

BISHOP HOARE ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Right Rev. Joseph Hoare, D. D., bishop of Ardagh, gave an interesting lecture on higher education in Ireland at Edinburgh recently. He dealt with the establishment of Trinity College, and, with regard to the abolition of the test acts, said that it was as Protestant now as it was before their abolition. All the professors were Protestant, the halls had Protestant memories and traditions, the very stones of the place spoke of Protestant descent — and the Catholics would not go there. The Catholics were eighty per cent. of the population of Ireland, but at Trinity College the percentage was just seven. Trinity was a great institution—he admitted it had done great things for education in Ireland, and the Irish bishops and the Irish people generally were proud of it. But, unfortunately, all the good it had done had been for Protestants, and had been taken away from Catholics.

With regard to the other Irish universities he said that while Trinity had erred by teaching Protestant principles exclusively, Queen's College taught no religion and Catholics called the latter the "godless college." No Catholics went there, because ill as they thought of Trinity, they thought worse of a "godless" institution. The Royal University, which was only an examining university, he admitted, had done some good by enabling Catholics to get a degree, but it certainly did not satisfy the aspirations of Ireland. The Protestants were petted and favored and the Catholics had nothing. That was not liberty, because it did not stand the test of liberty, which was equality.

After remarking that they had gained over to their cause many men remarkable for their statesmanship, Bishop Hoare said it was no answer to their arguments to say that Trinity College, since the test act, was open to all Catholics, and that some of the best Catholics in Ireland had been educated there. The answer to that was simply this—some of the best Catholics had been educated in Trinity College, but they were good Catholics, not because they were educated in Trinity College, but in spite of Trinity College. And, further, he was sorry to tell them that many a young Catholic had gone into the halls of Trinity College and come out of them with the fine edge of his faith taken away. It was the experience of the Irish people that there was an intrinsic danger to the Catholic faith in allowing any young man to enter Trinity College, and they would not enter it until they got at least as good terms as the Protestants.

It was no argument for their opponents to tell them that since 1819 England had made up its mind not to endow any religion. The answer was, they did not want the endowment of religion; they did not want a Catholic university in the strict sense of the word—all they wanted was a university and an endowed college that would have an air of Catholicity about it—about as much as Trinity had of the Protestant air. Nor was it an argument against them for the bigots of Belfast to say that the priests wanted to control the higher education of Ireland. In support of this he quoted from Professor Laurie of Edinburgh University, whose experience, he said, from reading over the constitutions of the medieval universities, was that domination and the trampling of freedom never came from the clergy, but from the king or the commonwealth, and from a declaration of the Irish bishops that they were prepared to accept a majority of laymen in the government of the university.

Continuing, he asked Unionists how they could sustain their position with regard to Ireland so long as they denied to Catholics equality with their Protestant fellow-countrymen, and how England could consistently engage in a war for the sake of gaining the franchise for a few Outlanders when she had millions of them at her doors in poor, unfortunate Ireland. He himself was denied equality with his fellow-subjects, and yet England was losing \$50,000,000 in trying to give positions to carpetbaggers and stock-jobbers.

It was very sad on the occasion of a great war to see the sympathies of a generous people going out in a different direction from England's, but, treated as she was, they need never expect Ireland to form a "union of hearts" with England. If, however, they were given equal rights, if they were treated like people who ought to enjoy freedom, if the last of the penal laws was taken away, he had no doubt at all the change would work for the general good of the empire. They believed still they had a destiny before them, and they believed that God in His own good time would take away those bad laws which at present destroyed liberty and equality.

A HUNT FOR A WILL

Continued from Page One.

assistant at the wages of \$2 a week, and rose in life until he accumulated a fortune estimated at \$4,000,000. He made his money in the rubber industry, principally in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes.

