ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

Bt. Patrick's Day was pretty generally observed. High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's where Rev. Father Cornell preached, and in St. Brigid's where the sermon was preached by one of the Missioners. Rev. Father Callaghan, S. J. In St. Patrick's it was "Children's Day," and a Low Mass was celebrated by hev. Father Patrick, Capuchin, and Rev. Father Wheian addressed a few telling words to the assembled boys and girls who filled all the news in the central and interal sistes of the church. A grand concert, in the Russich Literary and Scientific Association, brought the day to a close. The weather throughout was changeable—snow and sunshine alterately.

mas changeable—snow and sunshine alternately.

Private entertainments by the pupils of the
Rideau street and Gloucester street convents,
respectively, were given on St. Patrick's eve.
On Wednesday evening at the Mission in
St. Brigid's church, a powerful sermon on
Temperance was preached and on Thursday
evening the reverend Missionaries adminis
tered the pledge to over three hundred and
fifty men. The Mission for both women and
men has been most satisfactory in results.
On Kmber Saturday, at the Basilica, His
Grace the Archbishop conferred Deacons
Orders on Rey, Brothers Wigny, Gebhard and
Dreville of the Company of Mary.
Twenty seven of the men of "Strathcona's
Horse" were enrolled in the Scapulars and received Holy Communion in St. Parick's
clurch at the half past seven o'clock Mass on
the Sunday previous to their departure for
South Africa.

is Sunday previous with Africa. Was celebrated in Hull on St. High Mass was celebrated in Hull on St. atrick's day, and a sermon was preached by lev. Father Fisher, O. S. F. secretary to the ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Chesterville Catholics religiously observed the great patronal feast of Ireland by assisting at Mass and many by approaching the holy sacraments. High Mass was chanted by the pastor, Father Quinn, at 9.30 a. m. after which he addressed the congregation on the life and chief characteristic virtues of the Great Apostle, dwelling particularly on his great penance, hu mility and zeal for souls and exhorling his hearers to practice these emobling virtues of the chort, under the good massion with the chort, which was been and been declared. The hold of the chort o

days.

The Sisters of Charity from Kingston are in the parish during the past week and are every where meeting with warm generous treatments the hands of the people.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

In last week's summary of the war news we left the British army 25 miles west of Bloemfontein, at Aasvoc'd kop. From this point General Roberts pushed on vigorously and rapidly to Bloemfontein the Free State capital, and in compliance with his demand for a surrender, und r threat that the city would be bombarded unless the demand were complied with, the keys of the city and the Government offices were brought to him by the mayor and the leading members of the Free State Rand who had opposed the war. The principal member of the Rand present was Mr. Fraser, an ex councilior. hex councilior.

President Steyn has fled to Kroonstad with
hex yet members of the Rand, and has estable

Bloemfontein, from which it is 110 miles distant.

A circumstance which might seem extraordinary took place on the entry of the British troops. The burghers as well as the British residents joined in welcoming the British soldiers, and in singing "God Save the Queen," The fact is that many of the Free Stutes are either British or half British through one parent at least. President Steyn's own wife is a Scotch woman, and many of Dutch origin even were opposed to joining the Transvani in this war. Also the last Assembly meeting at Bloemfontein voted down President Steyn's proposal to continue the war, but the two Presidents, Kruger and Steyn terrorized them into its actual continuance.

to continue the war, but the two Presidents, Kruger and Steyn terrorized them into its actual continuance.

President Steyn is now styled by General Roberts in his despatches "the late President of the Republic," signifying that the Free State Government is no more. President Steyn's brother is among the prisoners taken.

Springfontein, which is ninety miles Southwest of Bloemfontain, and near the border of Cape Colony, was also taken by General Pole-Carew, and thus the whole Southern part of the Free State is in the hands of the British. As Generals Gatacre and Clements are also on the way to Springfontein from the South, the uniting of their forces with those of General Pole Carew may be expected within a day or two, if the junction has not been effected even before now, and thus the force immediately under General Robert's command will be largely increased. Norval's Pent, where General Clements was last reported to be, is only forty miles South of Springfontein; while Bethulle, which place General Gatacre had re-ched, is thirty-five miles South East, and there is railway communication with both points. General Roberts is now sending a force to Thaba-Nehu, thirty-five miles east of Bloemfontein to intercept two thousand Boers who have been driven northward from Bethulle and Norval's Pont.

intercept two thousand Boers who have been driven northward from Bethulle and Norval's Pont.

Springfontein is one hundred and ten miles. by railway, from Capetown, and thus direct railway communication is established between the British torces occupying the Orange Free State, and their basis of supplies.

