DIOCESE OF LONDON.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCES.

During this week His Lordship the Bishop presided at Conferences held in Windsor, London and Stratford.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH LONDON.

Free Press.

The magnificent new St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church will be completed within a few weeks. The exterior of this splendid addition to the City of Churches is now nearly finished.

Built entirely of grey sandstone, the new edifice, with its spire rising one hundred and fifty-two feet into the air, presents an imposing appearance. Architecturally, it is beautiful, and with the substantial character of its construction added, it is not excelled in attractiveness as a temple of worship.

Located at the corner of York and Lyle streets, the church adds much to the neighborhood. That section of the city is growing, and the effect of so imposing an edifice in its very midst cannot but be beneficial. The new church replaces St. Mary's Church on Hill street, which is one of the oldest churches in the city.

To the zeal and energy of Rev. Father Traher, rector of St. Mary's, the new church is especially a monument.

The architects are Moore & Henry.

The dimensions of the new church are 135x50 feet. The tower is in the south east corner, and is 18 feet square at the base. It rises to a height of 80 feet, and is surmounted by a spire 152 feet high. The front, including the corner tower, is very striking, with its two massive entrances and heavy doors, with elaborate Gothic tracery over each and a large tracery window in the centre of the gable. The tower, which is pierced in its lower portion by a series of small lancet windows, is flanked on all corners by very heavy angle buttresses. The belfry is carried by ornamental corbel tables on each side and is enclosed by a stone railing, with turned corners and carved capitals, and is entirely open. The tower is surmounted by panelled buttresses, with a stone turret at each corner. The tall steeple has on top an immense cross made of copper. It is covered with gold leaf. The cross is twelve feet high and can be seen glistering in the sunlight for miles around.

The trimmings are of Cleveland sandstone, including moulded buttress caps, label mouldings, string courses and copings. The roof is of slate.

The sacristy is 20x32 feet, and is in addition to the main church building.

There is a basement under the whole church. The heating apparatus—steam—is located under the vestry. A large Sunday school room occupies the space under the body of the church. There are entrances to the basement from the rear, side and front.

This church will be reached by two flights of stone steps not yet built, one entering at a large central door and the other the tower. These doors open into wide vestibules, which in turn open into the naive, which is spanned by heavy open-work Gothic trusses, with no pillars. There is a wide centre aisle and aisles at each side.

The seating capacity will be seven hundred. The seats will be of quartered oak.

The chancel containing the main altar and the chapels containing the side altars, are separated from the naive by a group of three tall pointed arches, richly decorated.

The church interior is wainscotted and ceiled with ash in its natural color.

The windows, which are pointed, are glazed for the present with plate glass. The intention is to supplement this with memorial windows, and to leave the plate glass for protection, thus affording a double window, and ensuring warmth. Enormous ventilators will make free circulation of air a certainty. The chancel windows are tall and pointed, and will be similarly glazed.

A gallery is over the front vestibule, to accommodate the choir.

Stairways in the tower lead to the belfry 60 feet high, where there will be a large single bell.

The sacristy has separate entrances. It will be fitted up with vestment cabinets.

The general effect of the interior will be very impressive, and quite in keeping with the rich and imposing exterior.

THE NEW ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LONDON.

OTTAWA.

A WELL DESERVED PROMOTION.

We learn with much pleasure that Mr. Robert Mahoney, bank note printer in the American Bank Note Company's establishment here, has been promoted to be foreman in the New York branch of that company. Mr. Mahony left for the Empire City on the 18th ult., when a very large contingent of his fellow-workmen and friends assembled to see him off. We wish Mr. Mahoney still further success in his new sphere of labor.

DEATH OF FATHER COLE.

We learn with sincere regret of the death of Rev. T. J. Cole, late pastor of St. Mary's church, Bayswater. About ten months ago Father Cole was obliged to give up his parochial charge on account of sickness and retired to St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum in Ottawa; a short time ago he was removed to the Water street hospital where he died on the 27th ult. The body was taken to the St. Patrick's asylum where it lay in state until 28th inst.

