sympathisers among
fils audience. Generally speaking, the
address, created an excellent impression, it being generally felt that it had
resulted in a much clearer and more
sympathetic appreciation on the part
of those present of the Justice an'
ursency of the Catholie claim. At the
conclusion, Mr. Dillon was asked to
deliver a second lecture on the subject
next morning to the students of the
Ladies' Training College—a pequest
with which he willingly compiled.

The work of lighting the Vatican
palayes and gardens by electricity,

CAN.

The work of lighting the Vatlean palaces and gardens by electricity, which presented no slight difficulty, has at last been completed, under the able direction of Pather Cabella, a Milanese priest, who is also one of the greatest authorities on electric engineering in Italy. On Feb. 20 the Holy Pather's private apartments were ilmininated by electricity for the first time, in presence of the Rev. Father Cabella, whom the Pope warmly congratulated on the very successful maner in which the complicated plant had

that there are over one thousand rooms in the Vatican, all of which are now lighted by electricity. It is easy to understand why the preparation, occupied say ral months, a delay for which the liev. Father Cabella has been most unjustly criticized. On Fob. 20, at eleven o'clock the ceremony of blessing the powerful dynamos and other apparatus was performed by Mgr. Pifferi, sacrista and rarish pricet of the Apostolic Palaces. The Holy Father, who is a great admirer of modern science and of its marvellous ppilotions, is now on files marvellous ppilotions, is now on staged in writing a Latin "Ode on Electricity," which is nearly completed, and will be published very shortly. A distinguished orelate was his had the pitylege of swing the work says at a verifiable jowel of poetical inspiration and elecance.

E. B. A. that there are over one thousand rooms in the Vatican, all of which are now

D. B. A.

E. B. A.

ST. HELEN'S BRANCH NO. 11, TORONTO.

The meetings of Branch No. 11 are
well attended, the members faking
screat interest in the work of the gasociation, and although many of the
members have suffered from the prevailing slokness, their funds are in a
first-class state.

The officers and members have made
arrangements for a grand concert on
St. Patricks night in Mallon's Hall,
introducing Meerrs. Maltram and Delory in their grand entertainment of
fliustrated songs, with stereopticon effect, and other first-class talent.—M.
Lane.

Lane.

A good story is told of the Bishop of Atlanta, tia. He recently addressed a large assently of Sunday school children, and wound up by asking in a very paternal and condescending way:—'And now, is there a-a-ny little boy or a-a-n-y little girl who would like to ask me a question?' A 'little shill voice called out:—'Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder, when they had wings?' Oh, ah, yes—I see,' said the bishop.' Oh, ah, yes—I see,' said the bishop and low is there a-n-ny little girl and low is there a-n-ny little girl question?'

## A LEGEND.

There once lived a king in an Eastern land With princes and slaves at his command; But his health was poor and his temper vile His badly cooked victuals brought on the bile, He called his servants and gave command: Go search every country and foreign land,



And the one that discovers the road to health Shall have a title and princely wealth. So they searched every country and city and gran Till at last they discovered the Souvenir Range; nd grange, They carried it back and demanded their wealth, For the Souvenir Range is the road to health.



It cooked everything in such elegant style, It soon cured the King and Queen of the bile. There's no other stove with an oven so good, It is all aerated and sweetens the food The Souvenir Range now blesses our race, In each royal kitchen it finds a snug place.



Prince Bismark has said it had lengthened his life, And Gladstone extolled it, and so did his wife; And now Hardy, Tupper, and Laurier, too, Use a Souvenir Range for political stew; All gases escape through its fine aeration, And good, wholesome food now blesses the nation.

uvenire are sold by leading dealers throughout the Dominion. One stime. Hade by the Gurney-Tilden Oo.; Limited, Hamilton,

that people are deprived of every means of education; and, should it thus continue to be, Blanchi, his abettors can victims, will go down in hister y os men of noterious scandais, or organized and unpurished robberles.

A few days before Blanchi's speech in Parliament, while a few of the coloured and "uncivilized" children of Erythrae, accompasied by the Capuchin Futhers, were on their way to the Church of the Sapienza, in Naples, to assist at Mass, which was to be celebrated by one of their own priests, according to the Copier Irie, they were housed by the white and "civilized" infidels of that city. Is this not enough to be set a holy indignation round his heart? Will it not silently suggest the question: Where is civilization? Among the infidels of Italy or the colored vace of Africa? It man is the product of also own education, he Ifon. Blanchi is right when he says that the Italian schools do not educate. However, he is not altogether truthful when the affirms that this lack of education is due to the discendion between the Church and the Government, just as ¿ the Church and the Government of the Salan people! It was the Italian revolution that brought on that dissension, for it aimed at annishiation, not only of the temporat, but also of the spiritual power of the Popes. It was the religious principle, it was Carist Hismeil, His Church and His Vicar that the revolution sought to overthrow and destroy.

Micell gave utterance to the most comprehendive expression of this pur-

throw and destroy.

Micell gave utterance to she most comprehensive expression of this purpose of the revolution when he asked in the Chumber of Deputies: "What can be done with the Papacy if not demoissh it?" But itow can this be done? "If the temporal scepter between in the hands of the Pope," says De Potter, "the hands of the Pope," says De Potter, "that authority will not succumb immediately to the blow, but nevertheless it will have received a mertal wound in the government of Catholle people." This is the reason why the temporal scepter was troken, the reason why the temporal scepter was troken, the reason why the temporal scepter was troken, the reason why the dissension was desired, created, and maintained. It is used as a means to destroy all religious influence throughout the length and breadth of the tand, in the school-room, in the family, in the hearts of individuate, as well as in the halls of registation. Consequently this lack of education among the Hullan people must not be attributed so much to the dissension between the Church and conducted and sustains it, viz.; harred to ward the Catholte Church. An evident proof of this found in the answer given by Bacelli to file scalesare in politics, the Hon. Banachi, who says: "Instruction cannot but have morality for its foundation." Conforting words, did they not reveal a painful thought, for his immediately adds: "It is to be deplored that the ministers of religion should flave caused a dissension between the State and socialism. Surely if shere are mon in the world who ought to think and feel like the Pope the only who ought to think and feel like the Pope they are the priests, and is not the Pope who ought to think and feel like the Pope they are the priests, and is most the event of say that it is to be deplored that the legislators caused a dissension between the State and socialism. Surely if shere are mon in the world who ought to think and feel like the Pope the one on the same of progress, should acquire his temporal power, he might not look

INFIDELITY AND ILLIFERACY IN ITALY.

Rev. P. J. Hondrick, of the Cathoric University of America, contribute to the Now York, Pre-main? Journal a notable contribution to the abscussion of modora Ray. He mentions that not long ago the Hon. Blanchi made, speech in the Hallan House of Parallament on the queestion of churation, in which he said the Hallan schools did not produce the results necessary for the common education of the people, and that this must be attributed to the dissension that exists between the Church and the state. It was this dissension, he said, that induced the State to crush out of the sensous every redigious sentiment. Certainty, the Hon. Blanchi, like abottors and victims, will go down in history as men of notorious scandals, or organized and unpurished crobbereds and quantament and despised the coloured and "uncertified as few of the Parliament, while a few of the Parliament and the Parliame

Jection, and obedience, are or the telliberty.

If no on "renonaces this liberty eventication and of conscience, then indicate the telliberty false what he Hon. It says when he affirms that, "It is in the name of this liberty that he can but he respected, who observable his heart the faith of our athers, which are the faith of the his heart faith in the faith of the faith and allow those who head that frit a professional chairs; to suffocute the most innocent incidentations of the faith, and to let go unpunished those who deaples and persecute at the catholic three professed the faith of the Catholic Church, but the greatest among the ronders, ridduced despise, and persecut at,

Lae Hon. Bacelli concludes by so

It.

'Ine Hon, Bacelli concludes by an in: "Re is admitted that the it has come when a treatise on civil eles is necessary for the acheols of aly." What can this civil cilics mer. Dithics is a science of morals and r ally. What can this civil ethics in libities is a science of morals and als are either religious or not. practically speaking, there can recallly should be sentiments of honesty white the has insert and it the sentiments of honesty white the has insert and it the teshy of the human heat. It is an said George Washbington, "to that morality can east without glon." The Hon. Bacelli know well, he knows that chiles is it cance of duty, and that duty is from the idea of God; but his hat the Catholle Church is so grea he will not have anything in cowith it. And as God enters in into the makeup of the Churchust elimitate Him from his candidates God and morality. And the Catholle Church is blamed for a misery, degradation, and wee the befaller noor Hully.

If civility is the very breath of

misery, degradation, and was the befaller poor Italy.

If civility is the very breath of if it was born at the foot of the con the hill of Calvary, and baptize the blood of Christ, how then can cell's ethies be civil without being the same time religious. Lee that hourable gentleman openly xrow t, what he and his followers want is morality without god, without religion, and then he will be more consistent and logical. They admit that they, what to educate the Italian heart index pendently of any religion, that is, with out any religion whatcher. Now, no ligion, which is the synthesis of all the yittues which can be known by the human intellect or hoped for by the human intellect or hoped for by the human learn, must be one or it is no religion at all; for this simple reason that since truth is one, one must be virtue. Then to educate the heart in dependently of any religion is to educate it independently of truth or virtue. In a word, it is to be indifferent about whether the people are educated in virtue or in vice, in error or in truth. What a fruitful source of mistery and of woe, of immortality and of tery and of woe, of immortality and of

THE MODERN STOVE POLISH

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A cable despatch from London on March 9 said:—The vicar of Gorleston was arraigned before the magistrate at Yarmouth, charged with assaulting Charles Edmund Wincott, a Wyolite preacher, at a recent Kensit anti-ritual timeeting, which was broken up amid uprearious scenes, the chairman being knocked down. Rev. Cecil Qualitain, one of the witnesses, testified that the vicar, previous to the meeting, had said:—"Everything is prepared for Kensit's visit. His mother won't know him when he returns." Other witnesses testified that the vicar's conduct was disgraceful, one of them declaring that "he looked like 2 lungry tiger awaiting his dinner." The bench decided that the vicar was guilty of the offence charged, and sentenced him to pay a fine of 40 shillings or undergo a month's imprisonment, whereupon the vicar exclaimed: "I'll take a month's imprisonment. This is a gross miscariage of it sitice."

THE BEST PILLS.—Mr. Wm. Vander-word, Swiney Orose, Out., writes: "We have been us g Parmeleo's Pills and find them hy far the best pills we ever-used." For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions these pills act likes charm. Taken is annal doses, the effect is both used." For Deno.

Constitutions these pills act likes our

Taken in small does, the effect is both
a tools and a stimulant, mildly exciting
the secretions of the body, giving tone
and vigor

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250., 300., 400., 500., 600. By all Grocers.

THE LIQUOR TAX.

THE LIQUOR TAX.

Editor or The Catholle Register:

Sir,—We have been not a little fairest country in the word are disconsisted to the large demonstrate R to be such) it is high through that they are robbed of virtue, which is the life of the heart? Now if such is it. case (and faces demonstrate R to be such) it is high through the life of the heart? Now if such is the life of the heart? Now if such is it. case (and faces demonstrate R to be such) it is high through the life of the heart? Now if such is life in the ontario. Government proposes that the propriet in the province, no door, who would be glad to see the light of this traffic taxed out of existence, which is always proved themselves to be staunch friends of Italy, they have heart of the failing heart, they pray, they protoct with all the energy of midd and body, despite persecutions and immissionments, that the Italian people may be oblicated in the one rue relibition, the such is the life of the staffe. Justice would seem to find that a large precentage that the Italian people may be oblicated in the one rue relibition, the such is the life of the staffe. Justice would seem to find the such is the such i

Toronto, March 10th, 1899.

A GOOD WORD FOR KEARNEY.

'o the Editor of The Catholic Register o the Editor of The Catholic Regisfer:
Dear Sir,—As Kearney is growing in
opulation, and the chair factory is
cling enlarged to the extent of 60 by
of feet, which will call for a hundred
ten or so when spring opens, to carry
the work, and the prospects otherbe are higher and encouraging, there
a goor opening for a tailor, butcher,
id shoemaker, and any single mea
men of family, looking for employmit, would do well to turn their atvition towards the thriving village of
stray.

Yours truly, LOUIS LEHAY. Kearney, Feb. 25th. 1899.

### ≣PROM PAR KONLIS.

es a Piory of Disease Basished by Dudd's Kidney Pills

thomas L. Habbs Cared of Kidney Di ter Yarinza Medicines had Been T and had Patred—Dedd's Kidney Pills Made Him Well.

Coulte, P. O., N. W. T.—Even to this note p-int in one great D mution, the ne of Dodd's Kidney Pills has pene-teed, pain and suffering have been liven out, and health and happiness 've been given in their stead, by this and read-interest.

and medicine.

