

DOINGS IN NEW YORK.

The Success of the Irish Palace Fair.

The Site secured for the Grace Industrial School - A Portrait of Archbishop Corrigan to be Presented to the Seminary of St. Joseph - The Striking Tailors - A Plague of Insects - The Dilemma of an Heiress.

There is little cause for doubt in the minds of the Managers of the Irish Palace Fair, now being held in the Grand Central Palace, that the undertaking will be a grand success.

From the time the doors of the great Fair building are opened, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of every day, until 5 o'clock - the limit of the afternoon session - and from 7 o'clock in the evening until the closing hour the vast building is daily packed to suffocation. Not only are the visitors residents of the Metro polis and the neighboring cities, but the fame of the Irish Fair has gone abroad, with such effect that thousands of people living at long distances from New York are coming to see the wonderful Irish National Exposition, and to assist in carrying out its objects.

New York has had many great Fairs in the past, but never before has such a gigantic scheme as the "Irish Palace Fair" been undertaken by anyone.

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS.

Among the many attractions of the Fair, these of historic origin are the most noteworthy. Here may be viewed a miniature Blarney Castle, with its world-famed "kissing stone"; representations of St. Kevin's baptismal font; the door-stone of Glendalough; St. Kevin's wishing chair; and the Treaty Stone of Limerick; a beautiful wreath of Belek porcelain; the map of Ireland traced out, on a twenty-five foot space, in which is placed, in appropriate spaces, - Irish soil, gathered from every county of the "Emerald Isle"; Irish peat; and Irish donkeys; the original lease of "Conciliation Hall," in Dublin, and the recalls worn by Daniel O'Connell when he laid the cornerstone of the building, in the old Repeal days; and also a copy of Robert Emmet's speech printed on parchment in 1803. There is also an Irish jaunting car; an Irish spinning wheel over one hundred years old; antique Irish furniture; and specimens of Irish frieze, Irish linen and Irish poplin manufactures and ancient Irish tapestry. Irish bacon and many other products of the Old Sod, are also on hand, for sale; and there are many interesting souvenirs of old times which have been brought over for the exhibition or loaned to the Managers to add to the attractiveness of the Fair.

Besides the pleasure derived from visiting the various booths, the visitors are treated, both in the afternoon and evening, to a programme of Irish music by Somerset's Irish Volunteer Band.

THE GRACE SCHOOL.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace has selected the site for the industrial school for young women which he purposes to erect. Through broker William M. Ryan he has purchased the plot of four lots on the north side of Sixtieth street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam avenue. The school will probably bear Mr. Grace's name and will cost about a quarter of a million dollars.

Although the school will be non-sectarian, it will probably be conducted by the sisters of the Roman Catholic Church. The institution has been incorporated, members of the Grace family being the incorporators.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S NEW PORTRAIT.

The new Seminary of St. Joseph, at Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, will shortly be presented with a portrait of Archbishop Corrigan. It is at present on exhibition at Knoedler's gallery, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, and is the work of Theobald Chartran, the French portrait painter. The Archbishop is depicted in full length and life size; and the likeness is excellent. The color-scheme of the work consists of an arrangement of violet and green. The episcopal purple robe is effectively contrasted with a curtain of green, which forms the upper part of the background for the figure, and a green cloth, with designs of gold, on an altar at the left of the picture. The expression of the face is animated and benevolent. It was painted for "The Women of Calvary," a Society which was founded by Mme. Garnier, of Paris, about thirty years ago, the members of which have voluntarily agreed to care for sick people suffering from cancer. The Society is not a religious order, but is secular, and has branches all over the world.

THE STRIKING TAILORS.

The Settlement Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors had the printed forms of contract ready for the manufacturers to sign, yesterday in accordance with the latest plan of settlement decided upon by the Executive Committee. The Settlement Committee established itself with a lawyer and a notary at New Starlight Hall, 145 Suffolk street, and awaited results. There was not the rush of manufacturers to sign that the rank and file of the strikers expected. In all thirteen manufacturers out of some 150 signed the agreement, and twenty-five contractors out of about 1,000 signed contracts. The result was that 1,000 tailors went to work. The following is the agreement signed by the manufacturers: Whereas, The organized tailors of the city of New York and vicinity comprising the United Brotherhood of Tailors, District Council No. 1 of U. G. W. of A.,

are at present on strike against the contractors engaged in the clothing trade to enforce the following demands:

