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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.

(WRITER FOR THE REGISTER.)
"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 undertakes 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 one who chooses to follow it, yet it is not without drawbacks.

When a child, hard pressed to give a reason for something it has done, makes answer "Oh because," we have to content 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 neither reason or enlightenment in it.

Of course not every 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 feeble-minded and the unthinking are readily excused in such emergency.

But when a proficient writer puts on his wig and spectacles, and solemnly takes seat in the chair of public instruction, we have a right to expect from him more than the "oh because." What is quite amusing, may even delight, in the little one, may be in him, both contemptible and criminal, from his 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 hairsbreadth about it which needs to be dissected. For as we know that patriotism has been described as the last refuge of scoundrelism, so are we well wadded with the appeal to principle—so vainly printed as they may mean anything or nothing—in very often the strongest card in the hands of a dim-witted or pseudo-headed, or partisan advocate of a hobby. And the vague-sounding word, on account of its many uses, helps him in his knavery. What does he mean here by principle? It is defined, in dictionaries and other standard authorities, as the source, the ruling, or reason, or rule of a thing; and many other significations it hath, passing we fear the comprehension of many who roll it glibly enough off tongue or pen. But in none of these senses can it be truthfully said that exemptions are wrong. There are simply exceptions to a law, which as being positive can be only general, never universal.

All positive law admits of exceptions, and this is a fact. For instance it is the law that a man who knows what he is doing signs a contract is bound to keep it. But hardly has this been stated when the same authority goes down to the bottom of the subject, is feebled out under twenty-one years of age, or the like, he is not bound. Is there any contradiction here? or what our friend of the Daily would call departure from principle? Certainly not. The principle of the first part of the enactment is sound, and it is the principle of the second. They do not contradict, but only modify and adjust each other so as to make the united action of the two come as near as man can make it to being a perfect justice to the very various interests and persons affected by it. Without the first there would be no security for contract, without the second contract could be unjustly enforced. The wisdom of the law tempereth 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 the very body, man, woman and child, is the recipient of benefits, so all without exception, should pay. Yet who wants a poll-tax? Well you make property the basis of your rates? And if so, how much and what kind of property? Only land, according to Henry George's theory, or again all kinds and descriptions of possessions? The first may hold to be unjust, and the second would be simply intolerable. Men would run off with their goods and sell them rather than submit to such a nuisance.

Neither to persons, then, or yet as to things is there a straight rule. The law said the horse and the bicycle pay no tax but the dog does. The man the dairy-man, the peddler and so on are put under tribute, the blacksmith, the carpenter, the tailor, and others go free. It is the same as to the worth of dry goods or furniture and pay no rate for the right to do it, but if I remove to No. 28 and put up a shingle announcing tobacco, or liquor refreshments, you are down upon me as the first and last kind of property? Only now I am not finding fault with these anomalies, I don't know enough about the subject to be able to say how far the system we live under is the best, or for the best, but I do say, without any

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 mischievous. And the writer we are speaking of knows that better than we can tell him, but is so excited by his agitating class of exemptions, that he outrages common sense, and injures his own reputation, in order to do religion an injury. We have condoned 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 silence the howls of fanaticism.

The Mission of the Irish Language.

Father Peter O'Leary, of Castlyona, Co. Cork has addressed a letter to "The Dublin Freeman" criticizing Dr. Atkinson's recent references to the Irish language which he said is not a fitting language for children. Father O'Leary says "I hope Mr. Atkinson's name is one for which I have no use, and the very high respect since I first began to read his works in the field of Irish literature. The feeling has been a good deal more than respect. It has been a feeling of sincere admiration for the man and his account of the great labor and the long time which he has so generously and so persistently devoted to the interests of the language in which I was reared. There is, however, one fact connected with this which I cannot but regret, and which has been fully aware of since the first time I read any of his works, but I have not spoken of it, at least publicly. It is the fact that Dr. Atkinson, really and truly, does not know Irish. I am forced to state this because I have seen in his evidence from doing the enormous mischief which the influence of his name must cause it to do, unless that influence is counteracted before the public by letting the public see plainly that Dr. Atkinson is ignorant.

Dr. Atkinson belongs to a class of students of Irish who imagine they know all about it but who as a matter of fact are utterly ignorant of its inner nature and of its greatest beauties. Up to the present they have had a high opinion of it, and of its great value, but now they are "Gaelicizing" driving furiously through all the mazes of "Sanskrit" and "comparative philology" some Irish peasant could explain to them in two words, if they would only have the common sense to ask him; putting the most absurd interpretations upon our language before our very eyes, and telling us coolly that we know nothing about it, doing all this without the slightest dread of criticism from any quarter. That high time is gone, gentlemen. The Gaelic League is abroad. It is about to bring a strong light to bear on all your hazy lucubrations. Before you are allowed to descend in future upon the philological merits of an Irish sentence you will have to parse it correctly first. What on earth put it into your sapient heads that it is impossible to acquire a knowledge of old Irish without the living Irish? You will very soon find out what a mistake you have made. You will soon find out that what you imagine to be a knowledge of old Irish is a mere figment of your own fancy.

There is only one effective instrument by means of which the older forms of the Irish language can be interpreted. That instrument is the living Irish language. To talk of mastering the beautiful forms of old Irish without the help of the beautiful forms of living Irish is a species of madness of which only those who know the living Irish and have used it for this purpose, can be guilty. It is the only way to acquire a knowledge of old Irish, and it is the only way to acquire a knowledge of old Irish, and it is the only way to acquire a knowledge of old Irish. Dr. Atkinson, in his evidence, has expressed very strong, very "deliberate," very sweeping opinions. I have to tell your readers that those opinions are exactly as valueless as all the other strong, "deliberate," very sweeping opinions which have, for many a day, been thrust upon us, in regard to our own business, by people who have never, never understood it. I will ask your readers, therefore, to pay no attention whatever to the opinions of Dr. Atkinson regarding Irish.

Lorette Chapel, Guelph.

For the past six weeks the chapel of the Sisters of Lorette, 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 the devotion of the faithful. The interior is finished with the walls of natural color in fluting, and the border, all handwork, gives a most artistic finish. The altar and canopy are in beautiful taste and gold, giving a splendid effect to the foreground.

Father Peroni in Paris.

Father Peroni, the celebrated composer of "The Irish Boy's Song," who has been in the world as his other gifted fellow-countrymen, Macaulay and Leacock, is at present in Paris. He is to conduct performances of his "Reurrection of Christ," early in March. Last week he delivered a paper at the meeting of the Society of the Sacred Heart, in which he met 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 out of place. A great composer like Father Peroni has no need of patronage, and he is conferring more honor on the Parisians by coming among them than they on him. Monsieur Clair, the Papp Nuncio, and those invited to his residence in the Rue Log-

onde had the good fortune to hear Peroni play on the grand piano some "Nativities" from the now oratorio the "Nativity," which he is composing.

RHYME OF THE "SWEET GAELIC TONGUE."

(WRITER FOR THE REGISTER.)
(After the manner of the old Irish poets.)
Along the harbor wandered when the heavy night had down,
And Fairy winds had vanished from the valleys of Tyr-Owen,
There in the sad and silent dawn he heard a voice make Gaelic
For the lost Gaelic language of Ireland.

Upon a broken Ogam stone sat Erius
Genius fair;
The tears were in her shining eyes; the
down began to hair,
She leant upon her sobbing harp and
sad beyond compare
Her dirge for the Sweet Tongue
of Ireland.

"Oh radiant the mountain-slopes of
haunted Dun-na-Call
And soft in Royal Aleech the joyous
sun-beams fall.
The misty breeze from Arran spreads
its wings,
Bright veiling the grey towers of
Ireland.

"Thine ancient belfry, Devonish, stands
firm as of yore
And Eric's music a changeless song by
aylan changeover
But bitter woe is on me that I hear
the sound no more
Of the Grand Gaelic language of
Ireland.

"Ah! Past the day when Ferdiah his
gleaming sword upraised,
When Finn's unrivalled warriors the
foeman view'd, amazed;
When Miami 'Of the Head of Gold' on
comely Oisín gazed,
And murmured the soft tongue
of Ireland.

"Behold his flashing summer sea the
isle of Connacht fair,
Weep Delride, and Uana's sons that fill
an early grave—
Thy fairy towers, Tir-Tairnig, flame
o'er the western wave
Oh mystic the stories of Ireland.

"What shout is it by Atha-Buidhe that
makes the Saxons quail
Lay-Dherg Abi! O'Neil is there to lead
the charging Gael!
Ruth o'er the Kerna and Galoglais—For
God and Inisfaul!
Sublime your wild war-cry of
Ireland!

"Alas! Where pealed that slogan-shout
now reigns the Saxon Tongue,
And thou, where Red O'Donnell from his
crag resolute sprung!
And thou MacMorrough-Kavanaugh,
when thy proud challenge rung,
We miss the strong Gaelic of
Ireland.

"A blight be on the cunning of the
heartless foreign knaves,
They robbed us of our heritage and left
us mangled, but brave,
And sland'ring our Language too
—What! we were cringing slaves!
Rise up for the Language of
Ireland.