4r. Thomas L. Hubbs, owner and oc-ant of Session 28, Township 19.

ant of Section 28, Township 19, go 11, met with a severe accident go 11, met with a severe accident to year ago. He was thrown out i wagon, and among the injuries tailed was a very severe strain of ineys.

after his mishap, his kidneys o make manifest the fact that are unable to do their work pro-Severe, stabbing pains darsed; the small of his back, and a duit, ole ache in his loius, kept him in sinual agong.

ole ache in his louis, kept him in tinual agony. Various remedies were used, but none kave any relief. The pains seemed to grow worse, and, hearing of the wonder, ful efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills, he decided to try what they would do for

him.

He bought a box, and began taking the pills, going strictly according to the durentions. Judge of his delights, when, in a few days, he began to feel bester. Day by day the improvement grew more marked, until when he had taken all the pills, he was "Sound as a bell," and not a trace of his old trouble remained.

mained.

Mr. Hubbs, in writing of his cases age: "I live in the municipality Indian Head, and all who know me or wouch for the truth of this statement Where Dudd's Kidney Pills are use Kidney Disease cannot exist. It

Kidney Disease cannot exist. It is driven out swiftly and promptly, never

Froud mother—"Oh. John, the boy can walk!" Cruel Father—"Good. In any walk the floor with hinself at bight, then,"—Tit-lists.
"Meterkin says the first edition of his poems has been entirely exhausted." Yes, that's right." "Why, it's only three weeks since the book was brought out. It seems almost impossible that the public could have been so cager to get it. "Oh, it wasn't the public. The firm that printed it was burned out the other day."—Chicago Nows.

## Extended

## Insurance

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J. K. MACHUNALI)

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THURSDAY, MARCH, 16 1869.

Marchle - Of the Ferle,
17-8. Patrick, Bp.,
18-8. (sabriel, Archangel,
19-5 semi-Doub o.
20-8. Joseph sprus of B.A. M.,
21-8. Bandder, Abb.;
22-8. Catharine of Genoa,

To illustrate how deeply the agitation against Ritualism has divided the adherents of Protestantism even outside of England, a Belfast case of the present month may be mentioned. There was a brawlin St. Clement's Church, Belfast, and a man named Johnston got two month's imprisonment on the head of month's imprisonment on the bead of it. Onc of the witnesses against John-ston although a prominent Orangeman, upon presenting himself next day at the yard of Workman and Clark where he was en:ployed, was set upon by a gang of his Orange brethren, brutally kloked and "chucked out" of the yard.

the kicked and "chucked out" of the yard.

The progress of St. Mary's Literary and Athletic Association is really not only gratifying but astonishing. There are now over 200 members, presenting the finest mistrist for a young muns' organization. Athletic teams in every department of mauly play have been organized, and unless the appearance of the young men is deceiving some of these teams are bund to win honors in the best athletic competitions. That the general organization is rich in debating stalent will be ovident to any the general organization is rion in de-basing stalent will be ovident to any visitor upon a club evening. May the association achieve all the distinction merited by the good it has accompliahed already and is calculated to further ac-

Mr. Justice Armour discharged a public service in addition to a judicial duty in giving costs against the Lord's Day Alliance olique after diamissing the prosecution of a man who had done a work of necessity upon the bunday. The judge said the prosecutions were busy-bodies who nudertook to regulate the affairs of their neighbors. He had no expansity with them. Certainly not; nor has any other fair minded man. What commission have a few Toronto lawyers received to look after the observance of the Lord's Day Act? Their only commission is one of self interest because they bring griet to their own rvice in addition to a judicial duty because they bring grist to their own mill by their energy. They should be turned out of every court into which they bring these persecutions.

Sir Wiltrid Laurier has communicated to the secretary to the Dominion Alliance the inevitable but reluctantly announced conclusion of the government not to take up prohibition as a policy warranted by the recent pleblacite. This intalligence is not of the slightest value or profit to the country, for neither the pleblacite nor the government interpretation of the vote will dispose of the professional temperance party. The pleblacite was an unwarrantable expenditure of public money at the diotation of this party. And we may be perfectly secured that the country has not yet paid the last half million that these presents will axtract from the treasury. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has communica poid the last half million that these per-sons will extract from the treasury. Already they are busily debating whe-ther to press their fad next upon parlia-ment directly or to sak this government to submit some more definite issue to the vote of the electorates. That the government will pitch another home to these without unanasary delay is hegovernment will pitch another bone to them without unnecessary delay is be-yond doubt, for the temperance work-ers are also party workers and their infleence cannot be allowed to waver nor their pull to shoken for want per nor their pull to alsoken for want government recognition and encour-ment. And the great body of the sple who do not want prohibition and disqueted by the increasant and mo-onous cant diagdonged into their syear after year about it, look on at faroe as a thing that must be endur-and now for all the meritanance. ed and pay for all the performances.

One of the cable correspondents of the New York Sunday papers has made an on tast tenemenation as visitions of the pre-sen tenergy of in a sham of the pre-tent that are the partial of the partial sion of parliament to deal with the Irim Chtholic university question. Mr. Baltour's recent estapoken declaration supplied in itself a good reason for assuming that he was not unnalmously supported by his own government and party. Had there been any intention

of introducing a bill it would hardly have been diplomatic for Mr. Balfour to asy all he did say. Evidently he had been notified not as much by the postering of a Protestant deputation as by the prejudices of his own followers and conference. It has suce developed that two members of the cabinet are determined. members of the cabinet are intermined; to opposed to the principle of equality in clucation for the Catholics of Iroland, and the opposition from "Unionist" members of the House is not loss intense. But had Mr. Balfour been willtonso. But had Mr. Balfour boon willing to lot this element do its worst, there is little doubt that a bill would have carried by the votes of independent men in the Liberal party. Mr. Balfour has sunk his honest convictions in order that the "I nionist" party might hold together. He did not no the length of preserving personal silence but he stopened short of action. That he is sincere in regard to the question is generally admitted, but he seems to need backbono.

bono.

We have to thank Rev. J. II. Bouffard, of the Hospice St. Joseph de la Delivrance, Levis, Que, for calling our attention to one particular point in the article on "Americanism" in The Reofstrak of March 2, which may have been open to the charge of giving an insufficient impression of the case. Father Bouffard remarks that the author of the Frouchedition of Father Hocker's "Life" flard remarks that the author of the Frouchedition of Fathor Hocker's 'Life' is Abbo Nicto, and that Abbo Maignen's work published under the title: "Fathor Hecker; Is He a Saint-"is strictly a refutation of orroneous opinions. At the same time it is altogether upon' Abbo Maignen's work that the claim of unfair translation stands. Indeed as regards the confasion in which the term "Americanism" had become involved before the publication of the Holy Father's letter, all other matter than Father letter, all other matter than Father Ellist's book on the one hand and Abbe Maignon's on the other might have been excluded from the evidence. Now, however, we can see the pertinence of Father Bouffard's reminder, as it is only a few days since that a Roun despatch quoted The Osservators Romano as publishing a letter from Abbe Klein to the Holy Father declaring his adherence without reserve to the Pope's Injunctions as expressed in the letter to Cardinal Gibbons, also announcing the withdrawal of his "Life of Father Hecker" from asie and adding, that he regrets without exception or reservation the erroneous views which the Pope condemns. Elliott's book on the one hand and Abbe

exception or reservation the erroneous views which the Pope condemns.

According to the new naval programme cutlined in the House of Commons lastweek, the British taxpayer will
be asked to sanction from time to time
the construction of new war ships on a
scale that must always lead in tonnage
the combined programmes of all other
ations. This is gigantic and indeed
unlimited contract; but it is the logical
price of England's title of "mistrose of
the seas." In other words to ensure the
food supply of the English people in
time of war the navy must be competent to keep the seas open against the
world. Although the construction programme alms at out-numbering the
American navy and the navies of Europe
together, it is difficult to see how English warships even though they formed
a double line across the Atlantic could
ensure her food supply if the United
States were to oppose England in the
war. It is to be hoped that such a contingency is as remote as the death of
the planet. But even if the present
rivalry in armments should happity
not lead to war, where is it likely to
carry the British taxpayer? Is he
rich enough to stand the strain for ever?

According to The Scientific American

carry une struste taxpayer? In he rich enough to stand the strain for ever? According to The Scientific American Russia is at present building all the warships that her own dockyards in addition to those of France and the United States can undertake for her. Russia is a vastly rich state and, the Guar's peace proposals to the contrary, is in carsest about the Russian navy. The Scientific American expresses the opinion that the Russian feet of first class battleships in even now the most formidable fighting machine of the description afford. France is leading Russia well in the naval corpestition, and the United States will not be behind Germany in a little while. It the British expayer to held the cosen against all these rapidly progressing nations? Or will it not come to this, that when the British expayer has reached the limit of his taxpayer has treated the Lussed States; Indiag by the studencies of smigration from Europe will retain the control of England's feed supply in time of war. Every warship that the United States, indiag by the steadencies of smigration from Europe will retain the control of England's feed supply in time of war. Every warship that the United States, indiag by the tendencies of the home any increases the meance to the for exemption. When will it end and how?

From the text of a petition prepared for presentation to the Government of

From the text of a potition prepared for presentation to the Government of the previous of Quebes by the Women's Christian. Temperance Union of Montreal, we get an idea of the extent

and nature of the special privileges which Protestants claim and are allowed whenever they form the minority in the community. In a recent article something was said concerning the exceptional and unreasonable advantages olsimed by the Protestant minority of Montreal in behalf of the Protestant. Montreal in behalf of the Protestant primary schools. The petition of the W. O. T. U. haste do with the Protestant Women's fail in connection with which Women's jail in connection with which the following extensions and improve-ments are demanded: "Your petitioners pray your honorable body to take such action as shall secure for the Protes-tant Women criminals of Moutreal a building and grounds of such size and equipment as shall permit a classifica-tion and separation, with special quarters for the medical treatment of inclustes, also instruction in some use-ful work by which they may hope to Inchristos, also instruction in some use-ful work by which they may hope to oarn an honest living when released. Your-petitioners would also most humbly urge that a reformatory for Protestant girls be pravided (under the same roof or separately), when the young who have freemently been more sinued against than sinning, could be trained and helped to a good and useful life."

We have nothing to say against the domands of the W. C. T. U. They We have nothing to say against the demands of the W. C. T. U. They are consistent with the general Protestant dectrine of making the state bear the burden of all religious and philanthropic endeavor, as long as the endeavor is put forward against the Catholic religion. If however the objects in view were put forward by broad minded persons and male applicable to all jalls they would appear in a much better public light. It would be a gread reform for Ontatio. In this a grand reform for Ontario. In this province we have old and young, Catholic and Frotestant, the first offeader and the hardened oriminal all berded together in the common jail. The portion of the polition that alluded to the modern view of inebriety as a diesase is to be oor meended. The state derives a rich revenue from drick and drunkenness, in the shape of drink taxes and drunkards fines. It returns not one penny for the scientific treatment of inebriety. On the contrary the prison system crucily degrades the drunkard by making a orinical of him at once, thrusting him into its schools of .ime a grand reform for Ontario. In this thrusting him into its schools of thrushing him into its schools of .lme the prisons and jails, and breaking his soul and body—unless he happens to be wealthy—upon the iron wheels of the revenue producing mechine. If we are to have a reform of this infernal systematic in the base a special reform for operating the classical systems as a minority.

How foud we are of talking a

How foud we are of talking a the deterrent effects of capital purment! But who will estimate the provement likely to result to law order and public deceasey by double execution of the woman Quebec village last week? They who the sentenced for the nurder of woman's husband and some savinstinct in the judicial mind angues that they must be executed in co instinct in the judicial mind angree "that they must be executed in on pany. The prison authorities and it hangman were keesly alive to it? opportunity thus given them. The wretched creatures were placed back theak upon the same dasth trap and the newspapers next day had landatory references to the skill of the hargman in despatching them. Meanwhile thy police at the prison gate were holding a bay with revolvers a great mob that ha police at the preson gate were holding a bay with recolvers a great mob that made pandemonium in the village du-ing the whole of the preceding night Shots were fired over the people's no-to stimulate their sense of respect Shois were fired over the people's hot stimulate their sense of respect authority. Not that anything in nature of a rescue or a lynching contemplated. On the contexty attraction was the unique spectace beholding the violent death of a t and a woman whose sine had provident and some provident death of a t and a woman whose sine had provident of the part devils introduced upon the scene by the jall authorities were then enabled to take in every detail of the writhing holies. A feeling of loathing comes over one with the reading of it. What imaneer of people are we? Even in Engiand to-day the death pensity is carried out with all possible privacy, the press being properly excluded. In Cassida we make score elaborate preparations for a hanging now than the English did in the days of "my leed Texnoddy." We have nothing to boast of in Ondario over Quebea. All recent hangings in this province have not only best disgressfully carried over in the presence of carious introders

holding passes from sheriffs and jailers, but more disgraceful still are the de-tailed accounts habitual in the news-

In the double execution last week at the Lower Province some protence was made of covering the victims after the hangman's set. As far as we know the ticket holders at hangings in Ontario are usually privileged to see everything both before and after. How many times have the reporters not told us the exact number of seconds the bodies quivered, as if these investigators had steed less than a pace by, holding stop watches upon the flight of the soul. The most repulsively indecent feature of the Quobec execution them was not the tearing away of the screen and the crowding of the sight-seers around the pit but the lenging of the man and woman together. In the double execution last week away of the screen and the crowding of the sight-scere around the pit but the hauging of the man and woman together. There is no man whose heart is not conseed in rhincecros hide who does not shrink away from the idea of a woman being hauged. Perhaps it is because the thing is so much less familiar; but more probably itis the ustural instinct of greater pity for womankind. This woman Poirier was not the actual murderer, and although her crime was quite as black as that of the man she prompted to the deed, many would have oxperienced a feeling of relief had she got off with imprisonment for life at the institute of the whatever the measure of the undividual orime against society may have been, it is to be hoped that no judge or jailer will over again be a party to such a disquesting degradation of the soxes as last.

sole beirs of the Reformation plant and the confiscated property of the Catholic Church. But as the so-called Non-conformists grew in num bers the ground under them became firmer. To day these Non-conform-ists, with the sid of the Scotch Liberals are strong enough to throw the pschamentary balance of power over upon the frish representation. True this is not the case in the present parliament, but it was the case in the provious parliament and may be the case again in the next parliament. In short the Non-conformists are no longer in the weak position where ther must defer to the " churchmen and where they must keep their itch-ing hands off the spoils of the Re formation and the state machinery by which possession of these spoils is

held. In addition to their increased political strength the Non-conformists have gool enough arguments to clothe their claims in. They no longer appear even nominally as "Non-con-formists" but as "Protestants." More than this, as the established church is by law Protestant from its foundation the erstwhile Non-modermists are not wholly illogical in claiming that the original, gename, and persistent Nonconformists are the persons who, whether elergy or latty, have usurped the title of "churchmen" which—the church being Protestant-oan mean only one thing. That is to say the "Protestant" only is the "churchonly one th m" and vice versa.