- 1. Ten hour work day. 2. Fifty-nine hours to constitute a week's work. 3. Weekly payment of wages. 4. Employment of union hands, and Whereas The undersigned manufacturers of clothing employ contractors in business. Now, in consideration of premises, and in order to induce the tailors now striking against the contractors employed by - as above to return to work to their respective employers on condition that the latter comply with the above demands of the striking tailors, - the undersigned hereby agree that upon being duly advised by the aforesaid organization that such contractor or contractors have failed to comply with any of the aforesaid demands of the striking tailors, then and in such event - shall and will within seven days thereafter discharge such contractor or contractors from - employ, and shall not re-employ him or them until such a time as - shall have been duly advised that he or they have acceded to the demands of the said organization.

A PLAGUE OF INSECTS.

Charles Griffen has a storage warehouse at No. 64 South street, and some time last September he received for storage about seventy bags of a foreign seed. The bags were put away and no attention paid to them until this Spring. With the coming of warm weather the seeds commenced to open. A day or so later a few millions of a peculiar bug emerged from the bags and wandered all over the place. They filled the hallways, the office, and even went out on the sidewalk. Not satisfied with this, the insects, which resemble ants visited the neighboring stores. South street commenced to think that a modern Egyptian plague had arrived. Complaints were loud and frequent, and somebody sent word to the Board of Health.

An inspector called on Griffen, and he had the seed taken away. The bugs, however, refused to move, and are still in possession.

Griffen says they breed rapidly, but live only twenty-four hours. As far as can be learned, the birth rate exceeds the death rate by a few hundred per cent.

A PECULIAR SITUATION FOR AN HEIRESS.

The contest over the will of the late J. Augustus Pell, who died in Pau, France, on January 8, 1894, leaving an estate valued at about \$7,000,000, was resumed yesterday before Justice Chase in the Supreme Court.

The proceedings brought for the objection to the probate of the will were instituted by S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, one of the executors, the contestant being Eleanor Livingston Phelps, a daughter of the deceased, who was the sole beneficiary under her father's will, but who quite naturally objects to a unique clause in the will, which directs that in order for her to enjoy the income from the estate she must exile herself from America, the land of her birth, and confine herself to France, or the Continent, and, furthermore, must not divorce her husband.

Charles Harris Phelps, the son-in-law of the testator, testified that his father-in-law had lived principally in Europe from 1846 until his death. Mr. Phelps told how the deceased insisted on his living in Europe when they were first married, and threatened to take away his wife if he refused.

After some evidence from a Parisian advocate as to whether the deceased was a bona fide resident of France, the case was adjourned until July 1.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

A Club House at Plattsburg.

Five Structures to Be Erected by New York Catholics on the Banks of Lake Champlain.

The announcement was made some months ago that a number of prominent New York Catholics had joined hands in a project to erect a fine club house on the grounds of the Catholic Summer School, Plattsburg. While on a visit to Plattsburg last week Mr. G. W. Pearce, of New York, met the architect of the club house, from whom he obtained an interesting description of the structure for which ground was broken on the 10th inst.

"The building," writes Mr. Pearce to The Catholic Standard and Times, "will be a colonial manor house from the design of Mr. Thomas H. Poole, architect of the Drexel Memorial Chapel at Eden Hall. The site is 150 feet from the lake and 86 feet above the surface of the water. The plans show two and one-half stories with gable roof; piazzas 20 feet wide surround the first and second floors. The reception room is 60 feet long by 24 feet wide. The gentlemen's smoking and reading room is the same size as the reception room, and is so planned that by the use of sliding partitions it may be added to an unbroken floor space embracing the main hall and reception-room and affording ample room for the reception of 1,000 persons. There are twenty-eight bed-rooms, none smaller than 12 by ten feet; servants' quarters, pantries, store-rooms, trunk receptacles, ice house, laundry and a large number of bath-rooms, fitted with porcelain tubs. The building will be lighted with the latest type of electric incandescent lamps. On my way down from the lake I stopped to see the brand new locomotives and cars which the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has built for the fast-flying Catholic Summer School express. Writing from the standpoint of a man who has made a special feature of examining and describing railroad stock for a decade, it is well within the bounds to say that the new locomotives and cars are unequalled in the world. The locomotives have developed on trial trips sixty-five miles an hour."