Two weeks ago death came to him suddenly, and his nearest relatives, three sisters and a brother, were in a quandary as to how he had disposed his fortune. Whether he ever made a will was a question to them, but they decided that he had, and they instituted a search for it. As usually is the case, they began the search in the most unlikely places. When the paper could not be found they determined that it was in his private vault, and employed safe

breakers from the factory of safe manufacturers to force the combination on the vault, which was unknown to them. The safe experts worked for days with drills, chisels and jimmies, but without avail, and the vault remained intact. Then it was decided, as a last resort, to blow the doors off the vault with nitro-glycerine. While rummaging through Mr. Martin's private desk in his library one of his sisters came upon the will by the merest accident. It was in an envelope in a prominent pigeonhole, where it had rested all the while the safe breakers were working away. In their effort to reach the safe the workmen had spent five days in cutting through the stone wall of the library before even the steel walls of the vault itself were reached. Notwithstanding the useless work to which Mr. Martin's relatives went, their labors had a happy ending. It was found that his fortune is left intact to his three sisters and brother, to be divided equally among them. All further work on the vault, of course, has been stopped.

BUSINESS MEN UNITE.

Public associations to work for the good, or the furtherance of special interests for the benefit of the general community, increase in number and in multiplicity of aim in New York year by year, says the New York "Sun." It is safe to say also, that their efficiency increases, as their experience gives them enlightenment, taking them out of the ranks of radical and impractical reformers, and as their understanding of the value and the limitations of organization become clearer and better defined. Formal alliances for united effort have taken place between some of them from time to time for certain objects, but there exists no central body in which all of the public or semi-public associations are represented. As yet the desirability of such an organization has not presented itself to the men working in the diversified interests which have led to the formation of the various societies.

The Merchants' Association in its certificate of incorporation sets forth the objects of the organization as being "to foster trade and commerce and the interests of those having trade, business and financial interests in common in the State of New York and elsewhere, to reform abuses relative thereto or affecting the same; to diffuse accurate and reliable information on matters pertaining thereto; to procure uniformity of opinion and action and cooperation between its members, and to procure a more enlarged, united and friendly intercourse and action between business men."

The association has been industrious in taking hold of public questions as well as plans for inducing buyers to come to the city since its organization, and has taken care to let the public know of what it was doing. Of late it has been devoting every energy to the defeat of the Ramapo water scheme, distributing circulars in which, besides presenting arguments to support its position, it has characterized the scheme as threatening the State with "one of the greatest monopolies known in the history of the country," and drawing attention to what it described as the "excessive dangers now threatening the water rights of the cities, towns and villages of the State." Before going into the campaign to defeat the scheme in the Legislature the association induced the Board of Public Improvements to suspend action on the Ramapo contract for three months to enable the association to make an investigation of the matter.

In the fight to get better Post Office facilities for this city, the association has sent out great numbers of circular letters calling the people's attention to the fact that the New York Post Office is not a local office, but really a national clearing house, and asking the recipients to address their Senators and Representatives in Congress urging action for the relief of this city and all the interests dependent upon it in postal and business affairs.

Another scheme upon which the association has worked is that for a permanent exposition in this city, with a view to furthering export trade.

A STRANGE VILLAGE.

The village of Hastings is the most peculiar community in the State, if not in the whole United States. For while it is a good sized village and has electric lights, a faultless water system and telephone and telegraph stations the residents seldom, if ever, have any money and many of the children who have not been outside of the place would not know what a dime is.

The place is located on the western border of the State, between Maine and New Hampshire, and from the location it will be seen that the only business is that of lumbering. The people neither pay taxes nor vote and even though many of the people have spent their lives in the place, they would not know how to mark a ballot. From this it is not to be inferred that the people are not intelligent, for they have the daily papers, and are well posted on current events.

The town is practically isolated from the outside world. There is no such thing as carriage road leading into the place, and the only means by which a person can get in and out is over the railroad, which is yearly being pushed farther and farther into the wood.

The reason for the town being so peculiar is this: One hundred years ago Richard Batchelder was granted the land from the State of Massachusetts. About forty years ago 20,000 acres of the land was bought by G. A. Hastings of Bethel, and D. R. Hastings of Fryeburg. They sold a right of way through

the territory to the Wild River Lumber Company. This right of way was gained that the company might have a chance to operate 40,000 acres of land across the New Hampshire.