But the policy of Protestantism is in more definite and practical than n more definite and presents.

It holds up the opposite party
"Roman Catholies" in disguise, Riman Catholic revivalists. In ight the Ritualists are more ily deserving of being dising than it would otherwise be le to display them. In this also the Protestants being the churchmen," according to the nung of the statute law, are alone deserving heirs of the Protest-plant and the fet things of the

Things having reached this pass it only reasonable to suppose that the orgamen and laymen in the English nurch Union have decided at last to the the best of the near inevitable.

to samont, nor are they under the
cessity as yet, of seeing the plant
d property they have so long enjoypass over to the "dissenting abop." y are still stronger in number n their opponents, but they do not

w how long they may hold their They are losing; the opponents aining, and if the latter actually a majority then the opportunity we passed for disestablishing are hand putting all denominaf the people upon a common If the "Wealeyans," "Non-nists," "Low Churchmen," stants" or whatever they may meelves ever attain a majority, Il insist upon enjoying the es of a majority. They will I and cannot be denied the es, the livings, the patronage he state reco. nition. Their will be the "spiritual lords" realm. The opportunity of the ists is now, and the terms of ultimatum to the parliament vernment show that they fully the best line of policy for them sue. They say we claim to be clica" because we claim religious om from government control, and e cannot have this we want dablishment.

ment limitations of ritual government imitations of ritual are swithdrawn the argument of the Lc schurchmen will disappear; and if Di stabilishment must come it will be before for the High church party that the schould be equal rights for all rainer than that disinherismee be their portion and the accumulated fat of three hundred and sixty-five years pass into the rival shop.

volunteers the statement. In these bean thrown a great deal among extreme Ritualists, evidently fails to understand their policy. Now it seems to us that the policy of laymen like Lord Haifax and the great body of the elergy who are entirely in line with them, is not difficult to greep. Let us take up the matter at the point chosen by the correspondent, where England separated from the Catholic Church (and established) by law the Protestant Church of England seems of England se

Oatholie Church (and established by law the Protestant Church of England. Sir William Harcourt has made it quite clear that the statutory foundation and nature of the church admit the right of every Rughsh and Welsh Protestant subject to the title and privileges of churchman. But as

and privileges of churchman. But as long as the wast majority had appro-priated to themselves this distin-tive name and everything that went with it and had dubbed the minority. Non-conformists, no grave political question could have arisem. An in-considerable minority of the people

could not with much grace he sected the claim that they we

volunteers the stamu

of three hundred and sixty-five years pass into the rival shop.

It is idle to imagine that all the Ritsalists are so disinterested in their motives that they ought to pass over to the Catholis church and leave the field to their assailants. Those of them who are disinterested seakers than tends are related to the seakers. them who are disinterested secker after truth are making the searifies of publicly seposating the long de-spoiled Oatholis faith. But the Ritualistic holy as represented by the Regish Church Union is fighting to maintain the assendancy, or failing maintain the ascendancy, or sating this, to preven others gaining it. The fight is between partisants for the spoils of the "national" shurch establishment, and the party in con-trol will torce Disestablishment inform they can be forced to abandon the base

ST. MICHAEL'S L. AND A ASSO-CIATION

ST. MICHAELS L. AND A ASSO-CLATION

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GRAND MUSICAL VESPERS AT ST. PETDR'S CHURCH.

PRYDIA'S CHIFICH.

On last Sunday evening the solemnuty of St. Joseph was worthily celebrated in St. Peter's Church. Glorza's Grand Vespers were excellently rendered by the choir under the efficient leadership of Mr. T. Mol'Nay, with instrumental accompaniement by Signo. Nagolftano and Miss Teresa Mol'Nay. Rev. Dr. Teerly was the preacher of the occasion, and St. Joseph his theme. Taking for his text the well-known words of the Book of Wisdom, "He who is guardian of his Lord shall be glorified," the qualities of a faithful guardian, and showed how nobly St. Joseph fuffilled these towards his august charges—Mary and Jesus. Then he dwell on the glory accruing to St. Joseph from his faithful guardianship. And here the breacher gave a beautiful picture of the last moments of St. Joseph, as the concluded his fine panegrie by a very touching allusion to St. Joseph as the carrier of a happy death. The unfavorable excetter was the only drawback to what was in every way a very inspiring service.

FORTY HOURS AT ST. MARYS.

FORTY HOURS AT ST. MARY'S.

The "Forty Hours" devotion began in St. Mary's clurch on Sunday, March ofth. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Feathers W. McCann and F. Sheridan. After the mass there was benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Blessed Sacrament wasborne down through the church in solemn procession, in which the Sodality of Holy American the sacretary boys took part. When the caremonies were ended the Sisters in charge decorated the altar with numberless lights and flowers. The sanctuary almost hidden with large palms and other plants, which were sluminated by hundreds of lights, prosented a most beautiful sight. During the three days of devotion the church was continually crowded with faithful worshippers, and each morning hundreds approached the holy table. On the evenings of Sunday, Monday, and Father Cline, of St. Faul's, preached. The people of St. Mary's highly esteem their beloved pastor, as is proved by the success of everything he undertakes.

#### ST. PETER'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

ST. PETER'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

Last Thursday evning the Literary Society of St. Peter's Parish held a most successful meeting, and attendance was excellent for such a young codety. The reverend pastor read some chosen selections from Shakesspearc's Richard III. in a most vidu and clear style, which was a most pleasant feature of the programmic. A short address on literary works was given by Mr. Pendergmst, Inspector of Separate Schools.

If the people who attend this meeting in mibile some of the great love for literature of a high order that is inspired by the xealous pastor, they cannot but derive much good. First Vice-President, Miss T. Frankin, Second Vice-President, Miss T. Frankin, Second Vice-President, Mr. EM. Bradley. The meeting adjourned to meet again in two wesks' time, when a most interesting declate will be held.

THE SHAN VAN VOCHT IN TO-

THE SHAN VAN VOCHT IN TO-

The Belfast Shan Van Vocht, which holds the place in Irish literature to-day that the old mative hold years ago, is now on sale regularly in Toronto, at W. E. Iliake's new depot, 586 Queen street west.

LA SALLE ATHLETIC CONTRET

On Tuesday evening next, the Hat Inst., at 5 o'clock, there will take place in De La Salle Gymnasium, an athletic contest among the members of La Salle Athletic Club. Prizes will be awarded to winners in the various events.

#### Pone Leo XIII, and "Americanism."

ar Interesting Lecture by Rey, Father Rean, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral

An unusually large audience assemblised in 8t Michael's Cathedraliser Sunday evening, attracted by the announcement of a special musical service, and by a desire to hear Rev. Fatha Ryan's views on a notable recent controversy, in which Pope Leo has taken a very prominent and a very decisive pert.

Father Ryan began by saying, that the object of this service was to all an admirable institution of our city. St Nicholas' Home for Boys. Which object he warmly commended to the get cross and untatting charity of the cilizons of Toronto.

object he warmly commended to the geterous and untailing charity of the citizens of Toronto.

He said he had intended to talk on the boy problem or the present day, a subject naturally suggested by the occasion, but he was specially requested to give a brief explanation of Populson to the control of the c

of Paulists, by a member of that community,
REV. FATHER ELLIOT WHO LECTURED IN TORIONTO
some years ago. The second book was
a French translation of Father Elliot's
work, published under the supervision
of a learned literary French clergyman,
Abbe Klein. The third book was a collection of articles from a French periodical, published in book form, with
Ecclesiastical permission, at Rome, by
Abbe Maignen, a member of the Community of St. Vincent de Paul. The
tille of this book was "Father Hecker,
is he a Saint?" This last book started
the controversy, and occasioned, if it is he a Saint?" This last book started the controversy, and occasioned, if it did not create the word "Americanism." The controverse grew so warm, and became so important, especially in France, that Pope Leo thought it well to interfere, and by a public Fontifical lotter to Cardinal Gibbons, he has settled the matter once for all and settled the matter once for all and settled men's minds at rest. Like everything temaniting from the learned and filustrious Pontiff, this letter is a master-piece of ecclesiastical wisplom and prudence. The Pope does not attempt to define precisely what "Americanism" is, indeed this would be impossible, for it may mean so many things. But the wise and learned Pontiff says it may mean two things. It may mean the liberty and the right of every Catholic to judge and select the degmas and discipline of the Church and take what he considers and the present suited to particular places, persens, and times. This, says Leo, is TIRECTLY OPPOSED TO THE controversy, and occasioned, if it

THECTLY OPPOSED TO THE TEACHING OF FAITH.
and cannot be admitted for a moment. The dogmas of the Church are truths revealed by God, divinely intrusted to the Church's keeping, and solemnly declared by her as to be held and professed by all her children.
As regards discipline, it is somewhat different, as this concerns the Church's averagal action, which may

As regards discipline, it is some-what different, as this concerns the Church's external action, which may vary according to times and circum-stances. But, says Leo, if it be assert-ed that each individual may determine for himself what the discipline of the Church should be, and where, and when, and how it is to be observed, then, such assertion must be condemn-ed, as opposed to the Church's supreme and universal authority. Again, coming from matters of faith and discipline, to what may be called matters of devotion, or of Christian and religious perfection, it may be as-serted that certain devotions, approved ab. the Church, are unnecessary, or use-less, or even harmful; or, that the practice of Christian and religious per-fection, especially

practice of Christian and religious perfection, especially
"WIAT THEY CALL THE PASSIVE J
I'R not suited to our times; or, again,
that what we need now are the manly, an
more adapted to the character and
temper of a free country, and an active,
energetic, progressive people—such
teachings, any a Loo, savour of the doctrine known as Naturalism, which has
been frequently condemned by the
Church. If then the word "Americanism "mean any of these things, it casnot, according to the supreme Poults,"
be in any wise tolerated by the Church
of Christ. But if by "American-ism" is
meant, that na lons and peoples have
certain natural characteristics, special
and well defined laws and customs, and

utility of natural, social, and civic victues, which help so much for the progress and perfection of the State; then indeed may the Church not only grant all this; but wisely adapt her discipline to the special characteristics of vertous peoples, times, and places, and generously give her blessing to every-thing good and true that makes for the real progress and perfection of man. Concluding, Father Ryan made

Concluding, Father Ryan made
A STRIKING AND SUGHESTIVE
COMPARISON
between the action of the Roman Pontiff in this matter of "Americanton"
and the action or inaction of Anglican
authorities regarding ritualism. The
Pepe gives a prompt, clear, authoritive
decision in a matter that as a religious
question is rather academic and local.
The head or heads of the Anglican establishment cannot or will not give a question is rather academic and local. The head or heads of the Anglican establishment cannot or will not give a decision in fundamental questions of christian faith. The preacher emphasized the contrast to the advantage, of course, of Papal enthorny, and the religious need of an infallible teacher. If his arguments were not completely convincing to all his hearers, they most certainly have given food for much thought even to their large portion of the audience who were not of the preacher's faith. The musical service was exceedingly due, even for St. Michael's, and a handsome sum must have been realized from the immense congregation for the good Sistors of St. Joseph, who have charge of St. Nichala Home.

SUNDAY IN ST. MICHAELS CATHERIDIA.

SUNDAY has wan a great day at St.