At 3:30 p. m. on that day it was taken to St. Patrick's Church, where the Libera was chanted, Very Rev. Fr. McCarthy officiating. Several clergymen from the city and vicinity were present. After the service the body was removed to the Central Station escorted by Branch 28, C. M. B. A. and the A. O. H., of which societies deceased was a member. The interment took place on 29th ult., at Vinton, Quebec, the former home of Father Cole.

Father Cole was born at Vinton in 1855, ordained in 1881 his first parish was Manotick and Osgoode from whence he was removed to the newly organized parish of St. Mary's, Bayswater in 1890. *Requiescat in pace!* L. K.

DIOCESE OF SAINT ALBERT.

Right Rev. Bishop Breynat, O. M. I., the newly-elected Bishop of Mackensie and Yukon, arrived at Saint Albert on the 24th of January. He travelled during twenty-three days from his mission, on Lake Athabasca, to Saint Albert. He will likely be consecrated at Saint Albert, after Easter.

During the past week the parishioners have been engaged in hawling cement from Edmonton and stones from a natural quarry, on the southern side of Saint Albert Lake. These materials will be used for the foundations of the new church.

Rev. Father Leduc has just returned from a trip in the South of the diocese in the interest of the missions among the Blackfoot Indians.

Rev Father Vegreville, a fifty-year pioneer missionary in the North-West, is healthy as ever. His golden jubilee will be celebrated after Easter.

Jan. 27th, 1902.

MARRIAGE.

FITZGERALD-SHAIN.

At St Peter's church, Orangeville, on Wednesday Jan. 29 1902 the marriage of Mr. John P. Fitzgerald, of Mount St. Louis, and Miss Mabel, daughter of the late Edward Shain, took place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Sweeney. Mrs. Geo McIntyre played the wedding march as the bridal party entered the church. Miss Shain, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Arthur Shain of Hamilton, wore a pretty costume of stone blue home spun with waist of white tucked silk and chiffon. She wore lilies of the valley, and was attended by her sister, Miss Katherine, who was attired in a neat grey costume and carried a bouquet of roses. The groomsman was Mr. Jos. Loftus of Toronto, cousin of the groom. After the marriage ceremony the bridal party and their immediate relatives repaired to the residence of Mrs. Shain, West Broadway, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast awaited them. The dining room was decorated with carnations and palms for the occasion. A large number of costly presents were given to the young bride by numerous friends. Mr. and Mrs Fitzgerald left on the 9 o'clock train for Toronto, and will visit at London and Hamilton before going to their home at Mount St. Louis.

OBITUARY.

MRS. THOMAS SHEA, OAKVILLE.

The home that but a few months ago was left fatherless is now, too, left motherless by the death of Mrs. Thomas Shea, of Trafalgar township. Her death occurred on January 23rd and was not entirely unexpected, as she had been ailing for the past year. She died a truly Christian death, fortified by the sacraments of our holy religion. She leaves to mourn her loss a family of four sons and four daughters. Much sympathy is felt for them in their sad bereavement. Mrs. Shea was a life-long resident of Trafalgar, having been born in the house in which her death took place.

The funeral took place on January 25th, from the family residence to St. Andrew's church, Oakville, where Mass was offered up for the repose of her soul by the pastor, Rev. Father O'Reilly.

May her soul rest in peace

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

SKETCHES OF NEWFOUNDLAND CATHOLICITY.

II.