The entry into the Free State capital was made at 10 a. m. on the 14th inst. The Bloomfontein railway stadion had been already taken, and the British cavalry were closing in upon the city, when information was sent in to General Roberts under cover of a white flag, to the effect that a deputation was approaching for the purpose of formally surrendering. The deputation arrived soon after and General Roberts went forward to meet it. A few yards away, the guns of a strong battery were pointed toward the Boer position. Then a member of the deputation stepped forward to deliver the keys of the city and Government buildings, whereupon Lord Roberts stated that he would quarantee protection to life and property, and that he would enter the city in state according to military usage. The entry was then made, the commander in chief being foilowed by histaff, the military attaches and the troops.

General Lord Roberts is now occupying the Presidential manison. General Prettyman is appointed military Governor of the city, and Mayre.

Lord Roberts congratulated the Guards'

Mayor.

Lord Roberts congratulated the Guards' Brigade on their wonderful march of thirty-cighty miles in twenty-cight hours and expressed regret that he did not lead them into Bioemfontein. He promised, however, that they should be the first to enter Pretoria. The nearest Borr secuts are said to be thritten miles from the city.

At Allwal North, another point in Cape Colony near the Free State border, about 85 miles east of Bethulie, General Brabant de feated the Boers who were in occupation. The Boers in this neighborhood and Stormberg, as

well as at Bethulie, stand in great peril of being cut off from their main body, and from Pre-oria, owing to the rapid advance of Generals Roberts and Pole-Carow, east and south. The situation at Mafeking is not greatly changed as yet, the town being still closely beleaguered. A great victory, however, is reported thence in the driving off of the Boers who made an another attempt to storm the town. Col. Plumer is reported to be only four-teen miles off on the way to relieve the beleagured town. He has, perhaps, succeeded in so doing by this time.

The latest despatches show that the Free Staters are surrendering to General Roberts by thousands. They are allowed to go to their work on taking outh that they will neither take up arms during the war, nor furnish information or aid of any kind to the enemy. A Pretroita despatch however, asserts that the enthusiasm of the Transvaslers is not dampened. The same despatch admits losses to the number of four thousand two hundred in the recent battles, exclusive of Cronji's army which capitulated.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAM-INATION.

THE EXILE OF ERIN. INTRODUCTORY.

For more than a century after the conquest of Ireland by William III, the history of that country is such that no Englishman can recall it without shame. Deprived of his religious, political and civil rights, every Catholic Irish man was treated as a foreigner in his native land, while the country grouned under the tyrannical rule of a small body of members of the Established (Anglican) Church. At length the people were driven into open rebellion by the lawless cruelty of the Orange Yoemanry and the English troops, who marched over the country robbing, torturing and murdering the peasantry. After some slight success the insurgents were utterly defeated at Vinegar Hill (1788). The massacres and military executions that followed were frightful, reaching about fifty thousand. A considerable number of others were transported or banished.

Campbell says "While tarrying at Hamburg I made the acquaintance of some of the refugee Irishmen who had been concerned in the rebellion. Among these way, Anthony McCann... an honest, excellent man. It was in consequence of meeting him one evening on the banks of the Elbe, lonely and pensive at the thought of his situation, that I wrote this poem.

PURPOSE.—The poem was published in 1801,

in consequence of meeting him one evening on the banks of the Elbe, lonely and pensive at the thought of his situation, that I wrote this poem.

PURPOSE.—The poem was published in 1801, with the following preface: "The meeting of the Innerial Parliament, we trust, will be distinguished by acts of mercy. The following most interesting and pathetic song, it is to be hoped, will induce them to extend their oenevolence to those unfortunate men doomed to exile, but who sigh for a return to their native homes." Though containing no word of bitterness or reproach against the English authorities the poem yet gave offence to the government, and Cambbell on his return to England was arrested as a suspect.

PLAN.—The poem naturally falls into two parts. The first stanza being merely introductory, while the others voice the exile's feeting. II, Without home or country. III. Laments for his lost friends, IV. Regrets for the dear ones at home. V. His undying devotion to Ireland. This last stanza expresses most clearly the central thought of the poem.

PRELIMINARY STUDY.—Describe the time and place of the meeting with the exile. What excites our pity for him even before he tells his sad story? What does he most bemoan in his present condition? What had made his former life in Ireland so dear to him? Get the exact meaning of "exile, repairing, anthem, covert, rapture, recollection suppressing, bequoaths, devotion.

CLASS STUDY.—Came to the beach." To get as near as possible to his dear country, as if hoping to catch sight fit.

"What beaten hill."—This description heightens the desolation and loneliness which excite our pity. "The daystar." Not very clear, though probably it refers to Venus which is at times the morning star and again the evening-star. As the evening-star is always seen to the west, it would appear over 'his own native isle of the ocean. "Itose." No reference to the set morning star and again the evening-star. As the evening-star is always seen by the west, it would appear over 'his own native isle of the ocea

Deserted Village (t. 3) spot or place is about the equivalent.