ACDAY IN ST. MICHAELS Canded the part of t plata and consoling the poor patients by a cil-Rown mithonal airs, played by their schendid band, they came to the citized all for the nine o'clock raiss. The martial and national must, the splendid appearance of the men, in their collars of green and gold, the military precision with which they atopped out, under the able leadership of their nationals, attracted are innecessed on course of admiring, speciators all along the line of march. They were graciously received at the door of the extended in the conducted distance of the cathedral in the conducted them to the flate of 5500 air far the centre raise of the cathedral This was a very special bonour for the members of the LCB U., I'r not only had the psycholders to make way for them, but as this was the Quarterly Communion day for the Men's Legue of the Sacred Heart and the Quarterly Communion day for the Men's League of the Sacred Heart and the Young Men's Society of the St. Michael's Literary and Athletic Asso-ciation, or League Cadets, the LC.B.U

the Young Men's Society of the St. Mikhae's Literary and Athleite Association, or League Cadets, the LCBLU were expecially privideced in having first place. Yet, though the members of the Men's League and the Cadets stractously yielded their places to their welcome guests, shey, too, turned out in full force, for it was their Quarterly Communion Sunday, and it was really Communion Sunday, and it was really communion sunday, and it was really continued and which the control of the control and in the control of t

The 17th of March will be relebrated at the exthedral with a solemn High Mars, and a sermon on Ireland's pa-tron south by our amisble and scalous young Irish priest, Father Healy.

Ethel. "Why. what's the matter, feetrude?" Gertrude-" Oh, nothing, Only Jack and I had a quarrel the other day, and I wrote and told him rever to daré to speak or write to me again—and the wrotch hasn't even had by deceasey to answer my letter."—

C 0 P

The located open mosting was hold on the theorems of the desired the members to be according to the theorems of the continued all the theorems of the continued all the theorems of the continued all the theorems of the continued and the theorems of the continued and the theorems of the continued and the theorems were then three a negative to the thought of the theorems were then three a negative to the theorems were then three a negative to the theorems were then three a negative to the theorems were then three and the transfer of the theorems of the Canadian Order were into the Canadian Or

J. W. Mogan by St. Joseph Court, No. 270, C.O.F., March 9, 1899."
Bio. Mogan, in replying, said that it smallfed him very much to know that the members held him dra such high exteem. He felt shaf he had only done list would be impossible to do otherwise than work in harmonr with auch a will-disposed body of men as composed to the work of the world always be associated pleasant thoughts of Court. He was pleased to accept their nice present, and with it would always be associated pleasant thoughts of Court 370. (Applause), Following the presentation came the same of carpot balls. Here B. McGuffin was captain for St. Joseph, while Bro. I. Hilton of Court Nathonal, acted for

was captain for St. Joseph, while Bro. T. Hilton, or Court National, acted for his court. Intercet in the game began after the first innings, when National scored the first point, and each innings increased the excitament, until the score reached 7 to 5 in favour of St. Joseph Court.

Joseph Court.

In an interval for refreshments the committee then supplied coffee and cigars. The carpet balls again came into play.

In the second part of the game Court

In the second part of the gaine Court National put a great effort forward, and succeeded in winning by a score of to to. When the game was decided in favour of the Canadian Order, Captain Hilton called for cheers for St. Joseph. On the call of Capt. McGuttin, the

Hilton called for cheers for St. Joseph. On the call of Capt. McGuffin, the third part of the programme, under the third part of the programme, under the third part of the Kenny, was then communicated and completed of yound and tracking part being from Culliton, Troman, M. F. Mogan, J. Hilton, of Court Lisk, P. Larking, and T. Harris. At the conclusion of the entertainment, Capt. Hilton, Past Chief Ranger of the Canadian Order, thanked the members of St. Joseph for the kind reception that had been accorded his court. They had not expected to be entertained in the manner in which they had been, and their members would always have a warm shot in their heart for the Catholic Order of Foresters. As they both had won a scame, it would be necessary to decide which court was envitted to the chambonship, and he thought if a game would, and the thought if a game would, and the thought if a game would always have a warm stor to decide which court was envitted to the chambonship, and he thought if a game would had the court was envitted to the came would had the court was envitted to the came would had the court was envitted to the came would had the court was envitted to the came would had the court was envit if a game would had the came with the came would have the came with the came with the came with the came with the came was the came of the came was the came of the cam

which court was endited to the cham-pionship, and he thought it a game could be arranged at the meeting of some other Court, on neutral grounds, it would help to crostic a very pleasant feeling between the two Orders. Financial Secretary Knowlton also expressed the pleasure he had felt at the kind reception his Court had re-ceived, and on behalf of Court National thanked the members of St. Joseph for the same.

thanked the means.

the same.
Chief Ranger Cannon, replying on behalf of the Catholio Order, said they were pleased to know that the visitors had enloyed their ovening, and hoped they would again have the pleasure of a fraternal visit from them, when they

a fraternal visit from them, when they would try and entertain them in a becoming manner.

The success of the meeting was due to Bro. Harry Sloman, chairman of the Good of the Order Committee.

Bros. Jose Cadaret and John Kenny are good assistants to the chairman, Bro. Kenny, though but a new member, takes a great interest in all the work of the court, and his ability as an adviser is evidenced by the different committees to which he is appointed, and his accession to the highest position in the Court is only a question of time. Bro. Cadaret, the second members the has shown in connection with the affairs of the Court entitles him to be ranked as one of the most staunch members. Having been elected to the Board of Separate School Trustees for No. 1 Ward, his time is now presty well taken up, but he can alwars manage to attend to can business in connection with Court Xo.

Illin's Secretary Thiele, of Chicago.

No is journeying to Barilington, Vt.

Court 370.

Court 370.

It in Secretary Thiele, of Chicago, who is journeying no Barlington, Vt., in connection with the International Convention, which is to take place in that ofly on June 6th next, will be in Thoronto on Saturday, March 18th. A committee has been appointed for the different owers in the only, to make altrengements for a recognition, to be endered him on this consistent.

Officea, but now of Peterbosouch, Out, contemplates visiting Toronto in a short while M. F. MOGAN, Socie-

#### THE PASTOR IN HOME

A subsetther to the Register asks un to publish the following account of an audience with the Pope by Rey, Dr. Lonch, St. John's Church, Utlea, N. F.: To come to Rome without seeling the Holy Father is like the play of Ham-

13 nen. St. Johns church, Utter, N. F.:
To come to Home without seeing the Holy Father te like the play of Hamilet with Hamtet toft out.

Judge then of my disappointment upto with Hamtet toft out.

Judge then of my disappointment upto the precarious condition of his
health, the Pope was soldized to suspend almost all audiences and that
no longer was permission given even
to assist at Mass.

It looked as if we could not even get
a silingse of him, much less the happiness of speaking to him. How gratifield then, should I not be for the naeventual to the formal of the country
field then, should I not be for the naeventual to the formal of the same of the same of the
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same of the same of the same of the
day as we sait at dinner.

Garbed in our Roman cassocks and
capes, we ascended the handsome
markle stoircase of the Valican. We
passed through two or six richly furnished rooms, where the soldiers of the
robbe guard, in bright uniforms and
helmets upon their heads and swords
at heir eddes, protected the prisoner
of the Valican.

Finally we found oursetyes in the
Through the or such cape of the
Through the or street of the
Through the or six richly furmoble guard, in bright uniforms and
helmets upon their heads and swords
at heir eddes, protected the prisoner
of the Valican.

of the Vatican.

Finally we found ourselves in the
Throne Room, where the public audiences teke place.

After a little delay we were ushered
into the private apartment of the
Holy Father.

voted love of all our parishloners, the poor old man was visibly touched as he gratefully accepted these tokens of affection.

When we told him that we were going to the Holy Land, the glorious old frontiff became eloquent. Oh! what a privilege he said was ours. You will see Jerusalem and you will visit Bethlehen. You will see the Jordan, where John baptised the Saviour. You will you Nazareth, the home of the Holy Family. You will tread the sacred footsteps of our Blessed Lord. Oh! he exclaimed, "I cruy you! I zm an old man. I cannot journey to those Holy Places, but you will remember me when you offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mars in these heltowed apots."

And so passed the time-it seemed but a moment—all too short, and yet we mus. have been in the presence of the Holy Father for ten or fifteen minutes. Of course, he is pale and emcdear, his voice is strong and vigorous, and his intellect is keen and sharp. He by no means a dying man. We were utterly supprised at his remarkable titality. There is certainly svery indication of his living for years to come.

Everybody in Rome is surprised

oome.

Everybody in Rome is surprised at our great privilege, and wordering at our good fortune.

Cardinal Satolit, our former Apostolic Delegate, and Cardinal Ledochowski, the Prefect of the Propaganda, expressed to us their surprise, and offered us their congratulations on our exceptional privilege.

We know ourselves that American priests who have been here this winter, have been obliged to leave Rome after waiting for weeks and weeks without the happiness of seeing the Holy Father.

I hope, then, my dear parishloners, that you will unite with me in thanking God for this happiness—porhaps the greatest of my Rie—and at the same time reducibility your prayers for he health and preservation of our glorlous Pontiff, and the triumph and exaliation of our Holy Mother the Church.



I will not attempt to describe my feel-

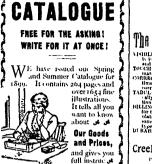
I will not attempt to describe my feelings as I knelt in the presence of the Vicar of Jesus Christ-the nearest personage on earth to the Almighty. I felt something as Moses must have felt in the presence of the Diety. After kneeling three times we approached the feet of the Pope. It goes without saying that both Father Muliany and I were very much agitated. It seemed aimust like a dream.

I tried to kiss the Pope's slipper, but he sweetly offered his hand, and I kissed the glittering ring that shone upon it.

When we told him that we were pastors, without our askitug, he blessed

When we told him that we were pastors, without our asking, he blessed tors, without our people, our schools, our Brothers and Sisters and Orbans, and all the society speaking to been upon all the society speaking to been upon all the society speaking to been upon the second of the society of the authorized us to impart his Apostolic Benediction to all our people. I felt at that moment as if all my good people were gathered together in the lite room, and receiving the blessing of Heaven from the lips of God's representative on earth.

When we offered him the undying homage of our Bishop and the devoted love of all our parishloners, the poor old man was visibly touched as he grantefully accepted these tokens of



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#### Notice to Creditors.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of William Gorman late of the Town-ship of York in the County of York, Farmer, Deceased.

ship of York in the County of York, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby gives pursuant to R. S. O. 1897, Chapter 129, Section 36 that all S. O. 1897, Chapter 129, Section 36 that all the Section of the said william meginative Results of side of the said william meginate the Results of side of the said william meginate the Results of side of the said william meginate the Results of the said the said the said to the said the said

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MR. PATRICK KEARNS, TORONTO.

Last week death removed from amongst us one of the first and best-known of St. Helen's parishloners in the land of the state mongst us one of the first and bestknown of St. Helen's parishioners in th

Mr. Kearns was esteemed and advanted by all who knew him, for his simple and genial manner, and for his every-generous heart and hand to which the call of religion or charity never abpeated in vain. His last illness was borns with great postonce, and he had the happiness of dying fortified by the rites of the church he loved, and surrounded by every member of his farmily, all of whom had settled round the old homestead. Mr. Kearns leaves a

widow, three married sons and daughters, a son and two daughters at home, besides twenty-two granichildren, and an adopted daughter to mourn his loss. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning, from St. Helen's church to St. Michael's cemetery. A High Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Father Richardson, and the choir, to which many of the members of Mr. Germs family have for years lent their assistance, was reinforced on the occasion by Mr. Fottes and Mr. Giller, the laster of whom sang most touchingly as the cortege left the church, the beautiful hymn "Neares" My God to Thee." The pall-bearers My God to Thee." The pall-bearers My God to Thee." The large number who followed Mr. Kearns to his last resting place, and the expressions of regret heard on all sides, was a proof of the great lespect and esteem in which he was held by all. To his widow and family the-widespread sympthy of the community is extended. May he rest in peace.

Baby Brossas and Smith Boad.

Infants and young children are post-liarly subject to this terrible disorder and if not promptly arrested it will are post-liarly subject to the terrible disorder and if not promptly arrested it. On the made a special study of Ecasema and disease of the skin, and we can confidence early recommend Dr Chara Chrimmoto to care all ferms of Ecasema. The firm application souther the intrinsient and interest a

### THE DOMAIN

OF WOMAN

The hand that rocks the cradle TALKS BY "TREASA"

How som of the cay firms who employ girth in then business expect them to liv, decently upon the meterable pillances they to most coses receive is one of the inexplatable mysteries. Possibly these sentlemen do not trouble their heads at all upon the matter. They want the work done, and done as cheaply as possible. It does not matter to them whether they are wringing the youth and heatth and life, and often the virtue out of their unhappy slaves, so leng as they can get their work done at the lowest market rate. There is a firm in this city unamfacturing cords, tassells and upholstery trimmings, and employing a large number of young women and girls. The work is very fattung, as the operators have to stand for hours, in many cases with the arms rateed. many cases with the aims raised. The usual rate of pay for cord-making is one cent per yard, but even this miserable stipend is begrudged the carner; who upon completing seventy-five yards is begrudged the carner; who upon completing seventy-five yards is offered only 70c. in payment thereof. One young furl applied for employment to the firm in quention, and was taken on. Nothing was said about wages until the girl applied at the end of a hard week's work, when she was told that she would not be paid anything for that week, but that her wages in future would be the aplendid sum of one dollar per week. And she had to go at 7.30 in the morning, and work till six poung girl has a home certainly, but it is with a widowed mother, who has scarcely anything to depend upon but the carnings of her two youngest children. Supposing the girl had no home at all, and there are many so destitute in the city; how could she exist upon a dollar a week? What refuge is there for the poor girls and women who are at the mercy of these syndicates of unserupulous moneygrabbers, who are enriching themselves grabbers, who are enriching themselves at the expense of the white slaves they employ? Is it not possible for legislation to stop in and so regulate the late of wages that those at least who are fortunate enough to tind employment shall receive the just recompense for their labour? Why should such legislation be impossible? Is it not the province of the law to see justice done to everyone irrespective of praition, station, or sex?