In a recent sketch I dwelt at some length on the strength of the union which exists between priests and people in Newfoundland founded on the loyal devotion which pastor and flock have evinced towards each other for upwards of two centuries. "His word is law," "He has only to speak once and whatever he asks is done," are remarks often made concerning the influence which the priest enjoys with the people. Nor is this remarkable when we consider the great faith of the people in the priestly office—and the personal qualities of the men who have conducted affairs ecclesiastical in the country. To cite a few of the leading churchmen of the past and present—there was at the beginning of the nineteenth century—the pioneer Bishop, Dr. O Donnell, who organized first of all our local church as we have it to day. The influence which he exerted in behalf of the spiritual and temporal interests of the people was far reaching in results. He was not merely a great man by reason of the eternal work which he accomplished, but he was still greater by that for which he prepared the way. He was succeeded by the saintly Bishops Lambert and Scallan, and then there came the Apostolic Bishop Fleming, the great temple builder, who after unparalleled exertion succeeded in raising on one of the most prominent heights of St. John's a cathedral which for grandeur of site, surroundings and architectural proportions can not be surpassed in all the western world. The story of the building of the St. John's cathedral reads more like an account of old time zeal than of an occurrence in the prosaic matter of fact nineteenth century. That story can be given in its own place. Suffice it for the present to say the building itself is a revelation to all who visit Newfoundland. Coming through the picturesque entrance of the Narrows into St. John's port the first sight to meet the eyes of the tourists are the twin towers of the cathedral rising hundreds of feet in the air and overlooking the whole city. Nor is the visitors' admiration lessened when having climbed the heights of the town he approaches the front of the building by passing under the massive granite gateway. As he stands for a moment on the gateway steps and looks down over the roofs of the town, and sees the harbor studded with shipping, lying as it were, at his feet whilst all around there rises the rugged heights of the hills which sentinel St. John's from Cabot's sky high signal station to the lofty range of the south side, he will admit that the selection of such a site was truly artistic. The building is now in the very vortex of the city's life, but enclosed as it is by spacious grounds gradually sloping upward, and crowning the very summit of the hill, it sits in solitary grandeur, and as view from its steps reminds one for panoramic effect of the Dufferin Terrace or the Plateau Hill. Enter its precincts and admire its vast proportions, its lofty ceiling; its great length of nave; its organ gallery and its majestic high altar, and still your wonder grows that so small a Catholic population could have erected such a structure. But of that more anon. Meanwhile the building stands a glorious monument to the Faith of the people of Newfoundland and to the undying zeal and marvellous architectural skill of Right Rev. M. A. Fleming. This apostolic Bishop was succeeded by the illustrious Dr. Mullock, a man whose name will forever sound adrring to the Catholics of Newfoundland, and indeed we may say to Newfoundlanders generally. Bishop Mullock from the beginning threw himself into the very spirit of the country. His faith in Newfoundland and in her resources; in the qualities of her people and their capacity; his eagerness to advance the material interests of the colony; and his burning zeal for the spread of education and the upbuilding of religion form one of the brightest chapters in our local history, in the press and on the platform; in speech and lecture. "Advance Newfoundland" was his motto and his text. He advocated the laying of the Atlantic cable; he advocated steam communication and railway extension for the colony; he championed the people's rights on all occasions, and that with a matchless eloquence and an energy unconquerable. His two lectures on "The Land we Live in," are amongst the classics of the colony. His zeal for education and literature are attested by the erection of the college, the establishment of the Mercy Convent and the collection of one of the most valuable libraries in America. Such a man was Dr. Mullock. So strongly did he impress his generation that he seems still to live, and amongst the people to this day his sayings and his writings are well remembered and his views are quoted as though they were expressed but yesterday. He was truly

"The people's Champion
And the Forum's Chief,

though not the "last of Romans."

Whilst deferring the continuation of this subject for the present I may remark that His Lordship Bishop Howley is just now engaged in the work of making extensive improvements and repairs to the Cathedral. Besides, he is occupied with the erection of a magnificent structure for the accommodation of young lady boarders at St. Bride's convent, Littledale, near St. John's West. This building will rank amongst the finest for such purposes to be found in any country.

MR. HARRISS' MASS.