"Arise! Ye men of Ulster, like your
mountain firm and tall
From Cavan's teeming valleys to the
cliffs of Donegal!
Ye too, Oh men of Connacht where the
cloudy billows call!
Arise for the Gaelic of Ireland.

"Fair Leitnash shall thy stalwart sons
not lead the van-guard now!
And ye in Munster's Golden Vale that
glide the clearing plow
Your steen Tipperary manhood to,
a nobler effort bow
For the cause and the Language
of Ireland.

"'Tis well! My Country's gallant sons
were never called in vain,
Hark to their answering voices here,
and o'er the echoing main
Bless God from Clear to Malin Head
full soon shall sound again
The song and the Language of
Ireland."
SLAVY NA MON.
C. O. F.

St. Leo Court No. 591 held a most successful meeting on last Wednesday evening. The spiritual director, Rev. S. J. Grogan, O.S.S.R., occupied a seat on the platform beside the chief speaker. A number of important questions were discussed. All members are working with a will towards increasing the membership. This was shown when the recording secretary read fourteen applications for membership. The members are desirous of winning a hester union before the next convention and from the sheet made at the last meeting it looks as if a number of members would be successful. Bro. J. J. Nightingale and D. Brackon have already won one and are dabbling from the present contest. Rev. S. J. Grogan, O.S.S.R., then addressed the meeting commencing the good such organizations do among the people. He was pleased to see so many applications presented which he considered spoke volumes for the interest taken 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. Nicolson

MACMAHON'S CHARGE.

(WRITER FOR THE REGISTER.)
NOW THE GREAT FRANKO-IRISHMAN BROUGHT
GLORY TO THE FRENCH ARMY.

It was in the Crimean campaign and one of the fiercest 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 stubborn defence. From a small outlying fort under shelter of the Malakoff a two-gun battery played with deadly and exasperating effect on the French and British lines. The impetuous French could stand this stinging weep no longer. It would be a sanguinary struggle to attempt to take it, and the result was a very doubtful one. But the gallant Zouaves were panting for the charge, 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 aide-de-camp, an Irish orderly sergeant, and sent a despatch to the French lines.

The aide-de-camp sped on his mission and found MacMahon outside his tent, hastily scribbling an order on his sabre scabbard 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 MacMahon's own commitments," said the sergeant. "He bids me say that five thousand of our best troops are at your service when you wish to call upon them." MacMahon smiled pleasantly. "Give my thanks to your general," said he, "but I think my own men will want all this fight for themselves."

The sergeant saluted and was retiring when the general called him back. "You're a good fellow, aren't you?" he asked. "Yes, sir," said the sergeant, "and I'll be proud of this day all my life." "Why, my good man," asked MacMahon. "Because, I'll be able to tell them in Ireland I spoke to the great general MacMahon, and that you're interested." "From Galway, sir," answered the sergeant. "Why," said the general, "extending his hand and clasping that of the sergeant warmly. "You're from the next county 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 angles rang, the Zouaves burst up the height, swept by a deadly fire from the Russian fort, on and up went the brave fellows closing up to the muzzle of the enemy's guns, the battle cloud rolled over them and the day declared. The British and the Russians held their ground manfully and the French were losing men rapidly. Again and again the bugle rang out and MacMahon flew regiment after regiment up the hill to their support. Till his own command of fifteen thousand men was in the charge.

Then the Zouaves burst into the battery like the sea over Holland's banks. An awful struggle, hand to hand, MacMahon's men fighting the allies raised a mighty cheer. The Russian flag was pulled down and the tricolor waved over the fort. Still the dim daylight—dot—dot—look! the head of the Eagle of Russia again waves proudly in the breeze. At that moment the British regiment grew restive. The officers have a hard time to keep the Irish troops in position. They want to rush forward to the fight with brave MacMahon. But the sergeant is only concerned to see that the order is heard, down goes the eagle and up the standard of France, the Russians are driven out, their own guns are turned upon themselves. The day is won.

That was the first charge which won the French troops enduring honor from their English allies. One interesting fact remains to be stated. The Irish orderly sergeant who carried the despatch from General England to MacMahon is now in the city of Toronto, Sergeant Patrick Harte of Niagara street.

The Federal Life Assurance Company. We publish in this issue of THE REGISTER the annual report of the "Federal Life" of Hamilton (although located in the "Ambitious City") this company is entitled to rank amongst the leading assurance institutions of Toronto— which, it is needless to say, are throughout the Dominion, at the head of the class in sure investment and profitable results. It is gratifying to be told by the President that the income of the "Federal" for 1898 has been larger than that of any year in its history and that the security of the policy-holders' invested funds is a fact of which the company is proud. The adoption of the report by the President referred to the steady and substantial growth of 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 decreased 65 per cent. in the last year, the assets of the Company had increased 19.90 per cent. the surplus 37.92 per cent. and the reserve funds 31.41 per cent. the capital

and assets having now reached \$1,476,269.41.

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

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP.

Formal Presentation of the Civic Resolutions 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, Archbishop of Toronto. The municipal officials who took part in the brief but impressive ceremony were His Worship Mayor Shaw, Mr. John Blevins, City Clerk, and Comptroller Burns. The presentation was made to Very Rev. J. J. McCann, Administrator of the archdiocese with whom were the priests of the Cathedral parish, Rev. Frank Ryan, rector, Rev. F. Rohleder, Chancellor and Rev. Dr. Trosay, also Rev. James Walsh, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, nephew of the late Archbishop. Among the laymen present were Col. Mason, Joseph Connelly, R.O.A., M. O'Connor and P. F. Cronin.

His Worship in presenting the memorial album recalled the heartfelt sympathy with which the council of the city of Toronto put itself on record in an early 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 the citizens of every creed and class as well, there being but one feeling that the death of Archbishop Walsh was a civic and national loss. At the time it was a matter of necessity to allow the engrossing of the resolution in a suitable form to stand over and be 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 McCann.

The Very Reverend Administrator acknowledged with gratitude the sympathetic action of the city council 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 archdiocese, and he assured his worship that the effect of this expression of the council and of the citizens generally would not soon pass from their minds. He particularly thanked Mayor Shaw as the spirit which the gift of the late Archbishop was so beautiful and enduring form. In receiving the memorial on behalf of the clergy and Catholic community generally, he assured the Mayor, City Clerk and Comptroller Burns that the spirit which the gift was tendered was thoroughly appreciated, and would be treasured in the archives of the archdiocese. Father McCann's brief speech closed the proceedings.

The memorial album will deserve description. It is a costly morocco-bound volume, a little larger in size than the ordinary library book. The front cover bears a chaste Roman ornament, standing upon a base of colored marble, over which maple leaves and bunches of grapes are artistically arranged with the following inscription thrown into relief in plain letters:

"And doublets unto thee is given
A life that bears immortal fruit
In such great offices that suit
The full-grown energies of heaven."

The pages of the album are double numbered, and by itself presenting a striking study in art, the main feature of which is fidelity to the Catholic idea, in the general scheme suggestive of the Italian renaissance, in the insignia of the archiepiscopal office and the lovely contrasts of coloring executed in the pieces of illumination. On the next page a triple-flowered lily springs from a single stem and branches out in the form of a cross, the root being arched by the scroll of the Latin motto "Ite missa est" the design being symbolic of life and character of the priest. This page is inscribed "In memoriam." On the reverse side the text of the civic resolution is begun, the initial letter being a large ornate letter, the words of the city of Toronto in the proper heraldic colors; and on the subsequent pages the various paragraphs of the resolution are taken up with beautifully designed initial letters, the coloring of which contrasts most effectively with the black text lettering. The last page of the resolution bears the civic seal in purple alongside of the signatures: John Shaw, Mayor; John Blevins, city clerk; R. T. Coody, City Treasurer, and

facial this is the most striking detail of the work a golden cross with the words "Requiescat in Pace." The execution of this page has to be so to be appreciated. The album was designed and engraved by Mr. F. H. Howard, R.O.A. and it is a credit to his Catholic appreciation of art.

Sir Wilfrid will not Enact Prohibition

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

DEAR MR. SPENCE.—When the delegation of the Dominion Alliance waited upon the Government last fall to ask as a consequence of the plebiscite 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 votes recorded were not at that time accurately known, but the official figures, which we have now, show that on the question to the electors 278,487 voted yes and 284,871 voted nay. After the official figures had been made public, it was contended by some of the opponents of prohibition that the margin of difference between the majority and minority was so slight that it practically constituted a tie, and there was, therefore, no occasion for the Government to pronounce either one way or the other. The Government does not share that view. We are of the opinion that the fairest way of approaching the question is by the consideration of the total vote cast in favor of prohibition, leaving aside altogether the vote recorded against it. In that view of the question, the records show that the electorate of Canada, to which the question was submitted, comprised 1,539,814 voters, and that number who affirmed their stance, or a trifle over one fifth, affirmed their conviction in the principle of prohibition. If we remember that the object of the plebiscite was to give an opportunity to those who have expressed their sense of prohibition, who believed that the people were with them, and that the question were voted upon by itself, without any other issue which might detract from the consideration, a majority of the electorate would have responded in favor of the Canadian 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 by those who are opposed to the plebiscite that the public opinion was carried out by the friends of prohibition without any expenditure of money and without the usual excitement of political agitation, the vote recorded in favor of it was comparatively a large one. This statement I did not then controvert, nor do I controvert it here and now. I would simply remark that the honesty of the vote did not suffer from the absence of those who have expressed their sense of even if the totality of the votes recorded have been somewhat increased by such cause its moral force would not have been made any stronger. I venture to submit for your consideration, and the consideration of the members of the Dominion Alliance, who believe in prohibition as the most efficient means of suppressing the evils of intemperance, that no good purpose would be served by forcing upon the people a measure which is shown by the vote to have the support of less than 25 per cent. of the electorate.