In some of the large down-town lunch-rooms the stris receive only a dollar and a half a week. Even when a girl has a home, and does not have to spend any money 7 rood or reut, it must be very disheartening work to spend any money 7 rood or reut, it must be very disheartening work to spend any money 7 rood or reut, it must be very disheartening work to spend any money 7 rood or reut, it must be very disheartening work to spend any money 7 rood or reut, it must be very disheartening work to spend any money

In have before now advocated a system of co-operation in the matter of housekeeping, whereby a certain number of women who are employed at wages varying from two and a hait to five dollars a week, might jointly occupy one house or flat, and by combining their means in this way, attain to far more comfort and luxury

than is possible while they are living alone. There are far too few boat ing houses and home, for working we been seedey seems to be apathetts in the matter; it leaves the women and gits to struggle on alone, and without a word or concuragement and advice, when so many well-to-do wemen might easily lond a hand in the matter, and by providing good and cheaphor-ding houses help their power sters to a happier and more comfortable life. If several homes on the cop-rating plan were started in Toronto, there are dezens of working gits who would gialdy avail themselves of this means of procuring some of the comforts of life that are doubt to them so long as they walk in the paths of virtue and traft life. We are told by the copy-books that "Virtue ls its own roward," and however our youthful minds may concur in that idea, the experience of after the renders it only too painfully evident that virtue, besides being its own reward, has to be the comforts and necessaries of life also: a state fiftings which is certainly not the decree of Providence, but rather the dictum of mark grayslog selfishness.

erre of Providence, but rather the dietum of man's grasping selfishin TERESA.

FATHER BARNUM, S.J., ON KLON-DIKE EXPERIENCES.

FATHER BARNUM, S.J., ON KLONDIKE EMPERIENCES.

Hefore the adjournment of the Catholic winter school at New Orleans on March 5, Rev. Father Francis A. Barnum, B.J. the famous missionary from Alaska, who spent eight years arrong the Tskimso of Northers Alaska, deduced a lecture. Fathir Barnum, B.J. and the New Orleans Pleayune, is quiet, but aeri-witted, and his rait on Alaska was busely enjoyed by the large antiscience. He said that he did not projose to deliver a set lecture on Alaska, but only to give personal observations during cli tyears as a missionary. The country is of vast extent, fully \$90,000 situars miles. The country is a of vast extent, fully \$90,000 situars miles. The country is as olarge it, will be difficult to talk about it in the abort space of half an how. We have Putth-east Alaska in which all the grand placetes are to be found, where prospectors going to the Klondike mines land before crossing, into the interior. Then we have the Aleutian Islands, Atos. Atka, all on the other side of the 180th parallel, in the eastern hemisphere, so we are not so far out of our way after all by possessing the Philippine islands. Among these Islands are found the seals, which furnish the valued furs you know so well. The third portion of Alaska is the Tukon country, the mainland stretching from the Pacine casat to the Yokon river, which is as large a viver as the Mississippi and drains all the central portion of Alaska. It is in the Yukon region that the gold miners came from British Columbia in 1885. The Britsh Commany had a small trading post on the Yukon river ground in large quantities. The news yound in large quantities. The news yound on Miller croek, near Fort Reliance, by a man named Miller in 1891. Another stream near by was explored, and gold was found in large quantities. The news went out and caused rect excitement. Large numbers of miners from British Columbia in the cause of the ret excitement.

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there, and they all made money, for they were experienced prospectors. They founded a camp called Ciric City, Near Fort Reliance was a tiny stream catted "Kloneduke," meaning "plenty of salmon," No one dreagaed of the of salmon." No one dreamed of the greet wealth of gold in that modest

stream.
A main named "Stwash" George first discovered gold in the Klondyke river. Soon there were fifty vessels in the little berbour of St. Michaels. Crowds and crowds of men had come to dig for gold. Others were coming overhand via Chilkout p.ss.

After telling of the dangers and diffi-cultive of overland travel, through mountain passes, over lakes, rapids, and canyons, Father Barmun said that the Klondyke mining was "placer" infains, or mind by hand a process which he minutely explained. North of the Yukon country is the polar portion of Aluska, and there dwell

North of the Yukon country is the polar portion of Alaska, and there dwell the Eskimos. They only live Just on the sea coast. An Eskimo never goes up into the Interior. The Eskimos are a magnificent race. They have many delivitable traits. They are not as foliable traits. They are not as stumpy and short as people imagine. Many of them are six-footers. They are good-natured, cheerful, lively, fall of fun, very athletic. They don't know anything about footi-sil, because in that country nobody ever kicks (faughter). They are very generous in sharing the products of their fisheries. No social distinctions exist. There is no chief. The best hunter and the oldest woman who has the best command of language usually rule the vill-se flughter). "You might not belove it chief. The best hunter and the oldest woman who has the best command of language usually rule the villige (faughter). "You might not heliow it but I have seen it 94 degrees in the shade for two weeks. Our seasons are divided into two parts, ten months of still ice and two months of moving lee. I have seen the thermometer 90 degrees below zero. Think of that terrible cold. You freeze to death in three minutes. To venture out is a serious matter."

The "residence," are all excuations in the earth. Dark, gloomy, and cold. No stoves—the only warmth is that furnleich by the assembling of the inhabitants in the flouse. One degree above frowing is considered warm enough in doors. Eskimos have no soap—they don't wash; or rather they don't wash; as we understand it.

Father Barnum's graphic description of the personal dirt of the Eskimos was excuelatingly humorous.

As to the diet of the Eskimos Nothing grows in that part of Alaska, Sour Eskimos never have fruits or vege-

As to the diet of the Eskimos. Not our Eskimos never have fruits or vegatables. They live on animal food entrely. First, whales, which are caught in July to September. They catch salmon in June.

An Eskimo will be charmed with the "embalmed beef" about which are charmed with the "embalmed beef" about which we

the "embalmed beef" about which as much fuss is being made. An Eoklimo would have been charmed with that embalmed beef," If it had been sent to them instead of fo Cuba. (Laughter.) Father Barnum caused the audience to iterally roar with his exquisitely delicious descriptions of the fondness of the Eoklimos for ancient salmon heads, stale eggs, etc. Castor oil they considered a choice cordial, and cathartic pilis they chewed and found delicious. Eskimo therapeutics are in the hands

Eskimo therapeutics are in the hands of the "medicine man," with mask and other hideous paraphernalia.

oner nuceous paraphernalia.

The Eskimos are kind to old people, and respect and love them. But there is one peculiarity in regard to very old people who cannot go about, whom they conscientiously choke to death in order to save them from suffering.

to save them from suffering.

Social customs of the Eskimos wey
next reviewed, and there were continuous bursts of laughter as Father Bar
num grave' and yet with a twinkle it
his eye, told off each ludicrous usage of
his finger
tips.

JOHN KENSIT AND HIS BUSINESS

JOHN KENSIT AND HIS BUSINESS.

John Kensit, who is heading the antilititualistic agkation in Great Britain,
is by trade a publisher and bookselier,
principally of religious works. His
shop is one of the many crowded,
dirty, uncouth little pigronholes in historic Paternoster Row. It is a stury
intile piace, with a door burely large
rough to admit one, undersised per
consus a time, and with four persons
at a time, and with four persons
include the blace is crowded. Every
available inch of space on counter and
shelven is covered by pamphets and
shelven is covered by pamphets
at every attendate step.
Kensit was born in London in February, 1833, and his serily career was
without interest or incident. Even
now, despite the prominence satialred
in this fight, many of those who are
exposed to him question his sincerity
and cell him a sensationalist.

EDMUND BURKE WOULD BE HANGED TO-DAY.

"General Otts is so have a free hand in dealing with the Fissions so long as any of them are left who offer any resistance to the Americans." This axys Mr. Goldwin Smilk, in the Weekly Sun, is the position, we are told, which pleases the position, we are told, which pleases the people. It was the position taken by the British Government when the Americans offered resistance to British rule, and a pleased, not the British rule, and a pleased, not the British rule, and a pleased, not the British geople, but the party of arbitrary and sanguivary tolence in the British people, but the party of arbitrary and sanguivary violence in the Imperial country. The expansionists would have harged Rurke.

If the H y F y r that he the bug-bear of yone if , year a "is kn we he pleasance of freed in from it is it yon'w tried Dr Chaw's Catarrh Out.

### Partial P raly is.

BEVERE COLD BRINGS A WIFE AND MOTHER LOW.

Poliurad—Bector Fail to B-ins BelishBr Williams Fish Fills Bestors Health
BROCKHOLM, a suburb of Owen Sound,
fairly vibrating with interest in the
wonderful cures off-coted in that place
by the use of Dr. William's Fish Fills.
A newspaper man from Toronto, spending some time in the vicinity, was directed to a house on a hill overlooking Owen
Sound's beautiful bay and was told there
he would learn something about a cure
effected by Dr. William's Pink Fills.
The bill was climbed and it is to Mr. J.
F Goodfellow, the genial owner and
cooupant of that pleasant home, that he
is indebted for the following faces:—"My
wife owes her good measure of heatth
orday to Dr. William's Pink Fills, "said
Mr Goodfellow, "On the 12th of July,
soft in the severe cold, which developed into a partial or slight astack of paralysis in the loft side and limb. In ad
distion, at times she would be seized with
ad izziness which often resulted in suddon and severe falls. The paralysis
made her unable to lift any weight with

cursion to Collingwood by best and came home with a severe cold, which davel; ped into a partial or slight attack of partial ped into a partial or slight attack of partial pass in the loft side and limb. In addition, at times she would be seized with a dizziness which often resulted in suid-don and severe falls. The paralysis made her unable to lift any weight with her left hand. She called in medical and for some months followed the addition of the second of

ANNIVERSARY OF POPE LEO'S PONTIFICATE.

On February 20 his Holiness Leo III. completed the twenty-first year his Pontificate. At the time of his ection so frail did he look that even s most enthusiastic admirers would his most enthusiastic admirers would not have dared to predict to long a reign for him. The "Voce delia Verita," writing of the anniversary, says that it is an event which rejoices the heart of all Catholics, for the special Providence with which God goverrs, in these sad times, His Church, conceding so long a life to the Supreme Pastor of Souls. And the same journal expresses its wish that he may surpass the years of Peter, and be reserved to gather the Christian nations of the world around the chair of all truth and well-being.

"Papa." said Sammy Snaggs, "the paper says that a hantom party was given last night. What sort of a gives of a show," replied Mr. Snaggs.— Pittabung Chronicle-Telegraph.

## Stammerers !

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CASAVANT BROS. MALANAMA



BALLAD OF THE BANSHEE Rev. Jones B. Dollard (Silvemon) in Donahoe's for March.

nk thro' the hills I hurried home Ever my boding soul would say Mother and abster bld thee come Long, too long, has been thy stay

Stars shone out, but the moon was pale.
Touched by a black cloud's racked rim. Sudden I heard the Baushee's wall, Where Maimor's warstower rise, grim.

Quick I strode across the slope, Passed the grove and the Fairy Mound Gleomy the most where blind owis

mopel, Scarcely breathing, I glanced around

Mother of mercy ' there she sat f A woman clad in a snow-white shroud. Streamed her hair to the damp mossmatt. White the face on her bosom howed

"Spirit of Woe" I caper cried,
"Tell me none that I love has
gone,"
'Cold is the grave "-my accents diedThe Ranchee lifted her face so wan.

Pale and wan as the waning moon Seen when the sun-spears hereit

Seen when the early choose dawn.

Coased all sudden her dreary choose.

Full on my own her wild eyes shone

Burned and seared my inmost soul, (When shall sorrow depart from in Black-winged terror upon me stol Bhally gaping, I turned to flee.

Back by the grove and haunted mound, O'r the lone road I know not how, Hearkened afar my baying hound, Home at last at the low hill's brow.

I one the cottage—the door fluns wide.
Four likhts burned—oh, sight of dread!
Breathing a prayer, I rushed inside.
"Mercy, God!" 'twas my mother, dead!

Dead and white as the fallen leaf (Kneeling, my slater prayed near by) Wild as I wrestled with my grief, Far and faint came the Bansheo's cry!