With so much of a start made the company commenced operations. A small stream flows through the gorge and along this the company built a railroad so as to connect with the Grand Trunk road. A sawmill was built, and that the people working in the sawmill might have places in which to live small cheap houses were erected from the stock gotten out in the sawmill.

A sewerage system was next built and then came electric lights, the power being furnished by the stream. The place is in a valley, with mountains on all sides, and from an excellent spring at the side of these elevations a supply of the purest water is gained. Instead of having the water brought into the houses it is brought to tubs, and from these the people get their supply of water. The water works, like the whole town, belong to the company, the houses are the property of the company, the stores in the village form one of the company's assets. It is for the reason that everything belongs to the company that the people do not have to pay taxes and do not know what money is.

The men are all employed by the company, and are paid off only when they leave the community. When the rent comes due that amount is deducted from the wages due the tenant. When a man wants anything at the store he uses his coupons. Instead of issuing money the company issues a book that has much the appearance of a mileage book. Each sheet represents so many checks or coupons and these are good at any store. As the company owns the store they dictate what shall be the legal tender.

If the men want wood for fuel they can have all the refuse from the mill free. If the company sends the wood a small sum, 50 cents a cord, is charged. The place was recently visited by an Augusta man, who said that while he was there the men used to shoot deer out of the windows of the sawmill. In speaking further of the town he said that there is no constable, as none is necessary. The whole authority of the place is vested in one man, who is the agent of the company and looks after the mill and other property.

THE USEFUL TOAD.

That the toad is beneficial to the farmer, and particularly to the gardener, is admitted by every one who has observed its habits. Additional facts have been secured by recent observations at the Massachusetts experiment station, which show the toad's food is composed of insects and spiders, about 80 per cent. of which are directly injurious to cultivated crops, or in other ways obnoxious to man.

The toad feeds on worms, snails, sow bugs, common greenhouse pests and the many-legged worms which damage green-house and garden plants. It feeds to some extent on grasshoppers and crickets, and destroys large numbers of ants. It consumes a considerable number of May beetles, rose chasers, click beetles or adults of the wireworm, potato beetles and cucumber beetles. It is a prime destroyer of cut-worms and army worms.

To all agriculturists the toad renders conspicuous service, but the gardeners and greenhouse owners may make this animal of especial value. Every gardener should aim to keep a colony of toads among his growing crops, and the practice of collecting and transferring them to the gardens is a commendable one.—American Agriculturist.

When we revere and honor God, our mind is subject to Him, and in this our perfection consists. For everything is perfected by its subjection to that which is above it, as the body when it is vivified by the soul.

German canaries excel all other canaries as singers. A canary of Germany has been known to continue a single trill for a minute and a quarter with twenty changes of note in it.

NATURE gives DAYLIGHT For all OUT DOORS.

LUXFER PRISMS give DAYLIGHT For all IN DOORS.

ONE DOLLAR spent on LUXFER PRISMS gives more value in Light than Two Dollars spent in any imitation device.

LUXFER PRISM COMPANY, Ltd.,
1833 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the Matter of W. J. O'Malley, Montreal.

Adjourned Clearing Sale of Assets

The undersigned will sell by public auction, on the premises No. 1831 Notre Dame street, commencing

MONDAY, April 23rd, 1900,

the Stock-in-Trade and Shop Fixtures belonging to the above named Estate, in lots as follows:

STOCK IN TRADE.