Neither would it serve any good purpose to enter here into further controversy on the many incidental points 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 proposition and the electorate as would justify the introduction by the Government of a prohibitory measure.

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

St. Mary's Literary and Athletic Association.

The St. Mary's Catholic Literary and Athletic Association is still on the boom. At their meeting Sunday afternoon, the candidates were elected to membership and the Athletic sub-committee organized. The Athletic sub-committee are working hard and will in a very short time have their various teams equipped for the summer. The meeting was held at the residence of Very Rev. Administrator McCann and Mr. F. Cronin, editor of THE REGISTER, each of whom made brief addresses. Mr. J. Drohan delivered the regular club lecture on "The conduct of our members on the Athletic Field." Hand ball will receive a good share of attention from the athletic committee.

TOTALLY DRAFF.—Mr. S. E. Crandell, Port Perry, writes: "I contracted a severe cold last winter which resulted in me becoming hoarse in one ear and partially so in the other. After trying various remedies, and consulting several doctors, without obtaining any relief, I was advised to try Dr. THOMAS' EXHAUSTOR (U.S.). I procured the medicine and poured a little of it in my ear, and before one-half the bottle was used my hearing was completely restored. I have heard of other cases of deafness being cured by the use of this medicine."

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

CORK A large and influentially attended meeting of Cork Nationalists was held in the rooms of the National Society for the purpose of reorganizing that body. All sections of Nationalists were represented, and the greatest unanimity prevailed. Mr. J. C. Flynn, M.P., who presided, said he was glad to see such a large and representative meeting. The meeting was called for the purpose of giving new life and strength to the society. He announced the receipt of letters reflecting inability to attend from Mr. J. E. N. O'Brien, M.P., who enclosed a subscription; Right Rev. Monsignor Macaulay, Very Rev. Canon Shinkwin, P.P., Mr. J. H. Campbell, J. P., Queenstown, 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 difficulty, 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 vast majority of the Irish people (applause). Therefore, he thought they were not choosing too much when they said that Cork and Ireland owed some debt of gratitude to the society (hear, hear). He trusted that in the future it would vindicate its claims to be a useful factor in the national and public life (applause). That society took an honorable and prominent part in some of the most stormy elections their city had ever seen, and it continued to do its good work for several years. Unhappy differences arose which led to his not going to enter into now, and which they would be all happy to see buried and forgotten (applause). DUBLIN No small amount of surprise has just been occasioned in Ireland by the news that the new Resident Commissioner of National Education is Mr. William J. Starke, the recently appointed president of Queen's College, Galway. Mr. Starke is an honourable graduate of Trinity College, and a distinguished classical scholar. If Mr. Starke proves as successful in his new position as his deeply lamented predecessor, Mr. Redington, was, the people of Ireland cannot fall to be satisfied with the result. It is stated that the Duke and Duchess of York will pay a visit to their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess Cadogan at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, early in April, and will be present at the town procession. 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 "Dangerous Tendencies in Modern Literature," and has made some references to the libellous humour of the day as being on a par with the teaching of the agnostic and the atheist, who wage war on all religion. Said Mr. Dowling—"The influence of this libellous humour there is of a kind and smartness of phrase, but always by reason of the subjects on which it turns, more likely to appeal to an audience in Whitechapel or the Bowery in New York than to the children of clean-minded, decent Irish parents. (Applause.) These very quantities of humour and smart expression are, and have been from time immemorial, parts of the every-day existence of the Irish of all classes. The air, from the Causeway to Cape Clear, seems charged with them. Not the well-read nor the prosperous classes are their truest exponents. The humblest and the simplest peasantry are humorists to the manner born. (Hear, hear.) Yet their natural talents have never taken this particular direction. The vulgar Cockney tap-room witlings are those who lead their way amongst us, at least in our cities, never blended with the fragrance of the hay on an Irish hillside. Your fathers knew how to receive foreign importations that could not accommodate themselves to Irish ways (applause). We are, perhaps, indifferent to these mischiefs now. But is indifference to pass into toleration, and toleration into sympathy? If the London clerk whose artificial circumstances make a familiar feature of official life in Ireland, cannot do without his "Pink Un," or his "Sporting Sketcher," or all the other "snaps" and "scraps" and "sketches" that flutter on the knifeboard of an East-end why, leave them to him. It does not follow that because they are good enough for him that they are good enough for us. Our traditions are another way (applause). As yet no better habits have been established for this sort of rubbish in Ireland. The centres of the industry appear to be London, Paris, and New York. I should like to say, with a great measure of regret, that one of the papers that has a keen scent for society scandal, is edited by an Irishman. Such men, however, have as yet to seek a field for their talents away from home. We may take it that our supply be drawn from either

London or New York. We are not in touch with the centre of the world, thanks to the active quarantine precautions taken by the Intermediate Board. Yet France is more than any other country, probably, in the world a type of what Ireland has lost; for all restraint might become. The Odium of the Gaelic race—one in name certainly the race-divided Gael. That they should become in all respects one in name, none of us can desire. It has been said that the disaffection of the world centres in Paris. As we are generally credited with a considerable amount of racial vanity, we may take comfort to ourselves by assuming that our French kinsmen have harboured a stranger in their midst—and that, perhaps, in the simple villages of Brittany or Provence there lives as strong a faith and as clean a character as any to be found in Kerry, Carlow, or Donegal, or Tipperary. His Royal Highness the Prince Miguel, Duke of Braganza, arrived in Dublin last week. His Royal Highness, who travels as Count de Serra, is the only son of the late Don Miguel, King of Portugal, and in the eyes of legitimate Europe is himself de Jure King of Portugal, his father having lost his throne by the revolution which gave the crown to his niece, Queen Maria. The death is announced of Mr. John Liddell, the distinguished musician, at his home, in Louisa Mount street. Mr. Liddell has for some thirty years been the conductor of the celebrated band of musicians known by his name. He was, by special appointment, musical director at the Castle festivities. In St. Saviour's church, Dominick street, the annual charity sermon in aid of the Sacred Heart Home, Drumcondra, was preached by the Very Rev. John Connes, S.J., who took occasion to expose and denounce in scathing terms the profane and profligate in the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman said:— The proselytiser could find no means of earning a living save out of the bitter agony of some unfortunate fellow-creatures, who, finding themselves unable to do anything to get food or shelter for themselves or their little ones, were, to a certain 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 consciences of people to whom he addressed could therefore be speaking to Irish men and women, who understood what he was saying, and upon an occasion like the present nothing should prevent him from saying everything that was necessary. They knew well the class of people to whom he was alluding, those parasites of society WHO MADE THEIR ILL-GOTTEN GAINS OUT OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF THEM AROUND THEM. They had heard lately a good deal of the usurer, whom, in the days of the nineteenth century, they did not hold up as a model of honourable dealing or courtliness. Neither did they regard the blackmailer as a person of honour, they did not misnomer 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 proselytiser could not in any way be differentiated from such people; they belonged essentially to the sharks of society; they did not, in the least, believe that the unfortunate man or woman who had just given up their children to them for a certain amount of money or clothes would, of their own free will, have done so; they never pretended that such was the case, and, consequently were they to tell the truth they would say, "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 human cruelty was such that it was quite possible that there might be good people in England found who would believe in their lying stories—but certain in Ireland they would not find anyone to credit what they had said or say. It was a horrible thing to have to say that, since its foundation, the management of the Institution for which he was pleading had been compelled to buy back from the proselytisers over 700 children. GALWAY Most Rev. Dr. Healy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Clonfert, calls attention to the cathedral as being in course of reconstruction. 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 their deceased friends. The cost of some such windows would be as high as £250, some of them £200, and some down to £50. Already they had not an application for a window from a person living in America, who was ready to pay £200 for it. LIMERICK 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 Lord Dunraven's candidature for the Crown County Council, which references he says were unintentionally misrepresented by the Dean of Limerick. In his last letter the Bishop says:— Altogether this letter of the Dean's