"SHE ALWAYS MADE HOME HAPPY."

In an old churchyard stood a stone.
Weather-marked and stained;
The hand of time had crumbled it.
So only part remained.
Upon one side I could just trace,
"In memory of our mother."
"She always made home happy!" tals
Was chiseled on the other.

I gazed on monuments of fame,
11th tow'ring 'o the skies;
15th tow'ring 'o the skies;
15th the semiptured marble ste
Where a great hero lies;
15th ty this ceptual I paused,
And read it o'er and o'er,
15tr I had never seen inscribed
Such words, as these before.

"She always made home happy
What
A noble record left!
A legacy of mour less sweet
To those whom death hereft
What testimony to her worth
By those who lines her best,
Engraven on this crumbling stone
That marked their mother's rest.

It was a narrow resting place
Among the humble poor.
But they had seen their mother totl
And patiently endure.
They marked her willing sacrifice
As, one by one, she bore
Her crosslike burdens up the hill.
Till all her toll was o'er.

So when God stilled her weary heart, Folded her hands so white, And she was carried from the home the always made so bright, Her children reared a monument That riches could not buy. The witness of a noble by the witness of a noble by the state of the

TO A BIRTHDAY.

What boots it if our natal day Has not forever come to stay, But year by year slips one away

What odds if here and there appears A strand of silver from the years, And little creases where the tears

Have flowed in bitterness? Although Tears are not always, since we know That smiles to little wrinkles grow.

What difference if the years go by As white clouds in a windy sky, if those we love are ever nigh?

The years are very kind. They pass With equal speed for lad and lass, From christ'ning song to requiem mass

And though they bring us age, to It must be happy as our youth If we may know in living truth,

That hand in hand, in smiles or tears, With those we love we meet the years And always hear the voice that cheers,

And always look into the eyes That see for us the coluest skies. That find for us the dearest prize.

That boots it if our natal day
as not dorever come to stay?
and the birthdays of our friends.

—The Criterion.

THE DUOMO.

(Florence.)
the flour. How doubly twist here.
arly blent are roof and archive

trave
in a mountain hollowed to a cave),
ev'n the glance of noonday is aus-

what reverbentions fill the car, bough commingling storm and tor-rent gave ve place speech, or prophet e clave, time, the desert vast and the firs

e' Cristo!" How his accents

thrill,
in the wild, the first evangel cry!
d still I hear them, midst the murmuring streets,
twilight Fiorence, mediaeval still.
dith M. Thomas, in March Century.

"Why is it that geniuses are nearly ways eccentric?" "Inguess it must because that's about the only way which genius can obtain recog-n."—Chicago News.

### PERE VIDELLE.

Closeph Sebastion Rogers in Four O'clock)

O'clock)
Throughout the whole province there was not a more fearned divine than Per. Videlle. His beeks on desmatte theology had made him famous and its scientific and literary lectures had wen for 11m many an adolitor among the thinking choses of a cultured (tty. In those days the good man loyed to while away an evening with the Marquis de le Rocher in profound dissertation man, the Investigity of the

Marquis de le Rocher in profound dis-soritation upon the immeriality of the scul, or with the Comte and Contiess Dorante, elacidating the mysters of the Thinty, or with M. Gichard, wag-ing florce war upon theosephism. Then came the fever, I beft Per-Videlle v cak and worn, shattered in

Videlle weak and worn, shattered in lody and mind.
The first day he happened abroad after his fliness he encountered the sexton digrafing a trave.
"What bean do you plant there, my kood man." he asked, having in mind the doctrine of Pythagores. But the sexton, not comprehending, was struck with darin, none the less by Pero Videlle's words than by the unnatural most in his eyes.

with tarm, none the less by Ferr vision is delle's words than by the unnatural light in his eyes.

So he is took himself to the Bishop. "The Pete Vid.16," said he, "is not well—is not right," and he tapel bis damp brow with an earth-covered

bis damp brow with an earlineaveral finger. Monseigneur, a joyial soul, laughed instily, and bade the rexion go back to his work. But monsiour le medical was called in next day and advised that Pere Videlle be given a parish in country, where the contemplation

the country, where the contemplation of nature would leave no room in his mind for abstract and intricate thought. Hence it came about that as soon as Pere Videlle was stronger he was sent to the parish of Nazarine. Certainly the place was well selected as far as quiet went. Situaced ten miles from any town, Le Nazarine was merely a cluster of houses. The church and the rectory overlooked the river, a pleasing stream that would rerpentine between the green banks of a fertile country.

rerpentine between the green banks of a fertile country.

The entire population of the community numbered not more than two hundred. These, for the most part, were peasants—reod, simple souls—whose sum total of knowledge embraced the culture of potatoes, the local folk-lore and the rudiments of Christian doctrine.

For a week the Pere Videlle was delighted. Sitting at case on the broad veranda, with a bottle of cognae by his side, the impressions of the city were quite lost in the contemplation

his side, the impressions of the city were quite lost in the contemplation of the gilltering river, the cool, green banks and the torest beyond.

It was the second day when Jean Soule, the miller, the rich man of the town and, as it was told with awe, the owner of one hundred acres of arable land, called with his wife. The weather, the crops, the sick, and the lame, and the dead, were discussed until minally the pere sighed heavily and stretched himself in his chair.

"Yes, yes," said he, looking dream."

stretched himself in his schulr.
"Yes, yes," said he, looking dream;
lly upon the river—they saf upon the
veranda—"a thousand centuries are,
and this spot was the bottom of the
occan—the abyss of chaos. Fiat lux,
and light was made. Then began the
era of strange avaturs. You have, of
course, read Lamarck, and marked of
dare say with keen interest his theory
of the evolution of all animals?" he
went on, looking the militer, whose face
had now assumed a startled expression, full in the eyes.
"The roul alone is not evolved. The

ill in the eyes. Foul alone is not evolved. The "The roul alone is not evolved. The nume-the mere animal man—may have sreung from slimy protoplasm, but do you hold—can you, as a reasoning, thinking man for an instant, hold that the soul was likewise evolved from state to state?"

The miller's wife moved close to her husband, and began nudging blim vehamently with her fan.

"I—I th'nk I never heatd of it before," the miller faltered, arising and looking longingly toward the front gate.

looking longingly toward the from gute. "What, what," said: Pere Videlle, also getting up. "Then I will lend you the 'Review,' which contains a full and complete resume of all the works on the subject," and he darted into

on the subject," and he darted into his study.
"Come, corre," whispered the wo-man, pulling her half stupefied hus-band by the sleeve. They tripped across the porch and out the gate.
"Wrong, wrong!" muttered the mil-

ler, tapping his forehead as they hur

"How good Pomona is to you," ex-claimed Pere Videlle, "giving you such

lovely fruit."
"Pomons?" questioned the woman, vacantly. "He never gave me any-thing. I do not even know him."
"What what! Pomona—the ancient

godders of fruit, the protectress of nur series, the gentle guardian of cool groves-you should know her, my good

groves—you should know her, my good woman."

The woman shook her head, grasped the basket and quickly vanished.
So a week passed. Scarcely a soul now darkened Pere Videlle's door. Time began to lag heavily with the good priest. He longed for the broad avenue filled with gilltering equipages: the beautiful parks where he was wont to take his evening constitutional arm in arm with some man of title; for the spacious salons of the Marquis, the spacious salons of the Marquis, the grand old cathedral, the wide halls of Monselgneur's residence, and oven Monselgneur himself.

Most of all he felt the need of con-

versition, profound dissertation on subjects abstrace. Being lonesome one day he called Victor, the stable loy.

"See, Victor, I have new proofs of the immortably, the spirituality and simplifity or the sout. Shall I begin my theres?"

my thoses?"

And forthwith he began a long serie of syllogisms, but seems Victor was done.

my thoses?"

And forthwith he began a long seriest of syllogism, but is one Whiter wood dumb—

"Why don't you diny, affirit, passover the major or minor? Site your self, man?" in each landed.

Victor might have been the sphilax or Talle grand, whereupon the good han took both the affirmative and the negative of his these, and a heated disputation canned.

This manner of discussing questions soon became a highly with him. Plere Bouver, the known boy, came to solicit an order. He froped several times, but obtaining no response wandened on the posts tuttile was arrested by the sound of Pere Videlle's voice. Glancum cautiously within he healed the holy man standing in the middle of the floor conversing with some one whom Perre could newhere discover.

Shortly after this it was it moved that Pere Videlle was in leasue with the divit, and conversed with him the livelong day. Thenceforth the rectory was without a visitor. The good people came to Masso on Sunday, but almost with the last gaspel the church would be cleared.

Soon a long rathy spell set in. The Prey Videlle, now forced to forces the broad vernard where formerly nature had cheered him. given landid and sick at heart. The most distressing inclancholy took possession of him. It found utterance in many a sollioquy, in which he drew striking contrasts between his past and his present life. The idea that his former friends cardon more for him soon took deep root in his feverish mind.

One gloomy day, when the rain was bearing dismaily upon the roof, Pere Videlle thus made lanent:—

"I am forgotten by all mankind. Such is the constancy of human nature—so soon as we are lost to sight then we are lost to mind. It seems years since I talked with the Marquis and as for the last discussion I had with Monsi-un Grichard, that must have been in another world centuries ago. Unnoticel, neglected, forgotten,

with Monsi in Grichard, that must have been in another world centuries ago. Unnoticed, neglected, forgotten, buried alive! Truly, I might as well be dead! Ah, better; for then if uny friends I have they would weep over my demine."

Here he fell into a deep study.

friends I have they would weep over my demise."

Here he fell into a deep study. What if he should die? Would his friends mourn hira? What would his friends mourn hira? What would the papers say? Would the world give him his just desert, or would his friends estimate of him be expressed in a newspaper paragraph something like the following: "The death of Pere Videlle, which cocurred at Le Nazarine, a small, half-unctvilized parish forty miles north of this city, will occasion considerable regret to those who knew bim."

"Considerable restret!" Pere Videlle shuddered. He arose and began walking the floor. "What would they him What would they say?" he kept repeating to himself. "Have I any friends? If so, would they be grieved at my deat.,? I am practically dead. Why not notify Monseigneur? Why not mostly Monseigneur? Why not now! light of interest breaking over his worn face. Then he set down and wrote a telgram to Monseigneur. To this he signed the millier's name. He rang the bell for Victor and thrust the message into the boy's hand. "Get the horse—ride to town, and send this message. You can spend the hapters, and come home quickly."

When the gaping-mouthed Victor had gone Pere Videlle fell back into a chair. He was in a faver of expectancy.

"To-morrow—to-morrow I will into the propers and present and

a chair. He was in a ton-ancy.
"To-morrow—to-morrow I will know!" he would exclaim, clapping his hands. Verily, had the sexton seen him then he would have had good rea-son to tap his forehead and run to Monsedgener.

Monseigneur.

Meanwhile Victor pursued his way through the muid and tha rain. Arriving at the village he sent the message, and the next morning repaired to the station, where he se, red the papers, which had just arrived on the oarly train. As he mounted the horse

### Raised . . . From a Bed of Sickness . . .

SINCOE, Jan. 18th, 1897.

SINCOR, Jaa. 18th, 1897.

Messra, Edmanson, Dates & Co., Toroata.

Gentlem-n.—For over five months I was confined to my bed, not being able to move. The best medical skill was called in, all crasting me for estarth of the stomach, but to no small. I could not eat the most simple food without many and the state of the stomach, but to no small. I could not eat the most simple food without his many and the state of the s

he saw a late, portly man in cleifed garb bushing about the station.
"I want a suggested must have a vehicle of some kind to carry me to be Naratine," he was saying.

By the time Victor arrived at the rectory the tain had ceased and the sun was shining brightly. Pere Videllle was standing at the gate.
"Bon garton! ben garton!" he established the sun was shining brightly. Pere Videllle was standing at the gate.
"Bon garton! ben garton!" he rectained, taking the popers and patting the boy on the shoulders. Then he hurted into the study and glanced engerty at one of the papers. On the first page was the heading:—
DEATH OF A LEARNED PRELATE.

DEATH OF A LEARNED PRELATE FOR MANY YEARS THE FAVOUR-ITE OF THE ELITE OF THIS

The Author of Numerous Works
Theology.

Theology,

Following was an eulogy full of highsounding prodess for the "dead" priest.
The good man's face gloved with the
teenest phospire.

'Victor, cognor-cognac!" he called;
'am still alive!"

"I am still alive!" Paper after paper he read, Each contained a long account of his eventful life and bemovired his sudden death. One recounted the profound grief into which the Marquis was pluosed; another, how M. Urchard, upon hearing the sad Edinas, had shut himself up and refused to see any one; a third gave the particulars of the funeral. The remains of the decilet clergyman would be brought to the city, and would light state for two days at the eathedral, etc., (i.e. Even the names of the pull-bearers were given—names prominent throughout the country.

As the Pere Videlle read, his eyes

As the Pere Videlle read, his eye

As the Pere Videlle read, his eyes silled with tears.