Tired Mothers find help in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives them pure blood; a good appetite and new and needed STRENGTH.

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND.

Enthusiasm for the Benefit of Their Schools.

The Opening of a Bazaar in the Diocese of Shrewsbury.

We give the following report of the inaugural proceedings in connection with a bazaar recently held in the diocese of Shrewsbury, Eng., to show the manner in which Catholics in England interest themselves in the matter of their schools: -

In opening the proceedings Canon Crawley said that he thought it his duty to convey to his Lordship the congratulations of the people of that part of the diocese on his promotion to the episcopate. When, after the loss of their late lamented Bishop, all eyes were turned towards Shrewsbury and every voice proclaimed that Canon Allen was to be the future Bishop of that diocese, the choice which had fallen upon him had been hailed with delight by everyone who had known him. This was the first time he had appeared on such an occasion in Ashton-on-Mersey. The bazaar was for

THE PURPOSES OF EDUCATION,

and he knew no one who could speak to them with greater authority on this than his Lordship, who had been chairman of the School Board in Shrewsbury, to which he had been elected by great majorities (applause). His Lordship thanked Canon Crawley for giving him the privilege and honor of meeting that portion of his diocese and of doing what he could to further the work they had in hand. It happened to be the first public work his Lordship had done as Bishop, and it gave him great pleasure that that work was in the way of education. Canon Crawley had pursued that work with his usual vigour, and he hoped with his usual success (applause). The trappings of that bazaar covered a very great question, the question of the moment. The bazaar had been got up to raise for them another

SCHOOL OF A DENOMINATIONAL CHARACTER,

and he thanked all who had supported the movement, whether of themselves or from outside. They could not truly train the intellect without also training the heart, and they could not train the heart and will without religion, and therefore their education must be a denominational education. Those who contributed towards this good work would be giving primarily towards the support of that principle. If they trained the children of the country on the lines on which their fathers were brought up they would be safe as their fathers were, and as great as they, and would never cease to raise men like those who had made England what she was (applause). Heroism consisted of sacrifice, and

IF THEY MADE SACRIFICES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THEIR SCHOOLS

and the welfare of the future generations of England it would be undoubtedly an heroic act. He hoped from his very heart that they would help Canon Crawley to carry out the work he had begun. He had nearly £200 in hand towards the work he had to undertake to comply with the requirements of the Education Department. To satisfy the Department it would be necessary to build schools at a cost of £1,500, and he could only say that he trusted that that week would not go over without the balance of £1,300 being raised. His Lordship thanked in his own name, in the name of Canon Crawley and in the name of the education cause and the welfare of that parish all those who had taken part in promoting the bazaar, which must have taken a vast amount of time and expense, and he hoped that in this case virtue would be its own reward (applause). Father O'Brien proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop, which was unanimously accorded, and Canon Crawley said he could not allow the bazaar to open without expressing his sincere thanks to all those who had worked so nobly and with so much success. His Lordship then declared the bazaar open, and the sales at once began.

THE STALLS ARE EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE, and the room generally excellently and most artistically arranged, while the articles exposed for sale were of a nature to satisfy the most captious critic and gratify every taste. The scenery, which represented an old Cheshire village in 1837, had been arranged by Messrs. G. and A. Phillipson, and it reflected upon them great credit. The quaint gabled buildings, constructed with open timber work and plaster, old-fashioned leadlight casements, heraldic devices and quaint signs, gay with bunting stretched from house to house, all tend to make a festive scene often witnessed in the olden times. On each side the visitors will find the old buildings filled with costly and useful articles displayed for sale, and in the centre of the village a tastefully ornamented structure for the sale of plants and flowers.

NEXT COMES THE MAY-POLE, around which the village maidens will trip their merry dance each afternoon and evening. The patrons of the bazaar include Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Bart., Sir Wm. H. Bailey, E. W. Joynson, Esq., J. P., Charles Renshaw, Esq., M. P., Harry Thornber, Esq., J. P., C. C., J. J. Thompson, Esq., etc. The committee is composed of the following members: Chairman, Very Rev. Canon Crawley; treasurer, Mr. John Pegge, Springwood, Oaklands Drive, Ashton-on-Mersey; Secretary, Mr. E. Kahla, The Cedars, Irlam-road, Sale; Messrs. Arthur Cottrill, R. L. Cox, F. Cross, J. Daly, D. Fesenmeyer, J. H. Forrester, A. A. Hardy, P. Hickey, K. Koorie, Geo. Lacayo, jun., Mcnamora, J. Meldrum, J. Murphy, J. O'Brien, G. Phillipson, J. Porter, E. Ross, T. Shaughnessy, J. Tennant, W. J. Walsh, F. Waring, and W. Woodhouse. A feature is that each evening there is a public gathering under the auspices of some local organization.