What does "wild" really modify?
The harp is the national instrument of Ireland, and the bards were anciently held in great esteem, hence the mention is very appropriate here and in stanza V.

"Numbers" frequently used for poetry since the verse is measured by the number of feet or accents in it. Give in your own words "strike to the numbers"

numbers d and forsaken." Refer to 'L'

"Sad and tolerated and the "sweet visions" of his dreams and the sad reality of his awakening.

Far foreign land. "What country was it? "Mansion." Here used in its first sense of Ellen Miriam Kurzenknabe and the sad reality of his way used?

"lived to deplore." To debore his sad fot as an exile.

"Fast by." Give in other words.
"Its fall." Where has he previously said that his home was destroyed?
"Looked on." Watched over.
"Bosom friend." His true love.
"Fast fading." lasting but a short time. In what way was his bosom-friend a "fast fading treasure."

treasure??
What is the likeness implied between tears and the rain-drop?

What is the likeness implied between tears and the rain-drop?

"Rapture—recall." Bring back the bliss of his early love and his "bosom friend"

Yet—suppressing. Putting aside all purely personal sorrow,—the subject of stanzas II—IV. What is the grammatical relation of "suppresing"? "Can draw." A peculiar use of draw; the wish uttered when drawing his dying breath, and so his greatest desire.

"Buried and cold," Where does this belong in meaning and construction?

"When—motion." The meaning intended is "when my heart's motion is stilled;" since it is condition and not action that is meant.

"Green—fields." The greenness of her fields is an especial charm of Ireland. What name is given her on this account? He hopes that Nottre will still continue to be particularly kind to his dear country.

Nature will still continue to be particularly kind to his dear country.

"Thy harp-striking — bragh!" This wish is for happier times for Ireland, when there will be freetoem, as shown by the singing aloud of patriotic songs.
"Mayournin" Irish for "my darling."
Read "the Lament of the Irish Emigrant," and compare with the sentiments therein expressed.

JUDGE JAMES R. O'REILLY.

A Former Kingstonian Appointed to

A despatch from Ottawa says that Mr. James

wall.

A despatch from Ottawa says that Mr. James R. O'Reilly, Q. C., of Prescott, has been appointed Senior Judge of the united Counties of Stormon, Dundas and Glengarry, vice Judge Pringle, resigned. Citizans of Kingsta, irrespective of creed or potitics, with a property of the pringle resigned. Citizans of Kingsta, irrespective of creed or potitics, with a property of the pringle resigned. Citizans of Kingsta of this appointment with an air of satisfaction, particularly as the new Judge and his amiable wife are children of this entry. He is criminally qualified for the position, and the Freeman congratulates him on his elevation to the Bench Judge James Redmond OReilly a the eldest son of the late Mr. James O Reilly, Q. C. of Kingston (in his day Canada's foremost criminal lawyer), and was born on Freudal with the State of the late Mr. James O Reilly, Q. C. of Kingston (in his day Canada's foremost criminal lawyer), and was born on Freudal lawyer) and the Collegiate Institute. He also took a course at the Quebee Seminary Hall, and the London of the Collegiate Institute. He also took a course at the Quebee Seminary in at 85. Mary's College, Montreal. He graduated at Queen's University in 1822 as good medallis, after which he studied law with Fitton X. Whiting and the late D. A. O'Sullivited as a solicitor in the Easter ten 1835. He then went into partnership with D. A. O'Sullivian, the firm bring O'Sullivian & Heelity, when was continued for Anherstburg and Kingston, and in May, 1837, which was continued for Anherstburg the was honored a short time in Anherstburg he was honored by being made as R. In 1839 he was honored by being made as R. In 1839 he was honored by being made as R. In 1839 he was honored by being made as R. In 1839 he was honored by being made as R. In 1839 he was honored by being made as R. In 1839 he was honored by being made as R. In 1839 he was honored by being made as R. In 1839 he was honored by being hade as R. In 1839 he was honored by being hade as R. In 1839 he was honored by being

ST. PATRICK'S DAY In London.

The regular St. Patrick's concert was this year held in the Auditorium, on Friday evening, the 16th, and the auditorium, on Friday evening, the 16th, and the autonoance thereat was quite large, many of which cave particularly in the property of the prope M. O'Sunvai from Fatter Herrian Stating that ill-health precluded him from the pleasure of being present that evening (which letter the chairman then read aloud) Mr. McDonagh voiced the thought uppermost in the hearts of the people when he expressed the earnest hope that Rev. Father Tiernan would speedily be restored to perfect health and strength and that at some future time we might have the pleasure of hearing him speak on the interesting topic of his recent travels.