A loud knocking sounded at he front door. Pere Videlle started and looked around in a dazed fashion. He was quite surprised to find he was still in the land of the living. Arising hastily he went to the window. He could not see who was at the window, but in front of the gate stood a waggon, and in it a long wooden box, such as generally encase coffins. By the side of the team a man dressed in sober black, and wearing a decorous expression of solemnity on his countenance, was lottering.

Again the knocking was repeated—

lottering.

Again the knocking was repeatedthis time somewhat louder than before.

Pere Videlle went out into the hall, and
with a centain tremo of the nerves

flung open the door. There stood Mon-

seigneur.

"God be with us! Who-whom-what, do-do! see?" he cried, starting back and rapidly making the sign of the cross.

the cross.

"And God forgive me for my lack of charlty!" cried Pere Vidella embracing his good Bishop:

"I deemed I was forgotten—dead to the world, but see," dragging Monselgneur into the study and rapidly showing him the arctoles, "see this tribute, this gulogy, this encomium, this pane gyric, and—creater still—yourself coming all this distance, and even bringing a coffin! It is too much, Monselgneur, I am unworthy."

I am unworthy."

Compassionately Monseigneur regarded the pricet. "The acxton was right," he muttered, and his eyes grew moist. But when he thought of the elsborste funeral arrangements he had made, the newspaper stories, and, larly, the coffin he had brought and the good pere still alive, a keen sense of the ridiculousness of the vibole situation flashed thum blim and he drought less achief.

that made the house ring to the econ"Mor. pore, mon oher pere, you do
not like this country, I see," he said.
"Aye, the cognac—such a fright you
give me' I you may ill my glass, and
then you shall go back with me."
"But not in the coffin, Monselgneur ?"

"But not in the comming in war ?"
"God be praised, not yet in the coffin," murmured Monselgneur; and as
Victor passed by the window he heard
Fere "Jidelle

Victor passes of the proofs of immortality, the spirituality, the simplicity of the spirituality, the simplicity of the soul. Shall I begin my theses?"

"Begin," said the Monseigneur, wiping the team from his eyes.

THE O'DONNEL OF TYRCONNEL

Senor Dr. Carlos Tuero O'Donnell, senor Dr. Carlos Tuero O'Donneil, commander of the regiment of infantry of the King and nephew of the Duke of Tituan, late Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Canovas Cabinet, and cousin too of his Lordship the ever revered and patriotic prelate of Raphoe, Ireland.was

patriotic prelate of Raphoe, Ireland, was married on the Hit hist, in the private chapel of the palace of Stn Estatem Navaria—the princely residence of the bride's uncle-to Senorita Donas Solidad Seminario, one of the most beautiful an daccomplished senoritas of Navarra's aristocratic society. Dr. Don Isidoro Bengoechea the revered parish priest ofthe church of Santa Maria San Sebastian, performed the nupital seremony. The happy pair in the ovening proceeded to Blarritz and from thence to Paris and the South of Europe to syend their honeymoon. The uncle of the bride, in his ancient palace save a succession of cornival fetes and

Fever and Ague and Billior: Derange-ments are positivaly cured by the use of Parmeles's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all billions matter, but they open the accretiony vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions front the blood into, the bowels after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural peasage of the body. They are used as general family medi-ciae with the best results.

### HON. JOHN COSTIGAN AS A HUNTER.

White, says a New Bramewick corresponding of the New York Sun, the Hon. John Costigan occupies a forement cank among Canadian points large bear or an otter in the depth of the New Brumwick wilderness, or guiding a bark cense on the fradul surface of the bids forest lakes. Nextly every autumn he escapes from the presence of the lebbyist and the office-socker, and with rifle, park, and bfrehen skiff goes to the upper waters of the Tolque, where, on the wooded shores of the wild mountain lakes, he pitches his tent and sets his trajes for boar, ofter, fox, and mink.

sance, on the wooled shores of the wild monitor likes, he pitches his tent and seets his traps for bour, otter, fox, and mink.

Under the administration of Sir John Macdonald he has held with credit the important offices of Secretary of State and Minister of Customs. Since Mr. Lautier assumed the relins of power Mr Cestigan has had belsure to redline in the cold in shades of Opposition, but such is the estern in which he is held even by his political enhies that his is perhaps the only Conservative seat in Canada which the Liberal leaders have no with to capture. The population of the county of Vetocha is composed almost entirely of English Protestants and Freach Catholics. As an irishman, Mr. Costigan seems to have been accepted as a desirable compromise by these rival factions.

In his youth Mr. Costigan received a fiberal colucation, but his heart was in the woods, and trapping and hunting formed his chief occupation. Beaver were plantful in those days on the tributary streams of Green River and Salmon River, and Mr. Costigan recalls that in one winter he caught no feeter than seventy-live of the valuable animals, besides a large amount of petity. He was noted far and wide in those days for immense personal strength, and among the stalwart loggers and river men, to whom fighting gers and river men, to whom fighting

to ver than seventy-live of the valuable animals, besides a large amount of peltry. He was noted far and wide in those days for immense personal strength, and among the stalwart loggers and river men, to whom fighting and wrestling form, the chief joy of life, few could be found who cared to measure muscles with Costigan. Even now at the age of 64, Mr. Costigan between think nothing of carrying a sxtypound pack, with a birch cance on top of that, over the carry from Mud to Trowers lake. He is the most darling and skilful canceman to be found anywhere in the Tbolique country, and will vexture in his frail bark upon the white-capped waves of Trowers lake when the loggers are afraid to launch the loggers are afraid to launch a batteau.

In his long experience as a trapper and hunter, Mr. Costigan has had many exciting adventures. He was once, paddling up the east side of island lake, accompanied by a friend, when a rile builet was accidentally discharged, the builet narrowly missing Mr. Costigan, and ploughing a big hole in the cance. It was only by desperate exertions that they were able to reach them. On another occasion he had walked on snowshores many miles from camp when a snowstorm set in, followed by a gale of wind and bitter cold. Thinking to shorten his return to camp, Mr. Costigan struck out on a beeling was very heavy, and the falling snow so obscured the natural landmarks that he lost his way and found himself at sightfall totally exhausted and without food or fire. He was on the point of giving himself up for lost when he happened to find a sable bait his pocket. This he ate, and it seemed to give him renewed strength and courage. He made another at tempt to face the blast, and was fortunate enough to fird a lumber road, by which he reached the camp. Mr. Costigan has had some very lively experiences with the buil moose that infeat his traoping grounds. He

Costigan says that it was the sable batt that saved his life.

Mr. Costigan has had some very lively experiences with the buil moose that Infest his trapping grounds. He was once paddling up Long Lake with an Indian named Tom Bear, when a mammoth moose, either seeing the canoe from the open ridge on which he stood, or else attracted by the he should be s

The sphash asemed to attract the notice of the moose, for he at once looked around, anorted, and headed fair for the Indian. The situation was now really aerious, as the moose would soon overtake the 'Indian, and doubtless disable, him with a single stroke of his lancelike hoofs. Mr. Costigma at once select the paddle, and with a few powerful shovts interposed the cance between the moose and the rad man, at the same time shouting with all his sight to induce the moose to change the same time anouting with air his might to induce the moose to change his course. The savage moneter merely responded with a roar, and struck at the cance with his foot. He was unable, however, to raise his foot high snough to do any damare, but as his horns collided with the uplitted bow of the cance the danger of a causive was

not help bagghing at the ham cross feature of the stroation, but as the moose sain at radily, and to be been and in the death and the help been more mischlef, he sudderly observed that he could not smoothe mose with cut rounding a great risk of structure the help and fairly lifted the both and fairly lifted the both out of the water as he hurried to the receive. As he hauled up alongade of the moses the latter was which a few feet of the Indian There was not even time, to the and level the rifle, so Mr. Costigant to the ladder of his palide. This diversel, for the third time, the northly purpose of the moses across the house with the blade of his palide. This diversel, for the third time, the northly purpose of the moose. Just then the offinal situck notion and started for the shore, when Mr. Costigan first diversel, for the word mornally, and he fell as he left the water. Mr. Data then gaspling postalimed the moving purpose of this light!

By funders, John, I'm not so sood Cat'olle as you. Sarth it tought if one got to ke you was do best man.

#### PIRESIDE PUN.

The Story of a Sled.

My pa got a sled for me, says he.
"Now, be careful, son," says he.
Pas is awful funny men,
Gives yo" things to play with, nen
Says, "Be careful, now, my son!"
tures pas never hea no fun,
Sareful cy'll fail and lose cir hats—
Pan is awful fraily-cats!

Took my sled, an' ma said, "Dear, Don't go fat away, now, hear?" Ahr't mas awful 'tioda'. "Ibout a feller gon' far? Like to know fi can't go Jus' a hunnerd miles er so? Wouldn't do it, though—my laws! Mas is nervouser 'en pas.

Went down on the hill an' foun' hoo'ly ev'ry boy in town. Pobby Jones he laffed an' enid: "Where you git 'at funny sled? "Boys," says he, "shift it immense Bet it cost your pa ten centa;" Nen I said to Tom McPhee, "Jus' you hold my sled fer me!"

Nen I stood up an' I said:
"You just leave alone my sled!"
Net I blevied bobby nose,
Net I blevied bobby nose,
Full his an' treed his clother;
Nen he call the control of the control
Im is olderer 'en his control
'Cause pa said." Be careful, my son!"

Non, when I got home, my ma She jus' looked at me an' saw 'At my sleeve was ripped, an' she Oda ivy trush an' beated me, Mas ivy trush an' beated me, 'Ey can't test and, but, my laws t 'Ey can't test as much as pas. Tied my sel out in the yard— Standin' up to conat 's hard, Ods . -Hobart

"I suppose you laid the foundation for your success by taking time by the forelock?" "No." answered the politician. "It was by taking the Logislature by the deadlock."—Washington Star.

An enterprising South London undertaker displays in his windox this notice: "Why walk about in misery when you can be decently buried for 30s?"—Tit-Bits.

"Coppage, you observed."

Tit-Bits.

"Coppage, you always come in when I'n busy." "No, you always get busy when you see me come in."—Chicago Record.

Watts—Did you ever know a doctor who would take his own, medicine? Fotts—I think I did, once, an old backwoods fellow who prescribed whiskey for meanly every nostible composity. for nearly every possible complaint.-

for nearly every possible complaint.— Indianapolis Journal.
Winks—What did your wife say to you when you got home at 4 o'clock this morning? Blinks (wearly)—Say, old man, I've got some work to do to-day.—Somerville Journal.

day.—Somerville Journal.

It was the beautiful young wife, reprovingly. "Oh, Harold, you do have
such awfully expensive tastes." And
the extravagant young "usband. "Yes,
dear, that is why I am so fond of you."

"What kind of an alarm clock have you?" was asked of a Third avenue baker, whose work demands his presence in the wee hours. "Two years old, fat, chubby, full of ginger, and with lungs like a fire gong."—Detroit Free Press.

She-Have you left your last board-ing-place? "Oh, no; there are several more in town that I haven't tried yet." -Yonkers Statesman.

Spiffins—Is your wife jealous of your Spiffins—Is your wife jealous of your type-writer. Snaggs? Snaggs—She doesn't know I have one. "How is that?" "She asked me about my type-writer one day, and I told her I man-aged to get along with a stationery en-gineer."

gincer."

Mrs. Homespun (suspiciously)—I wonder why Hennery's college diploma is writ in Latin, Josia? Mr. Homespun (grimly)—Wal, Sarah, to tell you the truth. I think the perfessers have got suthin' to say about Henry in that diploma they don't want us to know about.—Puck.

about.—Puck.

"The Tubbses must have had a quarrel." "What makes you think so?"

"Tubs has gone back to wearing that
button pytratic of his first wife."—Detroit Free Press.

troit Free Press.

"Isn't that man travelling incognito?" "S-h! Yes. Don't speak of lit!"
"Why? Is he in dauger?" 'In great
danger." 'S-s-h! Whisper it. He is
the weather man,"—Chicago Post.
"Who captured that prisoner?" asked one officer. "That's not the question," answeed the other, who had absorbed some exaggerated impressions
from recent events. "What we're waiting to find out is who captures the
glory,"—Washington Star.
These are many access medicines.

washington Star.

These are so many cough mediclose story "washington Star.

The cance the danger of a capsize was imminent.

By this time the Indian had opened out a long lead in his 4-septent efforts to gain the shore. In passing the bow of the cance the mone again caught sight of this. Mr Costlan knew the Indian was a fine switning, and could be supposed for suppo

## The Federal Life Assurance Co'y

### SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

#### DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Shareholders of The Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada was bein at the Hoad Office, in Hamilton on Townsy, 7th, inst. In the absence of the Provident, Mr. Besty, Mr. William Kenns, Frant Ynco-Problect, coupled the chair, and Mr. David Doxter saved as Socretary. The following report and flatuoids statement was submitted by the Directory:
The Office of the Company of Canada was submitted by the Directory:
The Office of the Company of Canada was submitted by the Directory:
The Office of the Canada was submitted by the Directory:
The Office of the Canada was submitted by the Directory:
The Office of the Canada was submitted by the Directory:
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The Office of the Canada was submitted by the Office of the William of the Canada was submitted by the Office of the William of the Canada was submitted by the Office of the William of the Canada was submitted by the Office of the Canada was submitted and the Canada was submitted by the Office of the Office of turber bloomers of \$2.144,202 were accepted, applications for \$184,000 having been rejected or held for further information.