A superabundance of churches is what is both riling California clergymen just at present. This subject was under consideration at a recent meeting of the Congregational Club of San Francisco, to which a number of clergymen of

other Protestant denominations had been invited. It was stated by Dr. J. K. McLean that "there are 100 churches too many in the State of California, and if they should die off it would be the best thing for the kingdom of God. Superfluous churches," he continued, "tend to retard the power for good of the church taken as a unit. We are not doing things in a business like way by overloading a small population with so many churches. The banner of Christ should be higher than that of John Wesley or John Knox or John Robinson. Christianity first and church afterward. The superfluous churches should be weeded out, so the others can grow." It was finally suggested by a Methodist clergyman that a commission be appointed representing all the Evangelical churches to arrange the placing of churches according to population. This was decided upon and now the State will have less churches.

LAURIE.

(Michigan Catholic.)

In Canada the Liberal party, as we are aware, triumphed in the elections in the Province of Quebec. At first impression this would seem as if the Catholics of Lower Canada were in favor of a policy which has deprived their co-religionists in Manitoba of their educational rights. But on studying the question the first impression fades out.

The Manitoba School rights were put in issue at the elections but the constituencies did not vote upon the issue placed before them and, instead, raised and voted on quite different issues.

1st. The effort to restore the rights to Manitoba was urged with all the constitutional potentiality of the British Crown. This was enough to drive every Lower Canadian to oppose the project. Although the movement was freighted with interests dear to his heart his ethnic hatred of the conqueror of his race in "La Nouvelle France" roused him into fury for its antagonization.

2nd. Laurier led the Liberal party. He is of French blood, of long descent in the old colony, once the pride of Louis the Great. The French Canadian looked up to him as the chief of his race, by hereditary right; looked up to him as an O'Neill did to the chief of his clan, as a McGregor did to Rob Roy. Further, he, the embodiment of his racial sympathies, was heading an opposition to the hated Government of Britain.

Under these conditions the issue as to the rights of Manitoba disappeared from the field of conflict. Wild prejudice and insanity begotten of ethnic antipathy blinded the vision of the constituencies and caused them to vote not only in harmony with their religious views, their most cherished traditions and their best interests but in fierce hostility to them.

This obscuration will not long last. A day, not distant, will show that the French Canadians will not again (to use an idiom of their own language) "mock themselves of themselves" and will not permit themselves to be deluded by others.

With them rests the real political supremacy in their Dominion. Their power is not, as some imagine, limited to the Province of Quebec.

A Signal Victory.

It is a comparatively easy matter to acquire a local or national reputation, in either the arts or sciences or as a manufacturer; as the press through the daily papers and periodicals very soon bring before the public any new achievements of real interest in the above branches.

It is, however, quite another thing to have one's talents recognized and endorsed in any of the great centres of civilization, and it is a very difficult matter to gain the approbation of the public of one of the European Capitals, especially that of artistic Paris, in either an industrial or artistic enterprise.

A Parisian success is the highest honor one can aspire to; but how few obtain it? We are happy to be able to record at least one Canadian industry which has made its mark in the Parisian world, and established for itself an enviable reputation there.

The following letter from a celebrated Parisian firm, which lately received a piano from the Pratte Piano Co., of Montreal, addressed to a luminary in the musical world, will no doubt be of interest to our readers.

"Paris, January 23rd, 1897. "During the two days that the Pratte piano has been in our warehouses since its arrival from Montreal, I have shown it to some of the principal Parisian piano manufacturers. They were simply astounded, not only at its magnificent tone and agreeable and responsive touch, but even more so by its careful workmanship, which is carried to the highest point possible to attain in this branch.