Lot No.		
1.	Black and Coloured Ostrich Feathers.....	\$1,917.69
2.	Quills and Wings.....	835.30
3.	Flowers.....	418.05
4.	Coloured Ospreys.....	831.81
5.	Lace Mounts.....	78.55
6.	Dress Trimmings.....	189.75
7.	Dress Ornaments.....	111.26
8.	Velvet's.....	705.13
9.	Velveteens, etc.....	415.05
10.	Black Laces.....	1,652.34
11.	Cream and Coloured Laces.....	1,547.91
12.	Chiffon and other Laces.....	1,063.03
13.	Mousseline de Soie.....	174.33
14.	Chiffon.....	156.91
15.	Straw Hats.....	507.11
16.	Ladies' Fancy Collars.....	51.98
17.	Mohair-Millinery Trimmings.....	32.83
18.	Sequin and Jet Crowns.....	49.30
19.	Chiffon Crowns.....	136.25
20.	Chenille Crowns.....	37.95
21.	Fancy Crowns.....	84.24
22.	Fancy Bandeaux.....	143.00
23.	Beaded Dress Fronts.....	11.56
24.	Wings, Birds, Mounts, etc.....	1,121.30
25.	Jet Trimming.....	70.49
26.	Buckles.....	36.30
27.	Belt Buckles.....	9.32
28.	Belt Buckles.....	18.22
29.	Jet Ornaments, etc.....	584.12
30.	Buttons.....	19.50
31.	Jet and Velvet Bonnets.....	20.28
32.	Chenille Braids.....	1,104.69
33.	Straw Braids.....	845.50
34.	Chenille Shapes.....	42.59
35.	Straw Hats.....	1,569.68
36.	Children's Hoods.....	979.60
37.	Veilings, three lines—Black, White, Assorted.....	2,324.95
38.	Millinery Wires.....	159.37
39.	Trimmed Hats.....	167.00
40.	Felt Hats.....	849.40
41.	Ornaments.....	1,288.45
42.	Ribbons, three lines—Black, Plain Coloured, Fancy Coloured.....	3,539.88
43.	Flowers.....	1,748.60

STORE FIXTURES.

44.	37 Large Tables.....	250.00
45.	One Clock.....	7.40
46.	One Safe.....	200.00
47.	One Double Office Desk.....	15.00
48.	One Office Cupboard.....	5.00
49.	One Letter Press.....	5.00
50.	Two Office Stools.....	3.00
51.	Office Railing.....	10.00
52.	20 Large and Small Travellers' Trunks.....	200.00
53.	64 Dozen Flower Stands.....	18.50
54.	11 dozen Brass Flower Stands.....	5.25
55.	101 dozen Hat Stands.....	24.83
56.	13 Baskets.....	13.75
57.	25 Cotton Covers.....	15.00
58.	Signs on Building.....	30.00
59.	Window Curtains.....	12.00
60.	Small Utensils.....	9.80
61.	Wrapping Paper, Bags and Twine.....	15.00
62.	Street Hose.....	5.00
63.	Gas Fixtures and Electric Fixtures.....	63.00
64.	Shelving.....	20.00
65.	3 Large Wicker Baskets.....	15.00
66.	1 Single Desk.....	8.00
67.	Five Small Tables.....	10.00
68.	Window Blinds.....	5.00
69.	Empty Cardboard Boxes.....	5.00
70.	One Parance and Pipes.....	500.00
71.	Awnings.....	20.00

Bids to be made at a rate in the dollar on the above values. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the Curator.

The premises will be open on Friday and Saturday next between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. for inspection of stock, where inventory may also be seen.

TERMS CASH.
Sale at 10 o'clock a.m.
M. HICKS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
C. A. McDONNELL,
Curator.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

The latest Parliamentary return relating to the production and consumption of alcoholic beverages shows that the consumer of alcohol in the United Kingdom contributes a far larger share to the maintenance of the State than the consumer of any other country. He contributes, in fact, no less than 36 per cent. of the total national revenue. The consumer in the United States comes next with 28 per cent. in France he contributes only 19 per cent., and the German 18 per cent.

Spirits contribute most to the revenue of the United Kingdom, as indeed they do in America, France and Germany, and the United States. We are wont to look upon the Germans as great beer drinkers, yet the yearly consumption in the Fatherland is only 27.1 gallons per head, as compared to the 31.9 per head consumed in this country. The consumption in America is 13.0 per head, while in France it is only 5.5 per head.