Anoutly promiums to the amount of \$12.781,00 were also received.

In the past year, as in the precededing year, fully ninety per cent. of the new business written by this Ompany was on its invovement plane. This, and the fact that the advant of three additional and well equipped competitors in the field within the past two years has not diministed the share of new business which this Company shows a gratifying increase over provious years, and the addition of \$148 355 14, to the assets is especially noticeable, the total assets having risen to \$300,283 41, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security at the principal was senset is especially noticeable, the total assets having risen to \$300,283 41, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security of the policy-holders, including quarantee capital, the surplus to policy-holders, we

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FINANCIAL GUALDADALI		
INCOME.		
Premiums, interest and rents	410,881	78
Paid policy-holders for death claims, endowments, dividends, etc	148.702	
General expenses, re-insurance and dividends on capital	127,548	00
ASSETS		
Debentures, mortgages, policy loans, real estate, cash and other securities	•	
Guarantee capital 609,000 00 Total resources for security of pulicy-holders		41
LIABILITIES.	1,410,400	41
Reserve fund	757,399	20
Surplus to policy-holders	717.884	21
Insurance written and taken during the year	2 021 585	00
Amount assured	1.125.566	
JAMES H. BEATTY, DAVID DEX I	ER.	
	Director.	
AUDITORS' REPORT.	,	

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company:
Gastlemen,—We have made a careful audit of the books of your Company for
the year ending 31th Docember, 1898, and have certified their correctances.

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

The fluancial position of your Company, as on 31st December, is indicated by
the accompanying statement.

Respectfully submitted,
H S STEPHENS.

SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND
Auditors.

Hamilton, March 1st, 1899.

In moving 1... adoption of the Directors' Report, Mr. Kerns referred to the cleady and substantial growth of the Company's business; the large increase from year to year in the income, assets and surplus. He stated that while the expenditure had but, a decreased 0.56 per cent, in the last year the assets of the Company had increased 190 per cent the not surplus 87.92 per cent, and reverye funds 21 the present that the expenditure had but, a decreased 190 per cent the net surplus 87.92 per cent, and reverye funds 21 the gousted from the December number of The Economists to show that the Company had so carefully meanaged the investment of fauls as to extend by all of the Canadian life assurance companies. The rate earned by the Federal in 1897—the last year in which the average can be obtained from the Period of the Superintellast year in which the average can be obtained from the report of the Superintellast year in which the average can be obtained from the report of the Superintellast year in which the average can be obtained from the report of the Superintellast years and the superintellast propers of the Superintellast of Lasurance—was 5 54 per cent.

After the aduption of the Directors report an interesting report of the mortality experience of the Company and of the history of medical examinations for life in surance was read by the Medical Director, Dr. Woolverton.

Congratulatory remarks regarding the sunstantial progress of the Company and regarding the management were made by several of the shapeholders. A vot of chaste to the off mere, squaries and office staff was reapeded to by Mr. David Dr. xee, the Managing Director.

The residency Processes of the Company were re-cloated, with the addition of T. The Anditors were re-appointed.

The Auditors were re-appointed.

BISHOP POTTER ON THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

New York, March 11.—Bishop Potter has written another peperpy letter giving his views on the liquor question in response to a request in a letter from Dr. Lyman Abbott. The Bishop as the religion of Christ. with the Sorbes and Pharisees on the one hand, and, over against them, the truth. No more perfect reproduction of the first paned has appeared in our day than the prohibitionists, arrogant, denunciatory, ignorant, unaccupulous, and untruthful, holding one meagre fragment of the truth to their cyos, and the right free of the shore from human nature, in their gools, and ruttles endeavour to remedy the pervassion of human instincts by exitipating shom of human instincts by exitipating them. The grotesque hypocrisy of the problem of the property of the problem of the problem of the problem of the problem of the property of the problem of

FILANCE.

London, March 12.—Another interesting turn in the compileations connected with the Dreyfus case was caused by the arrival in London last evening of General & Boldeffre, formerly chief of the French General Staff, and the conferences which followed between him and ox-Major Esterhaly. The presence of the Geheral in Dugland is no great surprise, since things have apparently been getting hot for him

Money Saved and pain relieved by the leading household remedy, Da. Taonas Ecuacrate Oile—a small quantity of which usually suffices to cure a cough, local a sore, out, bruise or sprain, relieve lumbage, rhounstiam, neuralgia, exoriated nipples, or is flamed breast

"What is raised mostly in damp climates?" asked the teacher. "Um-brellas," replied Johnny.—Tit-Bits.

### BOOK REVIEWS. MARK

Through the Tuit Smoke." A book of Irish 'unmour, by Seumus Max Manu Manu." Man.": Pombleday and Manu Manu." Man.": Non-York.
This volume, containing laughable sketches and comkal folklore inless of Irish peasant life, is from the pen of a sifted young Irish author, Mr. Manus, better known as "Man." When he better known as "Man." When his boyhood, listened to the dumint and furmy stories told around he cottage hearths in his native Don-Tal. He imbilled the stylet of the humorous re-litals and now in this mature, ye as he is devoting his time inaximation and talents to the production of Celife literature of such a mirtility of the literature of such a mirtility of the humorous reliatis and now in this mature, ye as he is devoting his nie maximation and talents to the production of Celife literature of such a mirtility of the literature of the literature of such a mirtility of the literature of the literature of such a mirtility of the literature of li

was a literary Charlatan, a cunning vinian whose nonsensionl words fell in terrents and fairly overpowered the Masther.

To readers, of a humorous vein, this chapter is worth the price of the volume, which is 76a, and which can be had from the publishers, 141-155 East 55th street. New York, post paid to any address on apprival, to be paid for it satisfactory, or to be refurned to them if not wanted after examination. But we think the more likely result would be the ordering of extra copies for their friends, by anyone perusing the book, and giving it due credit for its amusing and entertaining character.

WM. ELLISON.

wnger of the Sacred Heart for March.

March.
This is a most interesting and instructive number. The first article, by Paul Mattern, S.J., "A Holiday Excursion to the Cedars of Lebanon," is a most pleasing one and beautifully writ-

ten. It is finely illustrated, with views of the Holy Land and of sho venerable Cedara themselves. The journey to the Mountains of Lebanon was a most fatiguing undertaking, but full of interesting incidents.

There is this description of the historic grove: "The grove occupies three

toric grove: "The grove occupies three or four irregular kmoils. It covers a comparatively small area, not extending more than four hundred yards in any direction. A wall six feet high aurrounds the grove, and protects it from the destructive teeth of the goats. In the wall there are four openings without doors. Let us enter through one of them. A feeding of awe and reverence sciese on us as we walk for the first time under those trees, famous for their associations. The number of codears that may be said to date back to Sodomone time is exceedingly small. There are at most six or seven of them. After the area thouse is consecutive. The number of codears that may be said to date back to Sodomone time is exceedingly small. There are at most six or seven of them. After the area thouse is consecutive. The other state of seventy feet. The other codears, some 300 in number, are of more recent birth, though they, too, can boost of a good old age. They are all large, tail and beautiful, and for size and thickness are incomparably superior to all other trees in Ania, Minor."

A Newsboy's flome is a well-written and copiously illustrated article, by Rev. A. C. Porta, S. J.

Dr. Thomas O'Hagan contributes an illustrated article on "The Old Mission Church at Tadousac," and P. J. Coleman a fine poon, "The Silect of Charity," a subject which is now well-developed one in the poetle line. or four irregular knolls. It covers a comparatively small area, not extend-

Woman's Work

whether in society or in the home, is filled with more or less care and worry, and they are compelled to regretfully watch the growing palor of their cheeks, the coming wrintles, and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty, and that good health gives the plainest face an enduring attractiveness.
Pure blood and strong nerves is the secret of health and beauty.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINKPILLS for PALE PEOPLE

build up and purify the blood and strengthen the nerves.
To the young girl they are invaluable; to the mother they are a necessity; to the woman at forty-five they are the best remedy that science has devised for the crisis of her life.

NERVOUS PROSTATION OUTLY was It have ten suffering from green debility and nervous prostation, and inp health gradually becoming wene, the slightest thing would righten me. I could not work, and my spirits were constant, depress. Through the representation of, fitted was in the winter of 1899, and I am baypy to say ofter taking them for few weeks are not and the work of 1890, and I am baypy to say ofter taking them for few weeks are not as the part of the part of 1890, and I am baypy to say ofter taking them for few weeks are not as the part of the part of 1890, and I am baypy to say ofter taking them for few weeks are not as the part of the part of 1890, and I am baypy to say ofter taking them for few weeks are not as the part of the part of the part of 1890, and I am baypy to say ofter taking them for few weeks are not as the part of the part of 1890, and I am baypy to say ofter taking them for few weeks are not as the part of the part of 1890, and I am baypy to say ofter taking them for few weeks are not as the part of the part of 1890, and I am baypy to say ofter taking them for few weeks are not as the part of the part of 1890, and I am baypy to say ofter taking them for few weeks are not as the part of 1890, and I am baypy to say ofter taking the part of 1890, and I am baypy to say ofter taki

Williams' Pink Pilis for Pale People." Sold by all dealers, or sens possymmetry or sky boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Prockville, Ont.

Jeenit Fattier, y, dimeted.
Also received;—
"A Plous Preparation for First Holy Communion, with a Retreat of Three Days," by Rev. F. X. Lasance.
A most excellent and eilifying present for one's juvenile friends. Well bound in black cloth, and nicely illustrated. A timely and suitable manual for the Catholic child. Price 75 cents. I enziger Broothers, New York.

POPE LEO PRAISES THE HOLY

Rome, March 12.—Pope Leo XIII., just before his illness, wrote some beautiful hexameters in Latin addressed to nuns, which, translated, read as follows:—

THE MAIDENS CONSECRATE.

Lo ! Christ is nigh, and His delight it is To greet you as His spouses—sweetest name-To greet vou as His spouses—sweetest name— Who by a holy pact to Him are picdg-ed. from the clamour, He has giver Far

Far from the clamour, He has given you, within the peaceful precincts of your cells. To lead a blameless life. You blossom Like fragrant illies in a garden close. Let Satan spread his nets and baleful arts. And with his frown the timid mind o'erawe, leading the weakest powerful in the Then shall He make your love more ardent glow, And shield you closer in His sacred heart. Your souls with wondrous sweetness had to you faithful ones Death shows himself, and the with the control of the shall give you this suprement From your drear exile He shall lead you then the cleenful short, and it you then the cleenful short, and it you then the cleenful short, and it you then the cleenful short, and if you then the cleenful short, and if you then the cleenful short, and Life you there ever bleesed with the light divine.

cral years' standing, has been established. The members meet every Friday aftermoon, under the direction of a staff of officers eleoted by themselves. To the coll-cull the members answer by a literary gen, a favortic quotation, a Gospel maxim, all as prescribed by the programme submitted. The work of the day regularly consists in literary discussion, essay reading, extempore speech, with an occasional debate.

Ing, extempore speech, with an escarional debate.
All work submitted to the Union and
reconsized one worthy of merit is carefully preserved by the Recording Secretary. This, together with a copy of
the weekly programme, and the book
of minutes, are a tangible proof of the
creditable work achieved in the study
of the mother tongue.

She-1 deem it my duty to tell you that pape we lost all." He ther athered hanced?—We lost at the work of that, I have no doubt I can get another girl with good prospects who will marry me."—Philadelphia North American.

THE CATHEDRAL MURMUR

There is a murmur of the ocean cave. A decean-of-count of far-resizing seas. A decean-of-count of far-resizing seas. There is a whisn is not receding wave. The last which is heard one Voice, through both is heard one Voice, and the season of the season o

broken heart!

No matter if the father says has sen shall not have a pair of skates until he knows how to skate, the boy's mother will make it all right. The boy will be able to convince her that boy will be able to convince her that he can skate, simply by fastening a skate on one foot and maintaining a perpendicular by means of the unrunnered feot.—Boston Transcript.

## The British-American Patent Investment Co.

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through scate disease or by reason of continued ill-health (from whatever cause) the best "builder" available to the aufferer—young or old—is "Maltine with Cod Liver Oll." In this unique preparation is comp leed every principle soccessry to restore the wasted frame to the fulness of health. It is a brain and nerve food of inestimable value, a powerful digestant and asse unitator of foot, a tissue builder" and "bone-former." It is delictors as home and accoration to the following the following and accoration to the following the following and accorate the picture of Maltine in cases of Dublity and Nervous procuration."

be purchased of any Druggist. Where no Druggist is established we will send to the n Office—CHARGES PAID...on receipt of price, vis., 81.00 per hottle

THE MALTINE COMPANY, 88 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO

CHARLES J. MURPHY Ontario Land Surveyor, &c.

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