is an extraordinary document. Yet, on the other hand, I am as sure as I am of my existence that he is incapable of wilful misstatement, and, I will add, of disloyalty 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 it was opposed to Lord Dunraven's candidature, and this feeling colored in his mind everything I said and did that afternoon, and gave a meaning to my words and bearing that I never intended. He then went to write to Lord Dunraven, and taking up his pen with the freedom with which a man speaks to his friend, he chatted away upon paper, never dreaming the use that his letter would be put to. That is my sincere belief as to the origin of the whole thing, and I rather admit that it is the true explanation. I must say that the poor man, in his 79th year, has been really treated very much as if he were a child, and that Lord Dunraven published the first extract from it in spite of the Dean's request that before publication he might be allowed to see the terms of the electioneering address. For the next I have no more to say to Lord Dunraven. He gives me an invitation to state my views as to the rights of electors in County Council elections. Let it be enough for him to know that, with regard to his own, and they are such that it is a matter of absolute indifference to me whether people vote for him or not. MATO. A meeting announced to be held at Kilmine in support of the United Irish League on Saturday 27th was postponed until the morning of the meeting. The greatest indignation was expressed. Two hundred police, under the command of County Inspector Milling and Messrs. Starke and Bell, I.M., were drafted into Kilmine. In the course of a vigorous speech delivered under the auspices of the United Irish League at Ballina on February 28th, Mr. William O'Brien said:—"The Government can only scrape together £20,000 a year to save one-eighth 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 title rent charges, which they solemnly agreed to pay. When it was a question of reducing the tenants' rents in the Land Courts 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 Supt. Fund, the landlords have suddenly discovered that the prices of Irish produce have gone to the dogs, and the Government, which can only find £20,000 a year to suppress famine in the West, proposes to subsidize the landlords with another £150,000 a year, in addition to the £200,000 a year which they have given already under the Land Courts Government Act, and I dare say the Government will go upon the usual "take it or leave it" policy, and tell the Irish members that unless they agree to this new bribe to the landlords they cannot even have this miserable dole of £20,000 a year to provide land for the people (cheers). Now, it is perfectly certain that if the Government were only to devote this £150,000 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 West, it would be more than ample to get rid of the whole difficulty right away, to banish the word famine for evermore from the history of Connaught (cheers). I don't know how far in the present state of things it may be possible to have any concerted action taken by the Irish members to defeat this new subsidy to the landlords, especially if it should involve any diminution of our only Irish National Fund, but this I do know, that THERE WAS NEVER A MORE SCANDALOUS TRANSACTION IN ENGLAND'S MISGOVERNMENT. of Ireland than that the sum which would once relieve a whole province from the terror of hunger should be handed over instead to that very class of landlords who are responsible for the misery of Connaught; while this wretched dribble of £20,000 is all that can be spared to save the victims of Connaught from starving in their own plentiful country (cheers). The present position of the Government with regard to the compulsory expropriation of the landlords is a very remarkable one. When Mr. Davitt (cheers) reminded them that the Congested 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 at the snail's pace at which they have hitherto 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 tenants a year, who have to sustain them on the basis of this dilemma. But does Mr. Balfour fall to see the lesson he is teaching



The athletic woman is the woman of the day. The past twenty years has seen wonderful progress in this respect. That this tendency is a more robust womanhood, better able to bear the duties and pleasures of life, there is no doubt. This result will be a great benefit to the building up of these women affected by their weaker sisters. Athletics will make a naturally strong woman weaker and healthier; they will make a naturally weak, sickly woman weaker and more sickly, and if indulged in to excess, may result in death. A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs of the body, and who wishes to recover her general health through athletics, so long as she remains locally weak, she is unfit to bear the duties and business of the world. There is a sure, safe, speedy and permanent cure for all disorders of this description. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all such ailments, including inflammation, heart ulceration and tons the nerves. It fits a woman to indulge in, and benefits her in all respects. Your valuable Favorite Prescription cured Mrs. T. H. Parker, of Brooklyn, N.Y. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. Druggists sell them, and nothing is "just as good."

today. Edinburgh. The Archbishop acted as consecrating bishop, with Bishop Smith (Dunkeld) and Bishop Turner as assisting prelates. LONDON JOHN DILLON AT CAMBRIDGE Mr. John Dillon has paid a visit to Cambridge in response to an invitation from the Master of Trinity College, to deliver a lecture on the Irish University question. 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 Catholic demand was listened to with the most marked attention and appreciation. Indeed, his reception generally was of the most cordial character, and 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 had many sympathizers among his 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 and urgency of the Catholic 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 request with which he willingly complied. ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE VATICAN. The work of lighting the Vatican Palace and gardens by electricity, which presented no slight difficulty, has at last been completed, under the able direction of Father Cabella, a Milanese priest, who is also one of the greatest authorities on electric engineering in Italy. On Feb. 20 the Holy Father's private apartments were illuminated by electricity for the first time, in presence of the Rev. Father Cabella, whom the Pope warmly congratulated on the very successful manner in which the complicated plant had been laid down. When we remember

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 several months, a delay for which the Rev. Father Cabella has been most unjustly criticized. On Feb. 20, at eleven o'clock the ceremony of blessing the powerful dynamo and other apparatus was performed by Mr. Piffiori, sacristan and parish priest of the Apostolic Palace. The Holy Father, who is a great admirer of modern science and of its marvellous applications, is now engaged in writing a Latin "Ode on Electricity," which is nearly completed, and will be published very shortly. A distinguished prelate who has had the privilege of seeing the work says it is a veritable jewel of poetical inspiration and elegance. E. D. A. ST. HELEN'S BRANCH NO. 11, TO. RONTO. The meetings of Branch No. 11 are well attended, the members making great interest in the work of the association, and although many of the members have suffered from the prevailing sickness, their funds are in a first-class state. The officers and members have made arrangements for a grand concert on St. Patrick's night in Mallon's Hall, introducing Messrs. Maitram and Deletory in their grand entertainment of illustrated songs, with stereopticon effect, and other first-class talent—M. Lane. A good story is told of the Bishop of Atlanta, Ga. He recently addressed a large assembly of Sunday school children, and wound up by asking in a very paternal and condescending way:—"And now, is there a very little boy or a very little girl who would like to ask me a question?" A little shrill 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, "and now is there a very little girl who would like to answer little Mary's 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 grange, Till at last they discovered the Souvenir Range; 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.

[Note—Souvenirs are sold by leading dealers throughout the Dominion. One will last a lifetime. Made by the Cursey-Tilden Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada.]

INFIDELITY AND ILLEGALITY IN ITALY.

Rev. P. J. Henrick, of the Catholic University of America, contributes to the New York Freeman's Journal a notable contribution to the discussion of modern Italy. He mentions that not long ago the Hon. Bianchi made a speech in the Italian House of Parliament on the question of education, in which he said the Italian schools did not produce the results necessary for the common education of the people, and that this must be attributed to the dissonance that exists between the Church and the state. It was this dissonance, he said, that induced the State to crush out of the schools every religious sentiment. Certainly, the Hon. Bianchi is right when he affirms that the Italian schools do not produce the desired results, for any one that is not blind can see that the Italian people are deprived of every means of education; and, should it thus continue to be, Bianchi, his abettors and victims, will go down in history as men of notorious scandals, or organized and unpunished robberies.

A few days before Bianchi's speech in Parliament, while a few of the coloured and "uncivilized" children of Erythrae, accompanied by the Capuchin Fathers, were on the way to the Church of the Santissima, in Naples, to assist at Mass, which was to be celebrated by one of their own priests, according to the Coptic rite, they were hooded by the white and "civilized" infidels of that city. Is this not enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of any thinking man? Is it not enough to seal a holy indignation round his heart? Will it not silently suggest the question: Where is civilization? Among the infidels of Italy or the colored race of Africa? If man is the product of his own education, the Hon. Bianchi is right when he says that the Italian schools do not educate. However, he is not altogether truthful when he affirms that this lack of education is due to the dissonance between the Church and the Government, just as if the Church should be held responsible for the ignorance of the Italian people? It was the Italian revolution that brought on that dissonance, for it aimed at annihilation, not only of the temporal, but also of the spiritual power of the Pope. It was the religious principle, it was Christ Himself, His Church and His Vicar that the revolution sought to overthrow and destroy.

More than a year ago the most comprehensive expression of this purpose of the revolution when he acted in the Chamber of Deputies: "What can be done with the Papacy if we do not demolish it?" But how can this be done? "If the temporal sceptre be broken in the hands of the Pope," says De Potter, "his authority will not succumb immediately to the blow, but nevertheless it will have received a mortal wound in the government of Catholic people." This is the reason why the temporal sceptre was broken, the reason why the dissonance was desired, created, and maintained. It is used as a means to destroy all religious influence throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the school-room, in the family, in the hearts of individuals, as well as in the halls of legislation. Consequently this lack of education among the Italian people must not be attributed so much to the dissonance between the Church and the State, as to the cause which produced and sustains it, viz.: hatred toward the Catholic Church. An evident proof of this found in the answer given by Bianchi to his colleague in politics, the Hon. Bianchi, who says: "Instruction cannot but have morality for its foundation." Comforting words, did they not reveal a painful thought, for he immediately adds: "It is to be deplored that the ministers of religion should have caused a dissonance between the Church and the State," just as if he were to say that it is to be deplored that the legislators caused a dissonance between the State and socialism. Surely if there are men in the world who ought to think and feel like the Pope they are the priests, and is not the Pope the one who cannot resign his sacred and inviolable rights? Therefore, neither the priests nor the Pope were the cause of this dissonance, but those who use it as a pretext to keep alive religious strife. They even had the audacity to entertain the fear that if the Pope, that great Maccoenas of science, arts, letters, and of everything worthy the name of progress, should acquire his temporal power, he might not look favorably on the conquests of thought and of modern life, and this after the immortal Leo had written the Credo in the following eloquent words: "All that art and science and human industry can accomplish for the utility and happiness of life, all that favours honest enterprise and the success of public and private fortune, all that is not licentious is blessed by the Church. And should the Popes ever regain their lost possessions, they would not fail to contribute all those means which are necessary for advancement." But the Hon. Bianchi does not see it in that