The following programme was then admirably rendered, each of the participants being heartily encored, while Mrs. J. Smith McDougail was tendered a handsome bouquet of white roses:

Song—"Asthore".

Miss Lenehan.
Song—"Who Carries the Gun".
Mr. Wm. Skinner.
Humorous Recitation—"The Toboggan Side
Ellen Miriam Kurzenknabe.
Song—"The Ould Plaid Shawl".
Mrs. Robert Muir Burns
Song—"A Loyal Irish Soldier".
Miss B. Fuller.
The chairman here announced that as Rev.
Father Tiernan was unavoidably absent, his
nephew would favor the audience with a
song. When Mr. James Tiernan appeared
upon the stage he was heartly applanded, after
which he gave in good voice a song entitled
"My Wild Irish Rose" and, in esponse to an
encore, "Go to Sie-p, My Darling." PART II.

accompanists were Mrs. John ck, Misses Moore and Kidd.

The accompanists were Mrs. John W. Pocock, Misses Moore and Kidd.

On Saturday, the 17th. Masses were celebrated in the Cathedral at 8 and 10 o'clock—the latter, a solemn High Mass with Rev. J. T. Aylward as celebrant. Rev. P. J. McKeon deacon, and Rev. D. Egan sub deacon. His Lordship Bishop McEvay, attended by Rev. H. G. Traher, occupied the Episcopal throne.

BISHOP DOWLING'S LECTURE.

On Sunday evening, the 18th, dis Lordship Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, as had been previously announced, lectured in the Cathedral, London, on "The Faith of the Irish People," after which a collection was taken up by the ladies in aid of the funds of the altar society, lately re-organized by the Rector, Rev. J. T. Aylward. So ably and convincingly did His Lordship illustrate the sublime and herole self-sacrifice of, the Irish nation for the true faith that those who had the pleasure of listening to his interesting and instructive address were profoundly impressed with the thought of our great responsibility to propagate and perpetuate this noble and God given heritage which had been preserved intact by our heroic ancestors in soite of every trial and vicisatiude of fortune.

solution. The state of the state of the solution of the soluti

the shortuary for His Lordship Hishop Dowling, who was accompanied by Rev. Father Holden.

The distinguished and eloquent Right Rev. lecturer took for his text:

'This is the victory which overcometh the world, our faith.' (Episile St. John)

Dear irieuds—in compiance with the kind invitation of my right reverend and esteemed friend your worthy Bishop I am here to night to speak to you on the subject of the faith of the Irish people. The subject is in harmony with the festival which the church celebrated yesterday and which it appears we are celebrating, to day the festival of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. The object of that festival is to commemorate the anniversary of a day dear to the Irish race the world over, the day on which St. Patrick made his triumphal entrance into heaven to receive from the Lord, the just Judge that crown of justice which He promised to render to the confessors of the faith. On that day St. Patrick could truly say like St. Paul I have finished my course. I have fought the just Judge that crown of justice which He promised to render to the confessors of the faith. On that day St. Patrick could truly say like St. Paul I have finished my course. I have fought the year of the patron with God, the world my course of the faith. This is the victory which overcometh the world, our faith." By the world is an expresented by the force of paganism on the one hand and persecution on the other. St. Patrick and his people have been in conflict for the past fifteen hundred years, and it is because throughout that long and bitter contest the flag of the faith of Ireland has been victorious that we can truly say to-day with gratitude to God and which the Lord has made—let us be glad and rejoice, for this is the victory which overcometh the world our faith."

Our purpose here to-night, therefore, is to return thanks before God's alter to the Giver of all good gifts for having in His goodness and

lieve on the authority of God, who is Truth itself and who can neither deceive nor be deceived.

The excellence of this gift will be manifest from the fact that the possession of it constitutes our chief happiness on earth and our pledge of eternal happiness bereafter. He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved and he that be lieveth not shall be condemned. For without faith it is impressible to please God. God made all things in this world for man's use and benefit, but He made man for Himself. He created man to His own image and likeness, giving him a soul capable of knowing and loving his Greator—in order that he might know and love and serve Him here and afterward enjoy the battle vision in heaven. The means to that end is the knowledned of the content of the conten

tion of the missionary, the dangers and difficutities that confronted him, and the success
that crowned his mission.