"One of them, who was a member of the jury of the Exposition of 1889, could hardly recover from his astonishment at the fact that there was a factory in Canada capable of turning out an instrument of such excellence. "If Mr. Pratte had been present at the time, hidden in some corner of the warehouse, he would certainly have run away to escape from the flattering remarks and compliments which were showered on him from all quarters. "I am aware of the interest you take in Mr. Pratte, and am sure you will be much pleased to hear of the first impression which his piano produced on the French piano manufacturers." (Sgd.) J. HERBURGER FILS.

We wish to add our congratulations to those of Mr. Herburger Filis.

The object of true education is not merely to make people do the right things, but enjoy the right things; not merely pure, but to love purity; not merely just, but to hunger and thirst after justice.

Every act of the man inscribes itself in the memory of his fellows, and in his own manner and face. The air is full of sounds, the sky of tokens; the ground is all memoranda and signatures, and every object covered over with hints, which speak to the intelligent. - Emerson.

Necessity is stronger than human nature.

ATTORNEY GENERAL MCKENNA

The Catholic Member of the United States Administration

Renders a Decision in the Matter of the West Point Chapel - A Spirit of Criticism of His Action.

The Standard and Times of Philadelphia, in referring to the recent decision of Attorney-General McKenna of the Washington Administration, regarding the erection of a Catholic place of worship at West Point, deals with the matter in the following spirited manner: -

When Mr. McKenna's name was mentioned as the recipient of the highest legal appointment in the United States a groan was heard from the anxious guardians of human liberty whose origin is found in the Orange lodges of Canada. Horror of horrors! A follower of the Pope at the elbow of the President of the United States - the Government being worked by long distance telephone from the Vatican! Now indeed was the work of the Revolution undone, and the beast with the seven heads and ten horns might be looked for any day grazing on the sward outside the Capitol.

But thoughtful Catholics regarded the appointment with very different feelings. They want no favors; they only desire fair play; and they justly feared that in order to disarm hostility and give hostages to prejudice

A WEAK-KNEED OFFICIAL

in such a post would be tempted to present a front to Catholic claims for equality that no non-Catholic law adviser would endanger his reputation for impartiality by adopting. These forebodings have been only too well borne out by the decision of the new official in regard to the proposed Catholic chapel at West Point. This is the first official act of Judge McKenna, but it is big enough and astounding enough for a whole year of legal performances. It is an astonishing coup de theatre - a sort of triple somersault, quite certain to "bring down the house." Mr. McKenna says, briefly, that the action of the Secretaries for War, Mr. Lamont and Mr. Alger, in granting permission for the erection of a Catholic place of worship at West Point, is illegal. This may be his view of the matter, but we may be allowed to question the soundness of it from a strictly legal and constitutional point of view. We may certainly be permitted to consider the letter of the Constitution by the spirit of the Constitution.

THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES, in rendering test decisions, never interpret the instrument of the Government by the narrow limitation of its actual words, but consider also how far the meaning of these words is limited, modified or expanded by the force of other provisions and the force of custom and precedent.

A careful examination of the Attorney General's decision shows that he has not given the matter the consideration of a Judge, but that of a special pleader. The opinion or decision, or whatever its exact designation be, is entirely narrow and pedagogically literal. Viewed in this light, it is antagonistic to the letter of the Constitution itself, which, while providing that there is to be no law regarding an establishment of religion, commands also that there shall be "no interference with the free exercise of religion." The effect of Mr. McKenna's decision amounts to such an interference. To show how this is the case it is to be borne in mind that West Point Academy is a place of training for the army of the United States, that its control is vested by Congress in the Secretary of War, and under his authority the Superintendent of West Point is directed to see that the cadets there of every denomination attend divine service on Sundays. This order presupposes some provision for the holding of divine service, it is not unreasonable to claim. Is it to be conceded that Roman Catholics, who are forbidden by their religion to attend Protestant service, are not to have a place of worship of their own? There is not, even among the ranks of the most bigoted enemies of Catholicism, any one so rabid as to give an affirmative to this proposition. To do so would be to declare that the Roman Empire in the days of Nero was being reproduced in the United States.

IT IS ON THE ELMSTOWN GROUND

that the acceptance of the building proposed at West Point on the part of the Government is ultra vires and would have the effect of transforming a revocable license into a lease in perpetuity, that Judge McKenna decides that the order recently made by Secretary Alger is illegal. If this be not the refinement of hair splitting logic, we have yet to learn what real casuistry is. He bases this narrow reading of the question on negative principles merely. He finds that as the law bearing on public reservations of the soil provides that leases are to be granted for five years only in each case, the principle of permanency is repudiated by the Legislature.