light, for he repeats the hypocritical phrase, which has grown common and meaningless, viz.: "No one presumes to destroy the religious principle." But is it not an attempt to destroy it when religious indifference, the negation of God and of morality, are permitted to be proclaimed from the professor's chair from the judge's bench by books and journalism? Is it not an attempt to destroy it to permit and to let go unpunished the most vulgar insults against God and His saints, against the Pope and the ministers of religion, against the Church and its sublime literature? Is it not an attempt to destroy to build up monuments in the public squares to the traitors of the Church, and to drag the people and the nation to the feet of men whose only merit is that they abandoned and despised the religious principle? Is it not an attempt to destroy it when a minister of public instruction in a nation which by a fundamental article of its constitution is Catholic is permitted to speak before the representatives of the people in the way the Hon. Bianchi has done? Again, this honourable gentleman says: "Surely no one will renounce the liberty of investigation and of conscience." The meaning of this liberty is already explained in a plain language by facts. Unrestrained investigation leads to atheism, and an unrestrained conscience will infallibly lead to immorality. But poor, benighted Bianchi sees not deformity in either, for he has silenced the laws of nature and of God, and the laws of the Church he holds in supreme contempt. But is there no one who renounces the negation of God and of morality? Yes, all good Christians renounce it, for by so doing they enrich themselves with the very freedom of God. The thought which is really free is that which is not falsified by prejudice, nor impeded by human respect; it is that which is a slave to systems which are applauded solely because they are opposed to religion. Well did Fenelon say that "believers, with all their theories of limited liberty and independence, are on the road to slavery, while Catholics, with their doctrines of humility,jection, and obedience, are on the way to liberty."

If no one renounces this liberty of investigation and of conscience, then honestly false what he Hon. Bianchi says when he affirms that "it is in the name of this liberty that he is not but be respected, who cherishes his heart the faith of our fathers, who the greatest among them believed. Great respect indeed, to hunt from the universities those who teach that freedom and allow those who insult it, to sit in professional chairs; to suffocate the most innocent manifestations of the faith, and to let go unpunished those who despise and persecute it. Oh, yes, the greatest among their forefathers professed the faith of the Catholic Church, but the greatest among the sons of "modern Italy" are those who deny, ridicule, despise, and persecute it.

The Hon. Bianchi concludes by saying: "It is recognized that the it has come when a treatise on civil ethics is necessary for the schools of Italy." What can this civil ethics mean? Ethics is a science of morals and morals are either religious or not. Practically speaking, there can be no morality without religion, and religion can be rightly interpreted and the sentiments of honesty which are has inscribed in the flesh of the human heart. "It is an said George Washington, "that morality can exist without religion." The Hon. Bianchi knows well, he knows that ethics is a science of duty, and that duty is on the idea of God; but his hat the Catholic Church is so great he will not have anything to do with it. And as God enters it into the makeup of the Church must eliminate Him from his e. And thus Mr. Bianchi will treat children of Italy an ethics which includes God and morality. And Catholic Church is blamed for a misery, degradation, and was the benefactor poor Italy.

It civility is the very breath of If it was born at the foot of the on the hill of Calvary, and baptiz the blood of Christ, how then can the ethics be civil without being the same time religious? Let that ourable gentleman openly avow 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 want to educate the Italian heart independently of any religion, that is, without any religion whatever. Now, r, religion, which is the synthesis of all the virtues which can be known by the human intellect or hoped for by the human heart, must be one or it is no religion at all; for this simple reason, that since truth is one, one must be virtue. Thus to educate the heart independently 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 error, or in truth. What a fruitful source of misery and of woe, of immortality and of

No Adulteration Its Fine Flavor Is Its Natural Bouquet. "SALADA" CEYLON TEA From the gardens of the finest tea-producing country in the world. Lead packets only. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. By all Grocers.

THE LIQUOR TAX. Editor of The Catholic Register: Sir,—We have been not a little startled at the large extra tax that the Ontario Government proposes placing on the liquor traffic. There are thousands in the province, no doubt, who would be glad to see the liquor traffic taxed out of existence, while, possibly, an equally large number will fall to see the justice of this extra tax. However this may be, there are doubtless many who, themselves, would not object to the extra tax provided that a large percentage thereof be intended to be used for the purpose of mitigating, to some extent at least, some of the disastrous results of this traffic. Justice would seem to require this. Did not a Government commission a few years ago, recommend that the treatment of inebriates be undertaken by the Government, and that a special tax be levied upon the liquor traffic to meet the necessary expenses? If a goodly portion of this proposed extra tax be intended for the scientific treatment of the poor inebriate, surely both prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists, both Grits and Tories, will feel like saying—if not in language loud and strong, at least most heartily—Amen.

JUSTICE. Toronto, March 10th, 1899. A GOOD WORD FOR KEARNEY. The Editor of The Catholic Register: Dear Sir,—As Kearney is growing in popularity, and the chair factory is being enlarged to the extent of 50 by 30 feet, which will call for a hundred men or so when spring opens, to carry the work, and the prospects otherwise are higher and encouraging, there is a good opening for a tailor, butcher, and shoemaker, and any single men of family, looking for employment, would do well to turn their attention towards the thriving village of Arney. Yours truly, LOUIS LEHAY. Kearney, Feb. 25th, 1899.

PROM PAR KENLIS. As a Story of Disease Banished by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Thomas L. Hubbs cured of Kidney Disease, after various failures had been tried and had failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Him Well. Cullen, P. O., N. W. T.—Even to this date I put in our great Dominion, the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills has produced, pain and suffering have been given out, and health and happiness have been given in their stead, by this and medicine. Mr. Thomas L. Hubbs, owner and occupant of Section 28, Township 19, Range 11, met with a severe accident a year ago. He was thrown out of a wagon, and among the injuries sustained was a very severe strain of the loins, after his mishap, his kidneys made manifest the fact that he was unable to do their work properly. Severe, stabbing pains darted to the small of his back, and a dull, aching ache in his loins, kept him in signal agony. Various remedies were used, but none gave any relief. The pains seemed to grow worse, and hearing of the wonderful 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 directions. Judge of his delight, when, in a few days, he began to feel better. 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. Mr. Hubbs, in writing of his case, says: "I live in the municipality of Indian Head, and all who know me can vouch for the truth of this statement." Where Dodd's Kidney Pills are used, Kidney Disease cannot exist. It is driven out swiftly and promptly, never to return. Proud mother—"Oh, John, the boy can't walk!" Cruel Father—"Good! He can walk the floor with himself at night, then!"—"Fit-Bit." "Morterin 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 eager to get it." "Oh, it wasn't the public. The firm that printed it was burned out the other day."—Chicago News.

Extended Insurance One of the many liberal features contained in the Unconditional Accumulative Policy issued by the Confederation Life Association is the provision for Extended Insurance. After two full annual premiums have been paid, the assured is entitled, without application, to Extended Insurance for the full face value of the policy. Paid-up and cash values are also guaranteed. Rates and full information will be sent on application to the Head Office Confederation Life Association, Toronto or to any of the Association's Agents. J. K. MACDONALD, Manager. HEAD OFFICE TORONTO.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

- March 16 - Of the Patrie.
17 - S. Patrick, Bp.
18 - S. Gabriel, Archangel.
19 - Sem-Doubt.
20 - S. Joseph, spouse of B.V.M.
21 - S. Benedict, Abbot.
22 - S. Cuthbert of Hereford.

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 brawl in St. Clement's Church, Belfast, and a man named Johnston got two months imprisonment on the head of it.

The progress of St. Mary's Literary and Athletic Association is really not only gratifying but astonishing. There are now over 300 members, presenting the finest material for a young men's organization.

Mr. Justice Armour discharged a public service in addition to a judicial duty in giving costs against the Lord's Day Alliance clique after dismissing the proposition of a man who had done a work of necessity upon the Sunday.

Sir Wilfrid 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 plebiscite.

This intelligence is not of the slightest value or profit to the country, for neither the plebiscite nor the government interpretation of the vote will dispose of the professional temperance party. The plebiscite was an unwarrantable expenditure of public money at the disposition of this party.

One of the cable correspondents of the New York Sunday papers has attempted the positive announcement that no attempt will be made in the present session of parliament to deal with the Irish Catholic temperance question.

of introducing a bill it would hardly have been diplomatically for Mr. Balfour to say all he did say. Evidently he had been notified not at much by the poster of a Protestant deputa... as by the prejudices of his own followers and co-workers.

We have to thank Rev. J. H. Bonnard, of the Holy Spirit St. Joseph do La Dalrymore, Lewis, Que., for calling our attention to one particular point in the article on "Americanism" in THE REGISTER of March 2, which may have been open to the charge of giving an insufficient impression of the case.

According to the new naval programme outlined in the House of Commons last week, 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 nations.