The Basilica was resplendent with its hundreds of lights and rich and sumptuous ornaments last night. It had within its walls an audience desirous to assist in the commemoration of the death of Queen Victoria. At the same time the large audience could judge of the merits of Mr. Charles A. E. Harriss' Mass. At 8:30 His Grace Archbishop Duhamel escorted Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto to special seats in the sanctuary. They were accompanied by Capt. Bell, A. D. C., Major Maude, A. D. C., Countess Grey, Lady Sybil Grey, Lady Adelaide Taylor, Lady Alex Beauclerc, Lady Ruby and Lady Violet Elliott, Hon. Lionel Guest and Mr. Guise, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Sir Louis and Lady Davies, Hon. W. S. and the Misses Fielding, Mgr. Routhier, Vicar-General, Rev. Father Jacques, Rev. Fr. Portelance, Rev. Father Murphy, and other prominent clergymen of the palace and the diocese also occupied seats in the chancel. The following programme was presented:

MEMORIAL MUSIC

In Commemoration of the Death of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria.

Wednesday Evening, January 29th, 1902, at 8:30 p. m.

In The Basilica, at Ottawa.

Under the patronage of their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Minto. His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa. Monsigneur Routhier, Vicar-General, etc., etc.

PART I.

Marche—"Funebre et Chant Seraphique,"..... ..... Guilmant
Air—"O Rest in the Lord,".....Mendlessohn
Mlle. Eva Gauthier
Suite Gothique, introduction, choral, priere a Notre Dame, Toccata ..... Boellmann
"Vision" (for Chancel and West End Organs) ..... Rheinberger
Air—"I heard the Voice of Jesus Say, Come Unto Me and Rest," .....Harris
Mr. Cecil Bethune.
"March Funebre ..... Chopin
(By Request)
At the organ—Mons. Amedee Tremblay
Violists: Mlle. Eva Gauthier, Mons. C. Breton Mr. J. MacCormac Clarke and Mr. Cecil Bethune.

PART II

First performance in Canada of the Mass

Composed by Charles A. E Harris,

For Soli, chorus, organ, and Orchestral Accompaniment.

Dedicated to
Her Excellency, the Countess of Minto,

Conducted on this occasion by the Composer

The first, third, fourth and fifth number rendered by Mons. Amadee Tremblay on the organ showed that this gentleman is a thorough master of his instrument. Mlle. Eva has a well modulated voice and her rendition of "O Rest in the Lord" was very impressive. The baritone voice of Mr. Cecil Bethune would have shown itself to better effect if the accompaniment of "I Heard the voice of Jesus Say etc," had been smoother in certain passages. The second part of the programme was the rendition of Mr. Charles A. E. Harriss Mass by a chorus of seventy five voices, with organ and orchestra accompaniment. The Kyrie opens with an andante movement. The lullaby rythm has a fine effect, and is very pleasing. The Christe falling into a allesteso tempo makes a fine contrast, and returns to the former theme with good accuracy. The Gloria starts with a march time movement, and its different passages are properly adapted to this invocation, which calls for brilliancy for its proper interpretation. The alternating parts of soprano solo, tenor and bass, interspersed by orchestral and organ intervals gave a fine polish to the production. The Credo is a unison incantation of martial march time, and the voices were properly balanced, as they worked in the intermediate and high pitches, while in the other part of the Mass in the low pitch the tenors and basses were overpowered by the sopranos. Ten more tenors and five tenors would have given more justice to the general production of the composition. The Credo is certainly a brilliant piece, and outside of the weaknesses of the parts mentioned it was rendered with precision and proper observance of shade. The Sanctus has some pleasing passages, but the beginning might be a smoother andante; it would have made a more striking contrast with the Plein Sunt Allegro. Benedictus moderato, and the final hosanna air brilliant, and of good taste. The Agnus is an entrancing andantino, pleasing to hear and it terminates with an harmonious transition. The solos were rendered with good taste by the vocalists, and as the whole Mr. Hariss is worthy of commendation for having produced this composition which is certainly a credit to him and to those who participated in its rendition. Brass instruments might be discarded from the orchestral arrangement, for they are hard to control, and in the forte passages are too dominant; however, the orchestra did splendid work, and as the tenors and basses were relatively weak in certain passages the instruments helped to fill up the harmony. A good deal of the success in arranging for the large audience which attended the memorial is due to Mgr. Routhier, who acted as master of ceremonies having as aids Rev. Canon Campeau and Rev. J. A. Seguin, with a dozen active ushers, who did their duty thoroughly. Among those noticed in the audience, which by the way was an extremely large one, were Major General and Mrs. O Grady Haly, Col. and Mrs. Turner, the Misses Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Lemoine, the Misses Lemoine, Mr. and Misses Gormally, Miss Bell, Miss Benskin, Miss Start, Mrs. and Miss Cotton, Mrs. Berkeley Powell, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Toller, Miss Powell, Miss Maud Powell, Miss Ritchie, Mrs. C. A. Eliot, and Mrs. Rivers.—Ottawa Free Press, Jan. 30.