Here His Lordship entered into a most interesting description of the arrival of the saint in
Ireland in the month of May 432, and of his
meeting with the monarch of all Ireland and
the princes, druids and warriors assembled at
Tara. As our Lord drew lessons from the lity,
so St. Patrick taught the unity and trinily
of God as symbolized in the three leafed shamrock. The seed fell on good soil. Faith comes
by hearing, Ireland listened to her Apostie and
received the faith. Other nations were slow to
tory had been won without the shedding of a
drop of martyr's blood. St. Patrick at once
provided to plant the faith by instructing,
baptizing, building churches schools, and colleges, educating and ordaining native
priests, holding synods and enacting
laws, and submitting the acts of his
councils to the approval of the Holy See.
For three years after his arrival, whilst the
rest of Europe was in darkness and desolation
owing to the invasion of the barbarians, Ireland had her coleges and universities in which
the students from Germany. France and Luly,
were educated and afterwards sent back to restore creder, religion and learning in their respective lands. Ireland in these ages received
the title of the island of sains and of scholars.
But Ireland not only received the faith—sha

were educated and afterwards send backers, were closted and sterwards send backers, bective lands. Ireland in these ages received the title of the island of saints and of scholars. But Ireland not only received the faith—she also retained it in spite of the persecutions of three handred years which followed the Danish lavasion in the eight century; in the eixiteenth century which lasted until the beginning of the nineteenth century, in the course of which Iroland, owing to her fidelity and her refusal to apostate, lost everything the world prizes—lost her land, lost her language, lost her Iranguage, lost her freasures, her caltedrais, her abbeys, her convents, her colleges, lost for language, lost her freasures, her caltedrais, her abbeys, her convents, her colleges, lost for land and Scotland at the bidding of monarche lost the faith, the priesthood and the hierarchy which was only recently restored in these countries, but Ireland's hierarchy has not been restored, for the grand reason that she never lost a link of the chain that bound her in union receives an liked them so well that I wroty lost a link of the chain that bound her in union restored, for the grand reason that she never lost a link of the chain that bound her in union the land of the land of

IRELAND AND THE QUEEN.

Editor Ottawa Journal.—The London, Times, with characteristic readiness to fling insult in the face of Ireland and her people, and also the Cabie-man, insinuate that there may be danger to the Queen during her proposed visit to Krin—the latter going so far as to pretend to voice public opinion by saying: "Throughout Great Britain there will be some tension until the Queen has re-crossed the channel in safety." Now why should such anticipations be indulged in at a time when the Queen herself has gone so far out of her way to placate the Irish people! Her Majesty during her reign of sixty odd years has thrice visited Ireland, and during the twenty or twenty five days of her stay in Ireland can the Times or any one else point out one single disagreeable occurrence in connection with those visits? No, not a single one. Without risking the charge of self-praise, Irishmen, as a nation, whatever their faults may be, cannot be accused of lack of hospitality or of respect for woman. And it is the same to day as it was a thousand years ago when the incident which Moore has enshrined in verse, occurred. I annex the poem, but would preface it by the historical account which is given by the editor of Moore's Melodies.

which is given by the editor of Moore's Melodies. The people were inspired with such a spirit of honor, virtue and religion by the great example of the illustrious King Brien, and by his excellent administration, that, as a proof of it, we are informed, a young lady of great beauty, adorned with jewels and a costly dress, undertook a journey alone from one end of the kingdom to the other, with a wand only in her hand, at the top of which was a ring of exceeding great value; and such an impression had the laws and government of this monarch made on the minds of all the people, that no attempt was made upon ber honor nor was she robbed of her clothes or jewels.—Warner's History of Ireland, Vol. I., Book X.

Under the title 'Rich and Rare were the Gems She Wore,'' Moore wrote as ifollows (and, by the way, would it not be a very appropriate addition to the programme for for the St. Patrick's Concert):

Rich and rare were the gems she wore.

Rich and rare were the gems she wore,
And a bright gold ring on her wand she And a bright gold ring on her wand bore; But oh! her beauty was far beyond Her sparkling gem or snow-white wand.

"Lady dos't thou not fear to stray So lone and lovely through this bleak way Are Erin's sons so good or so cold As not to be tempted by woman or gold?"

"Sir Knight. I feel not the least alarm, No son of Eria will offer me harm; For though they love woman and gold in store, Sir Knight, they love honor and virtue more."

On she went, and her maiden smile In safety lighted her round the Green Isle And blest forever is she who relied Upon Erin's honor and Erin's pride.

from the terrible starvation years, 1846-49—and Oh I God I such years, when the people perished of hunger by hundreds of thousands, aye millions, the horrors of which those who had the unhappiness to witness them, as the writer has, can never forget; moreover, it was after the abortive "rising" of 0 Brien, Meagher, Dillon, McGee, etc., and yet no angry word greet-d her ar. Can as much be said for the Times' own London? Now, as then, it may be as stated by one of the Nationalist papers, her reception may not be euthusiastic, but it will certainly be courteous and respectful. When leaving Ireland on the occasion referred to—a Catholic priest being the mouthpiece—the Royal Lady, at the request of the local municipal authorities, changed the name "Cove of Cork" to Queenstown. No! no harm or insult will be offered, and doubtless the poet of the twentieth will be found paraphrasing the poet of the nineteenth century.