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.

From the text of a petition prepared for presentation to the Government of the province of Quebec 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 wherever they form the minority in the community. In a recent article something was said concerning the exceptional and unreasonable advantages claimed by the Protestant minority of Montreal in behalf of the Protestant primary schools.

We have nothing to say against the demands of the W. O. T. U. They are consistent with the general Protestant doctrine 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.

How fond we are of talking a the deterrent effects of capital punishment! But who will estimate the prevention likely to result to law and public decency by double execution of the woman, Clelia Polaris and the man, Fernand Quebec village last week?

volunteers the statement that they have been thrown a great deal among extreme Ritualists, evidently failing to understand their policy. Now it seems to us that the policy of laymen like Lord Halifax and the great body of the clergy who are entirely in line with them, is not difficult to grasp.

holding passes from sheriffs and jailors, but more disgraceful still are the detailed accounts habitual in the newspapers.

In the double execution last week in the Lower Province some pretence was made of covering the victims after the hangman's act. As far as we know the ticket holders at hangings in Ontario are usually privileged to see everything both before and after.

But the policy of Protestantism is more definite and practical than it holds up the opposite party "Roman Catholics" in disguise, Roman Catholic revivalists. In light the Ritualists are more deserving of being denied to display them.

They are losing; the opponents sining, and if the latter actually a majority then the opportunity we passed for disestablishing job and putting all denominated the people upon a common if the "Wesleyans," "Non-Ritualists," "Low Churchmen," stants "or whatever they may choose to call themselves.

are withdrawn the argument of the Ritualists will disappear; and if Disestablishment must come it will be better for the High church party that they should be equal rights for all rather than that disestablishment be their portion and the accumulated fat of three hundred and sixty-five years pass into the rival shop.

sole heirs of the Reformation plant and the confiscated property of the Catholic Church. But as the so-called Non-conformists grew in numbers the ground under them became firmer.

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ST. MICHAEL'S LITERARY AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A very successful meeting was held by the St. Michael's Literary and Athletic Association on Tuesday evening at De La Salle Institute. There was an excellent attendance and a most interesting programme admirably carried out.

GRAND MUSICAL VESPERS AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

On last Sunday evening the solemnity of St. Joseph was worthily celebrated in St. Peter's Church, Gloria's Grand Vespers were excellently rendered by the choir under the efficient leadership of Mr. T. McEwen, with instrumental accompaniment by Stano Nancoskano and Miss Teresa McEvoy.

FORTY HOURS AT ST. MARY'S.

The "Forty Hours" devotion began in St. Mary's church on Sunday, March 6th. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Fathers W. McCann and P. Sheridan. After the mass there was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

ST. PETER'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

Last Thursday evening the Literary Society of St. Peter's Parish held a most successful meeting and attendance was excellent for such a young society.

THE SHAN VAN VOCHT IN TORONTO.

The Belfast Shan Van Vocht, which holds the place of Irish literature today that the old native held years ago, is now on sale regularly in Toronto, at W. E. Hulse's new depot, 298 Queen street west.

LA GALLIA ATHLETIC CONTEST.

On Tuesday evening next, the 22nd Inst., at 8 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.

Pope Leo XIII. and "Americanism."

An Interesting Lecture by Rev. Father Ryan, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral

An unusually large audience assembled in St. Michael's Cathedral last Sunday evening, attracted by the announcement of a special musical service, and a desire to hear Rev. Father Ryan's views on a notable recent controversy, in which Pope Leo has taken a very prominent and a very decisive part.

Father Ryan began by saying, that the object of this service was to aid an admirable institution of our city, St. Nicholas' Home for Boys. Which object he warmly commended to the generous and unflinching charity of the citizens of Toronto.

He said he had intended to talk on the boy problem of the present day, a subject naturally suggested by the occasion, but he was specially requested to give a brief explanation of Pope Leo's letter on "Americanism," supposed to be a new phase of religious thought in the United States.

The preacher said he hesitated when this request was made to him, for he considered the subject was not of sufficient importance in itself to be treated in a Catholic pulpit, and he especially feared it would have little interest for a Canadian audience.

However, he was told that the public press had taken up the subject, that the London Times had given a column to a cable message of Pope Leo's letter, from its Roman correspondent, that it IS A MATTER OF PUBLIC CONCERN.

And religious curiosity was not anxiety, and that people would like to know the truth about it. He therefore decided to give briefly the facts of the case, a few comments on these facts, and some practical and instructive conclusions.

The facts of the case were first three books: one, "The Life of Father Hecker," Founder of the Community of Paulists, by a member of that community, REV. FATHER ELLIOT WHO LECTURED IN TORONTO

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 title of this book was "Father Hecker, is he a Saint?" This last book started the controversy, and occasioned, if it did not create the word "Americanism." The controversy grew so warm, and became so important, especially in France, that Pope Leo thought it well to interfere, and by a public Pontifical letter to Cardinal Gibbons, he has settled the matter once for all and set men's minds at rest.

Like everything emanating from the learned and illustrious Pontiff, this letter is a masterpiece of ecclesiastical wisdom 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 dogmas and discipline of the Church and take what he considers best suited to particular places, persons, and times. This, says Leo, is DIRECTLY 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 external action, which may vary according to times and circumstances. But, says Leo, if it is asserted 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 condemned as opposed to the Church's supreme and universal authority.

withly of natural, social, and civil virtues, which he much for the Pope as a portion of the State; then indeed may the Church not only grant all this; but wisely adapt her discipline to the special characteristics of various peoples, times, and places, and generously give her blessing to everything good and true that makes for the real progress and perfection of man. Concluding, Father Ryan made

A STRIKING AND SUGGESTIVE COMPARISON

between the action of the Roman Pontiff in this matter of "Americanism" and the action of faction of Anglican authorities regarding ritualism. The Pope gives a prompt, clear, authoritative 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 decision in fundamental questions of Christian faith. The preacher emphasized the contrast to the advantage, of course, of Papal authority, 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 that large portion of the audience who were not of the preacher's faith. The musical service was exceedingly fine, even for St. Michael's, and a handsome sum must have been realized from the immense congregation for the good Sisters of St. Joseph, who have charge of St. Nicholas' Home.

SUNDAY IN ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL

Sunday last was a great day at St. Michael's. This Sunday is known in the Catholic Liturgy as Laetare Sunday, or the Sunday of Joy. And surely it must have been a day of joy for the good priests and people of the cathedral parish. The first notable event was the splendid church parade of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. The members of the oldest and best known Catholic society in Toronto turned out in full force for their annual St. Patrick's parade. Anticipating the feast of their patron saint, and wishing to honour him in the way he loves best, they determined to march in a body to Holy Communion, assembling at their hall, at King and Jarvis streets, they marched, by way of St. Michael's, to the cathedral, and, in the presence of the Bishop, and with the participation of the parish, they proceeded to the altar, and, in the presence of the Bishop, they received the sacrament of Holy Communion. The parade was a most successful one, and the members of the Union were especially privileged in having first place. Yet, though the members of the Union were especially privileged in having first place, they graciously yielded their places to their welcome guests, they, too, turned out in full force, for it was their Quarterly Communion Sunday, and it was really a glorious and joyous thing to see the central aisle of the vast cathedral crowded with men and boys, every one of whom went to communion.

In his brief and stirring address the reverend chaplain of all these societies, Father Ryan, very truly said that this was a most appropriate ending to the Forty Hours' Devotion, a sign to gladness not only the hearts of priests and people, but even the Heart of God. The second event of Sunday was "the solemnity of St. Joseph," which was celebrated at the cathedral with solemn High Mass. Rev. Father Rohleder being celebrant, Dr. Treacy deacon, and Mr. O'Donohue sub-deacon. Father Ryan preached a sermon on St. Joseph as the model man for the nineteenth century. The third event, the evening service and sermon in the cathedral, we report below. But we feel bound to supplement our account of the morning service by a few words of earnest praise to Mr. Jos. Bonner and the Children's Choir, which so ably conducted, for the excellent music and singing at the nine o'clock mass. The members of the I.C.B.U. are especially grateful to Mrs. Bonner, and Mr. Navillato for their equitable rendering of Irish airs. It was not only an anticipation of St. Patrick's feast on earth, but a foreshadowing of his eternal feast in heaven.

The 17th of March will be celebrated at the cathedral with a solemn High Mass, and a sermon on Ireland's patron saint by our amiable and zealous young Irish priest, Father Healy.

Elmer - Why was the pastor, Gertrude? - Gertrude - Oh, nothing. Only Jack and I had a quarrel the other day, and I wrote and told him that I was going to leave him, and he said, "and the witch hasn't even got the decency to answer my letter."

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C. O. P. The regular open meeting was held on Thursday evening, March 9th. The members and their friends attended in good numbers. The main attraction was the game of carpet balls, between St. Joseph's Court and Court National.

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"DUNLOP ANNUAL" 1899 This book is ready for mailing. A postal card with your address will bring you a copy. It will pay you to read about Dunlop Tires and their trade mark. "The Only Tires You'll Need."