CATHOLICS PROTEST

Against Declaration to Oath of Accession

Acadian Recorder, Halifax, Jan. 24.

The announcement by His Grace the Archbishop at the parish Mass on Sunday last, at St. Mary's Cathedral, that a meeting of Catholics would be held on Wednesday evening, in St. Mary's Hall, to protest against the declaration to the oath of Accession, which His Majesty King Edward was required to make, was responded to last night by an audience of representative Catholic citizens that filled every space in the large hall, and despite the inclement weather, many were unable to gain admittance. His Grace the Archbishop presided, and on his right sat Sir M. B. Daly, and the Hon. L. G. Power, Speaker of the Senate occupied the position on the left. Among others present were:—Rev. Mons Daly, St. Joseph's; Rev. Dr. Walsh, Londonderry; Rev. Father McCarthy, St. Patrick's; Rev. Father Kinsella, Truro; Rev. Father Young, Enfield; Rev. Father McDonald, Antigonish; Rev. Father Moriarity, Rev. Father Collins, St. Mary's; Mr. Justice Meagher, Hon. Wm. Chisholm, Alex. McNeil, who was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP.

The meeting was formally opened by Archbishop O Brien, who expressed his great pleasure at seeing such a large number present upon an evening when the condition of the weather was not at all pleasant for such an occasion. He stated the object of the meeting was for the purpose of protesting emphatically against the insult offered to the Catholics of the Empire in the Declaration to the Oath of Accession which the Sovereign was required to make, and which, blasphemous in itself, was most insulting to nearly one half of the people of this Dominion, and painful, as we must suppose, to the Sovereign who is forced to echo the unholy hates, and the base calumnies, veiled though they be, of an evil age. His Grace was listened to with rapt attention, and his language was strikingly eloquent. He read the declaration, and said the Turk the Jew, the heathen were passed by, and Catholics were singled out and their dearest religious convictions dubbed idolatrous and superstitious; it was a declaration inadequate in its precautions as it was offensive in its phraseology. This action, said His Grace, is in the best interests of national peace and civil unity, and strong in the knowledge of the justice of our cause we claim for us shall insist on official respect for our religious conviction as a condition of our occupation.