France makes up for this in spirits, the annual consumption being 2.07 gallons per head. The United Kingdom and Germany come next with 1.03 and 1.85 gallons per head, while America, the home of the cocktail, only registers 0.92 gallons per head.

In the consumption of wine France has no rival. The statistics show 24.64 gallons per head, while in the United Kingdom, Germany and Am-

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT. NEW GOODS.

While all Lines are up to the usual Spring Standard, the assortment of Medium Priced Goods has been greatly increased. Bureaus and Washstands, in solid Oak, Birch and White Enamelled. An attractive display at prices ranging from \$22.00 to \$35.00, with 5 per cent. discount for cash.

Lower priced goods in Elm, Ash and Maple. An All Brass Bedstead either double, single or three-quarter \$125, \$18.00, less 5 per cent. for cash, \$17.10 net.

Double White Enamelled Bedsteads at \$3.00, less 5 per cent. for cash, \$3.80 net, upwards.

We have also added an excellent line of OFFICE FURNITURE. ROLL TOP DESKS, 4 feet long, solid oak, \$17.00, less 5 per cent. for cash, \$16.15 net, up to \$180.00. Some nice patterns in Solid Mahogany.

LINEN DEPT.

White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths. Tablecloths, 2 to 6 yards long. Napkins to match Tablecloths, 5/8 and 3/4. Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Sideboard Covers, Bureau Covers, Doilies, round, square and oval. Huck and Damask Fringed Towels, Glass Towels and Towellings. Kitchen Towels and Towellings. Bath Towels and Sheets, Bath Mats, Roller Towels in Linen and Bath.

Linen and Cotton Drills and Ducks. A very large assortment of Hemstitched Linen Goods in Tablecloths, Napkins, Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, Sideboard Covers, Doilies, etc., etc.

FOULARD SATEENS.

New Finish. New Designs, Light and Dark Grounds, in perfect shades. Full range of English Galateas. Striped Fancy Linens for Ladies' Waists. Duck Suiting, Full Range, in All Shades, including the New "Kilts." Also large assortment of Cotton Cheviots, Special for Waists.

French Cambrics, large and choice variety.

OPTICAL DEPT.

Sight Tested Free of Charge. Artificial Eyes Matched and Inserted. The Latest and Most Approved Aids to Hearing. Headquarters for Butterick's Patterns and Publications. Mail Orders receive prompt attention. Samples sent and every information supplied.

Headquarters for Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. SAMPLES SENT AND EVERY INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., - MONTREAL.

erica the percentage is 0.41, 0.77, and 0.23 respectively. France manufactures at home 80 per cent. of the whole of the wine she consumes. The United States produced in the colonies, only 1.05 per cent., while no less than 62.2 per cent., while no wine, whatever is produced in the United Kingdom. Beer seems to be universally manufactured at home. In the United Kingdom 99.9 per cent. is home-made, in France 98.8, in Germany 99.2, and in the United States 99.8. The United States manufactures 98.8 per cent. of its spirits, while we only make 80.0 of ours. France and Germany manufacture 92.5 and 97.9 per cent. respectively.

Looking further afield, it is interesting to note that, though in Australasia 94.0 per cent. of the wine is produced in the colonies, only 1.05 gallons per head is the average consumption for the last three years. Australasia seems to be very temperate, the annual beer consumption being only 10.6 gallons per head, and the spirit consumption 0.76.

Canada's figures are even more remarkable, the annual consumption per head being only 0.08, 3.6, and 0.65 gallons in wine, beer, and spirits respectively.

MARKET REPORT.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is still easy, and the demand rather slow. No. 1 hard is quoted at 66 1/2c spot, Fort William, and 67c to 67 1/2c May delivery. Other lines are unchanged as follows: Spring wheat, at 65 1/2c east; and pens, 61 1/2c; oats, 27 1/2c; barley, No. 2, 41 1/2c west; rye, 53 1/2c, and buckwheat at 49c east; for May delivery afloat Montreal spring wheat is quoted at 74 1/2c; pens, 72 1/2c; rye, 62 1/2c; barley, 52c for No. 2; oats, 33 1/2c to 33 1/2c; on spot oats sell for 32 1/2c ex-store.