"And safe throughout, was the Queen who re-

'And safe throughout, was the Queen who re Upon Erin's honor and Erin's pride,"

Yours, CONNAUGHT RANGER. Ottawa, March 12, 1900.

C. M. B. A.

Resolution of Condolence

Almonte, Ont., March 11, 1900. At a regular meeting of Branch No. 31, C. M B. A. held March 6, the following resolutions o

Rec. Sec. Branch 34, C. M. B. A.

Barrie, March 16, 1990.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Mrs Lynch, sister of our esteemed brother, Very Rev. Dean Egan. And be it therefore
Resolved that we, the members of Branch 51, of the C. M. B. A., Barrie, wish to express to our Very Rev. and b loved pastor our most sincere and heartfell sympathy for his treparable loss, and we trust and pray that Divine Providence may furnish him the necessary consolation to overcome his great grief. And be it further
Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Very Rev. Dean, that it be recorded in the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to our official organ for publication.

Barrie, March 16, 1900.

The painful news announcing the death of Bro. John Kerr, who was a member of Branch 51, was received by the members with the most profound sorrow.

Whereas Almighty Godfin His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Mr. J. Kerr, and one whose life was most fervent and practical in the duties of his faith, we bow submissively to His holy will.

And, furthera, copy of this be sent The Cana-dian for publication, and to Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and same spread on the minutes of the meet-ing.

ANOTHER READER HAS BEEN MAK.

pound, wholesale, 7 to 7½c; lard, per pound, retail, 9 to 10c.

Vegetables — Potatoes, per bag, 60 to 80c; onions, per bag, \$1 00 to \$1.25.

Poultry—Ducks, dressed per pair, 75c to \$1: fowls, per pair, (indressed) 50 to 55c; fowls, per pair (dressed) 55 to 80; geese, each, 60 to 75c; turkeys, per lo, 9 to 11c.

Meat—Pork, per cwt., \$6.75 to \$7.00; beef, cow, \$4 00 to \$5.00; beef, heifers and steers, \$5.00 to \$6.59; veal, by carcass, \$5.00 to \$7.50; nutton, by carcass, \$5.00 to \$7.50; hamb, by the carcass, 9 to 10c; lamb, by the carcass, 9 to 10c; lamb, by the quarter, 10 to 11c.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

March 22—Flour is in moderate demand, and prices steady; straight rollers, in bbls, are quoted at \$2.80 to \$2.85 weat for export, and choice brands at \$3 Toronto freights; straight rollers, in sacks, \$2.55 west. Bran, \$15 to \$16 west, and shorts, \$16.50 to \$17.50. Wheat is in fair demand, with offerings moderate; red winter and white are quoted at \$5c to \$6c north and west, and spring at \$6c to \$66 east; goose, \$9c low freights; No. 1 Manitoba hard is firmer, at \$1c grinding in transit, and 79 to \$9c North Bay; at Fort William, No. 1 hard, \$6ije to \$7c; No. 1 northern at \$6c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 1 quoted at \$4c west, and \$4c to \$5c east; No. 2 steady, at \$42c west and \$3c to \$3g east. No. 2 steady, with sair demand; white selfs at \$2c east, and at \$2c west; mixed, \$2c to \$2g ex west, and at \$2c west; mixed, \$2c to \$2g ex west, and at \$2c west; mixed, \$2c to \$3g ex transity of \$1c to \$1c to

TORONTO.
Toronto, March 22, — The following is the ange of quotations at Western cattle market

Torono, a twestern cattle market this morning:
Cattle — Shippers, per cwt., \$4.25 to \$1.80;
butcher choice, do., \$3.75 to \$1.25; butcher, medium to good, \$3.25 to \$3.50; butcher, inferior, \$2.75 to \$3.00; stockers, per cwt., \$2.75 to

\$3.50. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, per cwt., \$2.75 to \$3.50. Sheep and lambs—Sheep, per cwt., \$3.60 to \$7.5; lambs, per cwt., \$4.50 to \$6.00; bucks, per cwt., \$2.5 to \$2.5. Milkers and Caives,—Cows, each, \$25 to \$45; caives, each, \$2 to \$10. Hogs—Choice hogs per cwt., \$5.00 to \$5.50; light hogs, per cwt., \$4.25 to \$4.87\frac{1}{2}; heavy hogs, per cwt., \$4.25 to \$4.87\frac{1}{2}; sows, \$3 to \$3.25; stags, \$2 to \$2.25.