SIR M. B. DALY

was the next speaker, and expressed his delight at the splendid audience which had gathered for the discussion of a subject which appealed to all fair-minded men, no matter of what religious creed or denomination, as one founded on right and justice. The meeting was not called to raise a cry against Protestant accession—that had been secured to the throne by the Act of Settlement of 1700—but it was painful indeed that the dearest religious convictions of millions of loyal Catholic subjects should, in this age of enlightenment and toleration, be insulted by the offensive and antiquated insinuations contained in the declaration to the oath of accession. How deeply it pained Catholic hearts, and how great was the indignity felt, he could not find words to express; but he would ask his fellow subjects of the empire, whose religious doctrines were unlike his own, to place themselves in the position of Catholics, and then they would realize how deep was the sense of injury. He spoke of the protest that had been made on platforms, in the press and in parliament, and trusted that the royal dignity of England's throne would be added to by abolishing the obnoxious assertions, and that King Edward (God bless him!) would not be required to insult thousands of loyal Catholics who are now fighting for King and empire upon the bloody fields of South Africa, by declaring that their religion was idolatrous and superstitious. The speaker concluded his remarks by moving the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the Catholics of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in meeting assembled, protest emphatically against the insult offered to their dearest religious convictions in the Declaration to the Oath of Accession, and as loyal Canadian subjects of the empire keenly resent both the offensive assertion and insinuations contained therein."

MR. JUSTICE MEAGHER

seconded the resolution; he regretted that the religious convictions of Catholics should be outraged by a declaration begotten in days of bigotry and intolerance. Why should it be thus—have Catholics failed in their service to the Sovereign, to the Constitution, to the Empire? No. In every walk of life they have done their duty faithfully and efficiently; in Parliament, in the Army, in the Navy, in the ranks of diplomacy, they have shed lustre upon the British Empire. He shared with Sir M. B. Daly in his kindly reference to King Edward, whom he trusted God would bless and long preserve; but no sovereign shall bear false witness against us. He referred to the religious convictions of the many millions of loyal Catholic subjects of the Empire, and felt keenly the severe insult which was wrought by having them termed idolatrous and superstitious. As Catholics we could not remain silent; if so, we were cowards to our faith; we were false to God and man. He said, we do not approach the authorities in any craven spirit, nor with shamed faces, to ask this as a favor. We demand it as a right. We do not entreat, we insist. We do not threaten. We reason, we plead, and we point to our long and unblemished record in the services of the Empire, as well as to the justice of our demand. The speaker referred to the striking out of the obnoxious assertions by the British Parliament, but the latter had substituted a declaration which did not effect the purpose sought to be attained. He saw no reason why Catholics should be singled out, and, as His Grace the Archbishop said, the Turk, the Jew and the Heathen passed by. There was no cause for it; Catholic fidelity and loyalty were never disputed and our religious feelings should remain unscathed. No reasonable Catholic disputed Protestant succession, but this declaration was a remnant of the old penal code—an emanement of the days when our colleges were taken from us, when our possessions, wrought by years of toil and hardship had been usurped. The speaker urged that the work which had begun, be pursued with perseverance, without rest, but without haste, and that success will come if we be faithful to ourselves, and the stigma and infamy of the declaration stricken from the Statute books of England. In conclusion the speaker adverted to the record of Catholicity under every sky and in every clime; the Catholic Church was ever during monarchy and stood as an impregnable fort to anarchy and infidelity. Mr. Meagher was frequently interrupted with applause, which continued long after he resumed his seat.

HON L. G. POWER

followed in a most interesting address, in which he referred, historically, to the great part which had been taken by Catholics in the affairs of the Empire, from its earliest history down to the present day. He very interestingly set forth the condition of affairs in the days when the declaration was framed, and said if there were necessity for such an enactment in those days, there was certainly no reason that it should exist to-day. He did not believe it was deliberately retained, and in this age of toleration it should be abolished and done away with forever. He referred to the fact that the British Government appointed Catholic chaplains so that the religious obligations of her Catholic soldiers could be practised and attended to, and it seemed grossly inconsistent if the sovereign should be constrained to revile these subjects, by declaring their religion was idolatrous and superstitious. He also referred to the thousands of loyal Catholic subjects who to-day were fighting for the King and Empire in the war which was waging in South Africa, and of the thousands whose life's blood had been poured out on the world's battlefields in defence of British supremacy. He closed his remarks with moving the following resolution:

"Resolved, that as the religious belief of Catholics does not diminish their loyalty nor restrain them from shedding their blood in the cause of the Empire, they protest against and resent the singling out of Catholics and their faith for special rejection or condemnation by the sovereign, and respectfully ask that this unnecessary and offensive reference be entirely blotted out from the aforesaid declaration; and further, that the resolutions and proceedings of this meeting be transmitted by the chairman to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

HON. WM CHISHOLM

seconded the resolution, and expressed his regret that in this twentieth century it should be necessary for Catholics to rest and protest against the offensive nature of this declaration. The oath was not made a stronger nor more effective by the fact that it contained such obnoxious references, and there was no reason why a religion that had stood for two thousand years, that had witnessed the rise and fall of many empires, should be so offended, and a great section of the empire humiliated by having their dearest religious convictions stigmatized as idolatrous and superstitious.

Both resolutions were unanimously carried, and at the close of the meeting a resolution of thanks was passed to His Grace the Archbishop for having been instrumental in initiating and carrying out the object of the meeting.

THE ACCESSION OATH.

"I, A. B., King of Great Britain and Ireland Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous; and I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and each and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, and without any hope of such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

St. Peter's School, London.

Below we give the names of the pupils of the two highest grades at St. Peter's school, London who succeeded in obtaining the highest marks for the month of January, in order of merit: 1st department—Senior division—Mary Connolly, Tillman Corcoran, Thomas Brennan. Juniors—Arthur Leary, Dan Cushing, May Cox. 2nd department—Seniors—Agnes Gleeson, Nellie Phelan, Mary Boles. Juniors—Madeline Barns, Ethel Kenny, Mabel Duggan,

Catholic Children for Adoption.

Good Catholic homes are desired for the following children: One boys aged four years, and three girls aged six, four and two years respectively. These children are all healthy and nice looking. Any person desiring to obtain one for adoption will please address Mr. W. O'Connor, Inspector of Neglected and Dependent Children, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

DIED.

At his home in Bromly, on January 20th, John Reynolds, aged 79 years.

MARKET REPORTS.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 6.—Dairy Produce—Eggs, fresh laid, (retail) 22 to 24c; eggs, crates, per dozen, 19 to 21c; butter, best roll, 18 to 20c; butter, best crock, 17 to 19; butter, creamery, 21 to 23c; honey, strained, per lb. 9 to 9½c.; honey, in comb, 12c.

Poultry—Spring chickens, dressed, 60 to 70c.; live chickens, per pair, 45 to 55c.; ducks, per pair, 60 to 80; geese, each, 55 to 65; turkeys, per lb. 9 to 10½c

Grain, per cental—Wheat, $1.30 to $1.33; oats $1.20 to $1.22; corn, $1.10 to $1.12; barley $1.10 to $1.15; peas $1.15 to $1.25; rye, 90c. to $1.00; buckwheat, $1.15 to $1.20; red cloverseed (bush) $4.75 to $5.00; alsike cloverseed (bush) $7.50 to $8.00; timothy seed, (bush) $2 to $3

Meat—Pork, per cwt., $7.50 to $7.75; beef, $4.50 to $6.00; mutton, by the carcass, $5 to $6; spring lambs, per lb., 8 to 10c.

Live Stock—Live hogs, $5.50 to $5.75; pig, pair, $5.50 to $7.00; export cattle, $3.75 to $4.25.