MR. PATRICK KEARNS, TORONTO. Last week death removed from amongst us one of the first and best-known of St. Helen's parishioners in the Albion some seventy years ago. Mr. Kearns came to Toronto about thirty-eight years since, and settled in the part they know as Beckettton. He was therefore one of those who saw the place develop from a somewhat wild and sparsely settled state, into its present cultivated and well-peopled condition. As contractor and builder Mr. Kearns had a hand in the construction of many of the churches and schools of the West-end; St. Helen's church and school, and the temporary church of St. Cecilia's, Toronto Junction, were erected under his guidance. In this connection Mr. Kearns often told of the unusual vigil which he and another kept on the laying of the cornerstone of St. Helen's church. Hearing that the stone might be tampered with, for the sake of the coin placed there, Mr. Kearns sat on guard throughout the whole night, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and the other inconveniences of such an unusual watch.

Mr. Kearns was esteemed and admired by all who knew him, for his ever-generous heart and hand to the call of religion or charity never appeared in vain. His last illness was borne with great patience, and he had the happiness of dying fortified by the view of the church he loved, and surrounded by every member of his family, 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 grandchildren, 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 Heherald, and the choir, to which many of the members of Mr. Kearns family have for years lent their assistance, was reinforced on the occasion by Mr. Fortescue and Mr. Gillow, the latter of whom sang most touchingly as the cortege left the church, the beautiful hymn "Nearer My God to Thee." The pall-bearers were: Messrs. F. Morrow, V. Fayle, B. Sullivan, J. Hartnett, M. Boland, and P. Tracy. The large number who followed Mr. Kearns to his last resting place, and the expressions of respect heard on all sides, were a just tribute to the great respect and esteem in which he was held by all. To his widow and family the widespread sympathy of the community is extended. May he rest in peace.

COUGHS, Whooping Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, etc. etc. etc. See it! It's the only remedy. John L. Borden & Son, Boston.

THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN

TALKS BY "TERESA"

How soon of the city firms who employ girls in their business expect them to do decently upon the miserable pittance they in most cases receive is one of the inexplicable mysteries.

We are told by the copy-books that "Virtue is its own reward," and however our youthful minds may concur in that idea, the experience of after life renders it only too painfully evident that virtue bestows its own reward.

FATHER BARNUM, S.J., ON KLONDIKE EXPERIENCES. Before the adjournment of the Catholic winter school at New Orleans on March 5, Rev. Father Francis A. Barnum, S.J., the famous missionary from Alaska, who spent eight years among the Eskimos of Northern Alaska, delivered a lecture.

There is a large downtown lunch-room the girls receive only a dollar and a half a week. Even when a girl has a home, and does not have to spend any money for food or rent, it must be very disheartening work to have to slave from morning to night to earn scarcely enough to keep her in clothes.

I 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 half 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 board ing houses and homes for working women; society seems to be apathetic in the matter; it leaves the women and girls to struggle on alone, and without a word of encouragement and advice, when so many well-to-do women might easily lend a hand in the matter, and by providing good and cheap boarding houses help their poorer sisters to a happier and more comfortable life.

There is a large downtown lunch-room the girls receive only a dollar and a half a week. Even when a girl has a home, and does not have to spend any money for food or rent, it must be very disheartening work to have to slave from morning to night to earn scarcely enough to keep her in clothes.

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there, and they all made money, for they were experienced prospectors. They founded a camp called Circle City. Near Fort Reliance was a tiny stream called "Klon-duk," meaning "plenty of salmon." No one dreamed of the great wealth of gold in that modest stream.

A man named "Blawash" George first discovered gold in the Klondyke river. Soon there were fifty vessels in the little harbour of St. Michaels. Crowds and crowds of men had come to dig for gold. Others were coming overland.

After telling of the dangers and difficulties of overland travel, through mountain passes, over lakes, rapids, and canyons, Father Barnum said that the Klondyke mining was "placer" mining, or in hand a process which he minutely explained.

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. They have many peculiar traits. They are not as stumpy and short as people imagine.

Father Barnum's graphic description of the personal dirt of the Eskimos was execrably humorous. As to the diet of the Eskimos, nothing grows in that part of Alaska. So their Eskimos never have fruits or vegetables. They live on animal food entirely.

An Eskimo will be charmed with an "embalmed beef" about which so much fuss is being made. An Eskimo would have been charmed with that "embalmed beef," if it had been sent to them instead of to Cuba. (Laughter.)

Father Barnum caused the audience to literally roar with his exquisitely delicious descriptions of the fondness of the Eskimos for ancient salmon heads, stale eggs, etc. Caator oil they considered a choice cordial, and catarrhic pills they chewed and found delicious.

John Kensit and his business. John Kensit, who is heading the anti-trinitate agitation in Great Britain, is by trade a publisher and bookseller, principally of religious works.

Edmund Burke would be hanged to-day. "General Otis is to have a free hand in dealing with the Filipinos so long as any of them are left who offer any resistance to the Americans." This, says Mr. Goldwin Smith, in the Weekly Sun, is the position, we are told, which the Government takes, and which places the people.

Nothing equals Lion Pens; acknowledged by experts to be the most satisfactory brand upon the market. Do not be put off with an inferior Pen. Insist that you get the "Lion" series.

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Partial Paralysis is.

A SEVERE COLD BRINGS A WIFE AND MOTHER LOW.

Partial Paralysis Accompanied by Fatigue, Followed by Inertia, Pain, Stiffness, etc. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Brookton, a suburb of Owen Sound, is fairly vibrating with interest in the wonderful cure effected in that place by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. 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.

On February 20 his illness Leo XIII. completed the twenty-first year of his Pontificate. At the time of his election so frail did he look that even his most enthusiastic admirers would not have dared to predict so long a reign for him.

Stammerers! Address Church's Auto-Voice Institute, 9 Pembroke Street. Established 1890. Only institute in Canada for the cure of every phase of defective speech.

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BALLAD OF THE BANISHER

Rev. James B. Dillard (St. Ann's) in Donahoe's for March. Back thro' the hills I hurried home...

PERE VIDELLE.

Joseph Sebastian Rogers in Four (Black). Throughout the whole province there was not a more learned divine than Pere Videlle...

version, medical dissertation on subjects abstract. Being handsome one day he called Victor, the stable boy...

he was a fast, partly man in clerical garb standing about the station. "I want a witness—I must have a witness of some kind to carry me to Le Nazarene..."

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN AS A HUNTER.

While on a New Brunswick excursion on the New York, San. Hon. John Costigan, a former member of the Canadian parliament, was equally at home in trapping a bear or an otter in the depths of the New Brunswick wilderness...

DEATH OF A LEARNED PRELATE.

FOR MANY YEARS THE FAVORITE OF THE ELITE OF THIS CITY. The Author of Numerous Works on Theology. Following was an eulogy full of high-sounding phrases for the "dead" priest...

not help touching at the humorous fragment of the situation, but as the moose-gain a quality, and seemed to be bent upon mischief, he suddenly observed that he could not shoot the moose with out running a great risk of striking the Indian...

PIKESLAW FOX.

The Story of a Sled. My pa got a sled for me; "Now, be careful, son," says he. "Pa's an awful funny man, never bleated Bobby's nose..."

THE DUOMO.

(Florence). "Willst thou the hour. How doubly twined thou art, my dear!"

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

SMOKE, Jan. 16th, 1897. Messrs. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Gentlemen,—For over five months was confined to my sickbed...

THE O'DONNELL OF TYRCONNEL.

Senior Dr. Carlos Tuero O'Donnell, commander of the regiment of Infantry of the King and nephew of the Duke of Tituan, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs...

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The Federal Life Assurance Co's SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Shareholders of The Federal Life Assurance Company of Canada was held at the Head Office, in Hamilton on Tuesday 7th, inst. In the absence of the President, Mr. Beatty, Mr. William Kerns, First Vice-President, occupied the chair, and Mr. David Dexter acted as Secretary.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting for the information and approval of the Shareholders, the following report of the business of the Company, together with a statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year which closed on 31st December, 1898, and of the Assets and Liabilities on that date.

New business consisted of fourteen hundred and fifty nine applications for insurance, aggregating \$2,248,860, of which thirteen hundred and eighty one applications for \$2,144,282 were accepted, applications for \$104,000 having been rejected or held for further information.

Annuity premiums to the amount of \$12,781.50 were also received. At the past year, as in the preceding year, fully ninety per cent. of the new business written by this Company was on its investment plans. This, and the fact that the advent of three additional and well equipped competitors in the field within the past two years has not diminished the share of new business which this Company has been able to secure, indicates the continued growth of feeling in favor of investment insurance rather than towards other forms of investment on which interest earnings are depreciating steadily.

The income of the Company shows a gratifying increase over previous year, and the addition of \$148,885.14, to the assets is especially noticeable, the total assets having risen to \$386,288.41, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security of the policyholders, including guarantee capital, amounted to \$1,475,288.41, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$757,909.20, showing a surplus of \$717,384.21. Exclusive of uncollected guarantee capital, the surplus to policyholders was \$106,884.21.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Table with columns for INCOME, DISBURSEMENTS, ASSETS, and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Premiums, interest and rents; Debentures, mortgages, policy loans, real estate, cash; Reserve fund; Surplus to policyholders.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company: Gentlemen,--We have made a careful examination of the books of your Company for the year ending 31st December, 1898, and have certified their correctness.