It is admitted that the Episcopealians have had leave given to them to erect denominational buildings at Governor's Island, N. Y., and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. But the licenses granted in their regard, the Attorney General points out, are revocable ones for short periods. Yet the buildings are there apparently in permanence, and the services go on without interruption. In reality they are precisely what the Catholics ask at West Point, and yet Judge McKenna finds there is a world of difference between them.

WHAT SPLENDID LEGAL QUIBBLING!

There is ambiguity in the Attorney-General's seemingly strict, terse and precisely descriptive statement of the questions submitted to him by the Secretary for War. He recapitulates, for instance, how a revocable license was granted on the 2nd of March of this year, and on the 2nd of April this license was revoked and a new license granted in its place. "There is no adjective in connection with the word 'license' in the latter clause of the sentence. This omis-

sion can hardly have been accidental. Of course no license but a revocable one could have been granted; but was the omission intended to convey that the word "new" covered some other meaning? Such is the impression.

Mr. Frederick E. Couderc, a lawyer of great eminence, has lost no time in criticizing this extraordinary decision, as he not inaptly terms it. In doing so he used some arguments with which we cannot by any means agree. He tries to blame the President, for instance, by implication, for the decision. We do not believe that Mr. McKinley is in the smallest degree responsible for it, and we venture to think he will be not a little pained by the rendering of such a declaration. Again, Mr. Couderc stigmatizes Mr. McKenna as truckling to bigotry. Mr. McKenna parries this thrust by defending himself from the charge of bigotry - which was not made. There are faults worse than bigotry, however; and one of these is obsequiousness. In Ireland there were and are Catholic Judges who have climbed to the highest judicial positions by the sacrifice of every national and Catholic principle and the defamation of their co-religionists. These are known as "Castle Catholics." When on the bench they strain the law to send Catholics to prison or the gallows if by doing so they think they are serving the Government. We thought the genus was unknown here. We are of a different opinion now.

PURE BRED STOCK. Prices for pure bred stock are on the upward trend. At the sale of Polled Aberdeen Angus cattle, some time ago, the property of Wallace Estill, of Missouri, the three-year old bull Gay Lad sold for \$825. A two year old brought \$600 and another \$500. Thirteen bulls sold for \$3,865, an average of \$297 each. The cows and heifers were not in such active demand, but 25 head brought an average of \$160 each. The average is the best of the year so far for any breed.

Action and self-renunciation lead alike to happiness; for he who either acts or denies himself reaps the harvest of both virtues. Right action, undertaken heedless of consequences, is indeed renunciation.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

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INFORMATION WANTED

Of PATRICK BOURKE, son of Wm. Bourke and Margaret Purcell, born in Ballinacorney, County Limerick, Ireland; belongs to the Bourkes of Emly; wife's name, Kate Dwyer. Think his wife had a sister, Mrs. Joyce, also a sister, Mrs. Mary, who went to Canada with them when they left Ireland, about fifty years ago. Information concerning the above, or any member of his family, will be gratefully received by Miss S. O'SHEA, 1011 G. St., St. Paul, Kansas, daughter of his sister Alice.

First Communion.

PICTURES FOR FIRST COMMUNION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Size 12 x 18 with figures of the Sacred Heart..... 72c per doz. " 12 x 18 with emblems..... 60c " " 6 1/2 x 10 20c "

First Communion Rosaries.

In Mother of Pearl Silver Chain, \$1.00 each and upwards. In Mother of Pearl Silver plated Chain, 25c each and upwards. Imitation Pearl Beads, 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz. White Bone Beads, 80c, 90c and \$1.25 per doz. Red Bone Beads, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 per doz. Plain Wood Beads, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c and 90c per doz.

Prayer Books.

White Covers at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Dark Morocco Covers, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1.00 and upwards. Cheap Books at 90c, \$1.20, \$1.50, \$1.80 per doz. Sanctuary Oil, Best Quality. INCENSE, CHARCOAL, GAS LIGHTERS. Headquarters for the best grades of Candles in pure Wax, Stearine and Paraffine.

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