TORONTO

Toronto, Feb. 6—Wheat quiet; white and red, 74 to 75c; middle freights; No. 1, spring, 72c, east; No. 2 goose 67c; low freights; Manitoba No. 1 hard 87½c; g. i. t.; Sarnia; No. 1, northern 83½ to 84c, and No. 2 northern 81c; via North Bay, 1c lower. Flour dull; 90 per cent. patents, $2.90 in buyers' bags; middle freights; choice straight rollers, $3.20 to $3.30; Manitoba, steady; Hungarian, $4.10 to $4.30; strong bakers $3.80, Toronto freights. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 40c middle freights. Peas quiet; No. 2, 81c, middle freight. Rye dull, 56c west, and 55½c east. Oatmeal unchanged; car lots, on track here, $5.25 in bags and $5.40 in wood; broken lots, 25c extra. Millfeed—Bran unchanged, $18 to $18.50, cuttside, in bulk; shorts, $20; Manitoba bran, $20; shorts, $22. Toronto freights, including sacks. Barley steady; No. 1, 56c.; No. 2, 55c; No. 3 extra, 50; and feed, 50c. middle freights. Corn quiet; No. 2, Canadian yellow, 55 to 56c west. Buckwheat dull, 52½c, middle freights.

MONTREAL

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Grain—New crop oats locally, at 47½ to 48c; No. 2 barley, 56½ to 57c; buckwheat at 56c east freights; peas, 83c high freights. Flour—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.20; strong bakers', $4; straight rollers, $3.45 to $3.60; in bags, $1.75 to $1.85; Ontario patents, $3.70 to $4. Feed—Manitoba bran, $20 to $21; shorts, $22 to $23, bags included; Ontario bran, in bulk, $20.50 to $21.50; shorts, in bulk, $22.50 to $23.50. Beef, dead—Millers prices to jobbers $7.50 to $8; in bags, and $5.20 to $5.30 per bbl. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $21.50 to $22; compound refined lard, 8 to 8½c; pure Canadian lard, 11 to 12½c; finest lard, 12½ to 13½c; hams 12½ to 14c; bacon, 12 to 13c. Dressed hogs, $8.25 to $8.65; fresh killed abattoir, $9 to $9.25 per 100 lbs. Poultry—Turkeys, fresh killed 11 to 12; ducks, 9 to 10c; geese, 8 to 9c; chickens 10 to 11c; old fowls, 6 to 7c per lb. for dry picked birds; and scalded stock from 1 to 2c less. Cheese—Ontario 10½ to 10¾c; Eastern Counties, 10½ to 10¾c; Quebec, 10 to 10½c. Butter—Choice creamery, current receipts, 21c; seconds 19½c; Western dairy, 16 to 18c; rolls, 17 to 17½c. Maple products—New syrup, at 6½c per lb in wood; 70c per tin; sugar, 8 to 9c. Eggs—Strictly new laid, 28 to 30c; we quote selected cold storage, 25c.; Montreal limed, 20 to 21c.; Western limed, 19 to 21c.

Live Stock Markets.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Following is the range of quotations at Western cattle market this morning:

Cattle—Shippers, per cwt., $4.50 to $5.37½; do., light, $4.25 to $4.50; butcher choice, $4.00 to $4.50; butchers' ordinary to good $3.25 to $3.75; butchers' inferior, $2.75 to $3.25; stockers, per cwt. $3.00 to $3.50.

Sheep and lambs—Choice ewes, per cwt. $3.00 to $3.50; lambs, per cwt. $3.75 to $4.90; bucks per cwt. $2.00 to $2.50.

Milkers and Calves—Cows, each, $30 to $45; calves, each, $2 to $10.00.

Hogs—Choice hogs, per cwt., $6.00; light hogs, per cwt., $5.75; heavy hogs, per cwt., $5.75; sows, per cwt., $3.50 to $4.00; stags, per cwt. $2.00.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y. Feb. 6.—Cattle—Receipts light; full strong to 5c to 10c higher for all grades; veals, 25 to $5.75; Hogs—Receipts 6,800 head; dull and lower; choice lambs, $6 to $6.15; good to choice, $5.90 to $6; culls to fair, $4.65 to $5.80; sheep, choice, handy wethers, $4.70 to $5; common to extra mixed, $3.85 to $4.65; culls and common, $2.50 to $3.75; heavy export ewes, and wethers, $4.50 to $4.75; yearlings, $5 to $5.40.

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