FLOUR AND FEED.—No change in values are reported; but they are very firm, and a good business is doing in all lines. Orders for feed continue to exceed the supply. We quote as follows: Manitoba patents, \$3.90 to \$4; strong bakers, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Ontario straight rollers, in bags, \$1.57 1/2 to \$1.62 1/2; and in barrels, \$3.20 to \$3.30; patents, \$3.50 to \$3.80.

Manitoba bran, \$18, and shorts, \$19, in bags; Ontario bran, \$18 to \$18.50 in bulk.

EGGS.—The market is rather unsettled, as receipts are large. Quotations are unchanged at 11c to 11 1/2c, but it is reported that larger lots have been sold at a slightly lower figure.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Receipts have been large; but demand is good, and prices are well maintained. Syrup in wood is quoted at 9 1/2c to 7c; small tins at 60c to 70c, and sugar at 8 1/2c to 10c, according to quality.

BUTTER.—There is no change in the market. A good trade is doing, and the downward tendency is not so marked as it was a few days ago. We quote finest creamery, 13 1/2c to 13 3/4c; choice goods, 8 1/2c; dairy tubs, 16c to 17c, and rolls, 15c to 15 1/2c.

CHEESE.—The market is inclined to be easy, and 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c according to quality is the full value that shippers will concede to-day.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, April 19.—There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 300 calves, 25 sheep and 20 spring lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Thursday. The butchers were out in considerable numbers, but they were not wanting much beef, and trade was very slow, and prices were a little lower all round. Prime beefs sold at 4 1/2c to 5c per lb.; pretty good stock at from 3 1/2c to nearly 4 1/2c, and the milkmen's strippers at 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. Calves sold from 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. Lambs sold from \$3.50 each; those from one month to six weeks' old from \$5 to \$7 each, while some that were nearly three months' old sold up to \$12. The mutton cribs were nearly all of poor quality, and the best of these were shorn of their fleeces. Sheep were sold at about 4c per lb., and yearlings at about 5c do. One buyer bought 12 spring lambs, paying from \$4 to \$6 each for them. Fat lambs sold at about \$3 each. These hogs are very plentiful, and prices has been quite a drop in price. Sales were made of straight lots weighed off the cars at about 5 1/2c per lb.

The giraffe has such powers of mimicry that, although its size might be supposed to make it a conspicuous object to its enemies, the mimicked eye has been deceived by the animal's resemblance to one of the dead and blasted tree trunks which abound in its haunts. These have been known to gaze long and earnestly at a motionless giraffe, and, being unable to decide that it was not a tree, turn and stalk away.

A little sugar in the water used for bathing means is an improvement, especially to veal.

PROVISIONS.—The market for hogs is a little easier, and abattoir dressed are quoted 25c lower at \$8.50 to \$8.75. Country dressed hogs are not wanted at present, and prices are not always satisfactory, as sales have to be made immediately on arrival. We would quote good, bright stock at \$7.75 to \$8. Cured meats and lard are in fair demand, and are firm at the recent advances. We quote the following prices: Compound lard, 6 1/2c; pure lard, 8 1/2c to 9c; kettle rendered, 9 1/2c to 10c; hams, 1 1/2c to 1 3/4c, according to size; bacon, boneless breakfast, 1 1/2c; Wiltshire, 12c to 1 1/2c; Canada short cut, mess, \$18 to \$18.50; barrel beef, \$12.50 to \$13.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal. Circuit Court—No. 5313—Thomas Mitchell plaintiff vs J. E. Migneron, defendant. On the 30th day of April, 1900, at ten o'clock of the forenoon, at the domicile of said defendant, 2702 St. Catherine street, in the City of Montreal, the undersigned, J. J. DeCelle, acting as referee, will sell by authority of the said defendant, goods and chattels of the said defendant, in this case, consisting of household furniture, etc. Conditions, cash. M. J. A. DeCelle, Referee. Montreal, April 20th, 1900.