stags, \$2 to \$2.25.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 22. — Cattle — No demand. Calves—moderate supply: light demand; choice to extra, \$6 25 to \$6.50; good to choice, \$5 to \$6 25. Sheep and lambs—Moderate offerings; extra lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.55; choice to extra, \$7 40 to \$7.55; good to choice, \$7 to \$7.25; yearling, sheep, \$6.25 to \$6.60; mixed, \$2.25 to \$7.57; wethers, \$6 to 6.25. Hogs—Closing strong; offerings light; heavy, \$5.25; to \$5.39; mixed, \$5.39; mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.75; wethers, \$6 to 6.25. Hogs—Closing strong; offerings light; heavy, \$5.25; to \$5.39; mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.39; mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.30; roughs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.505; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.80; stags, \$3.75 to \$5.505; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.80; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.505; roughs, \$4.50 to \$5.505; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.80; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.505; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.80; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.505; roughs, \$4.50 to \$4.80; stags, \$4.50 to \$4.80; s

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TO ST. JOSEPH.

O Holy Patron! hear the prayer Our hearts sing up to thee; We hall thee, dear beloved saint In greetings full of glee.

From out our hearts this day there steals A whispered word of prayer; It mounts to heaven's joyous gates High on the winged air.

And with the incense rising now Our thoughts do softly steal And on thy love-lit altars bright Thy presence dear, we feel.

Pray, hear thou then our earnest prayers, That pierce the clouds of blue; Dispel the gloom and quickly send Your sweet love shining through.

'Twill cheer a sad and longing heart 'Twill bring sweet happiness; O, good Saint Joseph! Ever be A father unto us,

Pray, teach us now thy life so pure To cheer us on our way; O. holy Joseph! Be our guide Throughout Life's ev'ry day.

Pray lead us on when shadows meet To darken Life's sad sky And let us ever wander 'neath Thy beaming, watchful eye.

The way is long and darkness spreads 'Ere half the race is past But if we call on thee, dear Saint! The light shines clear at last.

The thorns and thistles yea, will fade And pass away and dia And in their stead, white lilies pure Will smile unto the aky And life will be a joy to us, A work of prayer and love And in this life we'll daily find A glimpse of the Above.

Each golden moment nobly spent Will shine clear as a star; And these moments in their passing Will lead us Homeward—far.

And when at last we've safely sailed Across Life's sea so wide. O, good Saint Joseph! Be our stay And steer us o'er. Death's tide. We pray thee! Beg thee! noble Saint!

THE SANCTITY OF THE CHURCH."

St. Mary's church was filled Tuesday evening by a delighted lot of people who heard Rev. M. J. Brady, of Windsor, Canada, deliver an excellent sermon on "The Sanctity of the Church." The revered gentleman is a forcible, elequent and pleasing speaker and his sermon made a deep impression on all who heard it, —Tiffin (Ohio) Advertiser. March 14.

SPRING TERM—The Spring Term in the Central Business College, Stratford, Ont. opens on Monday, April 2nd. This college is now ciosing its winter term which has been the most successful in the history of the school Students are now in attendance from Canada, United States and Newfoundland. All interested in securing a business or shorthand education should write 10 Mr. W. J. Elliott, Principal of the college, for a catalogue containing full information.

Spring Medicines Cause

Chronic Constipation

The system of the average man or woman is constantly clogged with impurities. He becomes more conscious of it as warm weather comes on. He tries to cleanse it with Spring Medicines. These deal only with resuits and not with the cause. So the next year he has to take the medicine again. Then he has to do so oftener. In time he become a constant user of purgatives and a victim of Chronic Constipation.

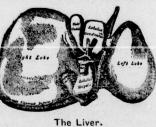
All this is wrong. A healthy body is not like a house to require a yearly upsetting called cleaning. A perfectly healthy body with all its organs in good order is SELF CLEASING. It NEVER GET CLOGGED CLEASING. It NEVER GET CLOGGED. It was not inbended that man should once a year drench and scour the delicate membranes that line his body with crude preparations of still cruder drugs commonly called patent medicines. God has adapted Nature to the needs of His children. The changing seasons with heir differences of temperature, food—IF THE ORIGN SARE HEALTHY. And the methods of Nature are so gentle that the methods of Nature are so gentle that the man is not conscious of this cleaning. He simply knows that he FEELS WELL ALL THE TIME.

But so-called "Spring Medicines" produce a violent change which creates an inflammation and tendency to disease. The system loss a the power to cleanes itself. CHRONIC CONSTIPATION results, and brings still further evils.

There is only one reasonable way to treat

ther evils.