The accounts have been inspected and compared with the ledger accounts and found to agree therewith. The financial position of your Company, as on 31st December, is indicated by the accompanying statement.

In moving to the adoption of the Directors' Report, Mr. Kerns referred to the steady 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 been decreased 6.68 per cent. in the last year the assets of the Company had increased 19.90 per cent. net surplus 27.92 per cent., and reserve funds 21.41 per cent., the capital and assets being now valued at \$757,909.20.

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

Congratulatory remarks regarding the substantial progress of the Company and regarding the management were made by several of the shareholders.

The retiring Directors of the Company were re-elected, with the addition of T. H. Macpherson, Esq., M. P. The Auditors were re-appointed.

New York, March 11.--Bishop Potter has written another peppery letter giving his views on the liquor question in response to a request in a letter from Dr. Lyman Abbott. The Bishop says: "It is the old situation, as old as the religion of Christ, with the Scribes and Pharisees on the one hand, and, over against them, the truth. No more perfect reproduction of the first named has appeared in our day than the prohibitionists, arrogant, denunciatory, ignorant, insouciant, and untruthful, holding one meagre fragment of the truth to their eyes, and denying great and fundamental facts in human nature, in their foolish and futile endeavor to remedy the perversion of human instincts by extirpating them. The grotesque hypocrisy of the prohibition system, from Maine to Kansas, is a sufficient commentary upon their theories. There is no one cure for so vast a mischief as the saloon stands for, and the regeneration must be brought about not by extirpation but by transformation."

London, March 12.--Another interesting turn in the complications connected with the Dreyfus case was caused by the arrival in London last evening of General de Boisdeffre, formerly chief of the French General Staff, and the confidences which followed between him and ex-Major Esterhazy. The presence of the General in England is no great surprise, since things have apparently been getting hot for him in France, owing to the accumulating

BOOK REVIEWS.

"Through the Turf Smoke." A book of Irish humour by Séamus Mac Manus "Mac," Doubleday and McClure Co., publishers, New York. This volume, containing laughable sketches and comical folklore tales of Irish peasant life, is from the pen of a gifted young Irish author, Mr. Mac Manus, better known as "Mac," who, from his boyhood, listened to the quaint and funny stories told around the cottage hearths in his native Donegal. He inherited the spirit of the humorous realists and now in his maturer years he is devoting his time incessantly and laboriously to the production of Celtic literature of such a delightful and kind as would lighten the drooping heart of any person who would take hold of his book and breathe into the spirit and feeling of it.

The work is divided into the following chapters:--The Leading Road to Donegal; The Boyne Water; The Quindri-roops; Bill Baxter; The Prince of Wales' Own Donegal Militia; Barney Leddy's Fenice, Dinny Monaghan's Leddy's Fenice, The Masher and the Bocca Fadh; Father Dan and Fiddus Finn; Jack Who Was the Ashpyle; Jack and the Lord High Mayor of Dublin. Take any of the above sections you please, and you'll find in it a fund of wit and drollery sufficient to drive out the blues, and to revive in your memory scenes of happy days in dear old Ireland, if it has been your luck to belong to that land of mirth, and fun, and light-heartedness. According to our reading and understanding of the book, we like best the Masher and the Bocca Fadh, "Long Beggarman; Earney Roddy's Fenice; Dinny Monaghan's Last Keg; The Coinesol; and The Boyne Water. All of them are amusing and gleeful in construction, and once you get interested in the pathetic recitals you are led onwards till the end of the chapter, and to the end of the book.

For pure, comical sketching we like the Masher and the Bocca Fadh the best of all. Masher Haraghey, for so the Bocca was most probably called among the Donegal peasantry as a man of great learning, "a knowledgeable man," who liked to parade his talents before the uneducated rustic. In any locality he was always sure of a night's lodging, and he honored Missus Gallagher with a visit on the occasion in question, and the way he puts her "children" "through their facia" is somewhat in the extreme. Then, thirating for further notoriety, he challenges "Masher Whookey, the local schoolmaster," to mortal combat. In the contest that followed, overwhelming phrases of "learned length and thundering sound" were rolled out without measure, on both sides; but the Bocca came out victorious. He was a literary Charlatan, a cunning villain whose conversational words fell in torrents and fairly overpowered the Masher.

To readers, of a humorous vein, this chapter is worth the price of the volume, which is 75c, and which can be had from the publishers, 41-45 East 5th street, New York, post paid to any address on approval, to be paid for if satisfactory, or to be returned 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.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart for March.

This is a most interesting and instructive number. The first article, by Paul Marston, S.J., "A Holiday Excursion to the Cedars of Lebanon" is a most pleasing one and beautifully written. It is finely illustrated, with views of the Holy Land and of the venerable Cedars 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 or four irregular knolls. It covers a comparatively small area, not extending more than four hundred yards in any direction. A small six feet high artificial fence, and protected it from the destructive teeth of its goats. In the wall there are four openings without doors. Let us enter through one of them. A feeling of awe and reverence seizes on us as we walk for the first time under these trees, famous for their associations. The number of cedars that may be said to date back to Solomon's time is exceedingly small. There are at most six or seven of them. The one at most six or seven of them fifty feet in circumference, and spread out their mighty branches to a radius of seventy feet.

The other cedars, some 300 in number, are of more recent birth, though they, too, can boast of a good old age. They are all large, tall and beautiful, and for size and thickness are incomparably superior to all other trees in Asia Minor.

This is all that is left now of the immense grove that surrounded them in the time of David and Solomon. John J. O'Shea tells a good Irish story entitled, "Minister's Money." A Newboy's Home is a well-written and copiously illustrated article, by Rev. A. C. Porta, S.J. "A Divine Vocation" is the title of a beautiful poem, by Rev. J. P. O'Connor, S.J. Dr. Thomas O'Hagan contributes an illustrated article on "The Old Mission Church at Tadoussac," and P. J. Coleman a fine poem, "The Shrine of Charity," a subject which is now a well-developed one in the poetic line.

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 wrinkles, 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' PINK PILLS 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 PROSTRATION CURED. Mrs. Alice Boyce, Kingston, Ont., says: "For several years I have been suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, and my health gradually becoming worse, the slightest thing would fighen me. I could not work, and my spirits were constantly depressed. Through the representations of a friend I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This was in the winter of 1897, and I am happy to say after taking them for a few weeks there was a decided change for the better, my health gradually but surely returning. I am now as well as ever, and can eat, sleep and work without the least inconvenience. I am satisfied that anyone suffering from debility or nervous prostration will find a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Altogether the last number of this bright magazine reflects credit on the Jesuit Fathers, by whom it is conducted. Also received: "A Pious Preparation for First Holy Communion, with a Retreat of Three Days," by Rev. F. X. Lavanee. A most excellent and edifying treatise on one's juvenile friends. Well bound in black cloth, and nicely illustrated. A timely and suitable manual for the Catholic child. Price 75 cents. Lenzler Brothers, New York.

POPE LEO PRAISES THE HOLY NUNS. 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-- Who by a holy pact to Him are pledged. Far from the clamour, He has given you. While the peaceful precincts of your cells. To lead a blameless life. You blossom like fragrant lilies in a garden close. Let Satan spread his nets and baleful arts. And with his trown the timid mind o'erawe, Jesus, who ever guards, shall fly to aid And make the weakest powerful in His strength. Then shall He make your love more ardent glow, And shield you closer in His sacred heart. Your souls with wondrous sweetness gladdening, And when at length your happy course is run, And to you faithful ones Death shows himself, All bearing and with visage mild and kind, Our Lord shall give you His supremest bliss, To the celestial shore, and 'till you there Be ever blessed with the light divine.

LA SALLE ATHLETIC AND LITERARY CLUB. In the last issue of the Register some particulars were promised of the condition of the La Salle Literary Union, as well as the library and reading-room. During the month of February 47 new books have been added by a late school-fellow, John Egan. This brings the total number of books from 240, with which the library was opened in January, 1898, to 666. Eighty-one books have been in circulation during the month of February. These are classified as follows:--Literature, 25; general utility, 19; fiction, 28; others, 11. The librarian is Walter Maguire.

THE CATHEDRAL MURMUR. Cologne. There is a murmur of the ocean cave. A dream-sound of far-reaching seas; There is a whisper of the legion trees. In long unrolling, long receding wave; Through both is heard one Voice, insistent, brave. And there is utterance akin to these: Bark how it rises, descends, by degrees, Until it floods the vast cathedral nave! It seems, at first, a ringing in the ear. Organic rhythm from the pulses eart; But soon the listener in awe will start. For he the lingering orisons shall hear-- The choral sigh of all who, in the past Here bent the knee, here gave the broken heart!

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN PATENT INVESTMENT CO. Buy and Sell HOME AND FOREIGN PATENTS on Commission. 55 58 Chancery Lane, London, Eng., and Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Canada. Correspondence invited with H. F. LOWE, M. E., Travelling Sales Mgr., or R. E. KELLOND, Solicitor. Inventions Exhibited at all Industrial Fairs. Diplomas Obtained and Purchasers Personally Interviewed. N/A Dealing. Reasonable Terms.

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