There is only one reasonable way to treat the body. Put it into such a condition that IT WILL KEEP ITSELF WELL. This is what Dr. Sproule does. His patients after finishing treatment continue to grow stronger year by year. This is because he makes all the organs of the body work properly and in harmony. Is not that better than constanty-varly dosing? But this requires special treatment for each case. Patent medicines will not do it.



1. Are you constipated?
2. Is your complexion bad
3. Are you sleep; in the d:
4. Are you irrivable?
5. Are you nervous?
6. Do you get dizzy?
7. Have you no energy?
8. Do you have cold feet?
9. Do you for missable?

8. Do you have cold feet?
9. Do you get tired easily?
10. Do you get tired easily?
11. Do you have hot flashes?
12. Is eyesight blurred?
13. Have you a pain in the back?
14. Is your flesh soft and flabby?
15. Are your spirits low at times?
16. Is there bloating after eating?
17. Have you a gurgling in bowels?
18. Is there throbbing in stomach?
19. Is there a general feeling of lassitude?
20. Do these feelings affect your memory?
21. Are you short of breath upon exercise
22. Is the circulation of the blood sluggish

If you have some of the above symptons mark them and send them to the Doctor. He willtell you what to do to be PERMANENTLY CURED, and what the proper treatment would cost. He makes no charge for diagnosis or advice. Address DR. SPROULE, B. A. (English Catarrah Specialist, Graduate Dublin University, formerly Surgeon Royal British Nava Service) 7 to 13 Doage St., Boston.



VOLUME XXII.

The Catholic Record

London, Saturday, March 31, 1900.

THE CONDITION OF FRANCE.

Says the Presbyterian Review of Toronto: "The religious condition of France has been receiving the serious attention of thoughtful men these few years past. It is evident that the Roman Catholic Church has been gradually losing its hold over the nation,"

All this may be very evident to a Presbyterian editor who takes his opinons second-hand and is prepared to accept anything that may redound to the discredit of Catholicism. We admit that unrest and discontent and infidelity exist in the great centres : but to conclude from that, that France as a nation is alienating herself from the Church, requires a very thoughtless man with a very illogical mind. He sees in the struggle concerning the management and curriculum of the Public schools "so long under priestly control" further proofs for his state-

Most people would infer from that phase of the eituation that Catholics have still some faith and vitality. Would the editor contend that because the Catholics of Manitoba provoked the hostility of the government they were drifting into infidelity or longing for the ministrations of Protestantism?

He then quotes an extract from a Mr. Guyot who advises France to give a kindly ear to Protestantism, because it is so conducive to national prosperity. Rather a queer quotation to be used by a learned editor. Is wealth of a people any evidence of Divine favor : and would the editor, were he the richest man in Toronto, be looked upon as its holiest citizen?

" If," as Bishop Spalding says, "England's wealth to day comes from the Reformation, how shall we account parture for that of Spain in the sixteenth and some time seventeenth conturies? And if the decline of Spain has been brought about by the Catholic falth, to what cause shall we assign that of Holland, who in the seventeenth century ruled the seas, and did the carrying trade of

PROTESTANTISM DECLINING.

Dr. Jutphen, pastor of the second these d Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, has pretern joined the ranks of those who believe end of that the fortunes of Protestantism are speech in this country on the wane. Abundant statistics give color to the state always ment and warrant us in hoping that disappo the perfect realization of Bossuet's on the prophecy may take peace in the near | scanty sture. In Europe it is a parasite on the cap the tree of state; in this country it with strives by means of positive creeds unador to maintain its prestige. The muchvaunted right of private judgment is A few now but a plaything to beguile the one of unthinking.

In calling attention to the decline of membership in the various churches, in the the minister admitted that Protestant. ism has no inherent strength or vitality. If it had had what could have prevented it from being the paramount religion of the United States? ponde

Take for example New England, that was a hundred years ago the strong. hold of Congregationalism. Anyone conversant with the history of that period will grant that it had a free field. Its leaders were earnest and scholarly men: its adherents, if narrow minded and intolerant, were tenacious of truth as they saw it, and imbued with the proud idea they were the chosen people of America. Everything humanly speak. ing tended to give it a vitality that would withstand the corroding touch of time. And yet, it is now in ruins, covered o'er with the mildew of neglect and indifference: its conventicles ring with doctrines that held le Co no place in the lives of the first and Congregationalists, and its power and in k influence have gone, leaving it only hum the shadow of a great name. What have Emerson said some years ago may be his applied with greater truth to our own times. "I think," he said, " no man can go with his thoughts about him into one of our churches without feel- but ing that what hold the public worship have had on men is gone or going. It has spee lost its grasp on the affections of the vag good and the fear of the bad." Emo- ther tional religion, that is religion based on with feeling, visitations of the Holy Spirit, ther

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