

HIGHER EDUCATION

In the Banner Province of Canada.

Some of the Disabilities Sustained by Catholics in the Intermediate and Senior Classes—No Provision Made for Catholic High Schools—The Sway of the Non-Catholic System Everywhere Visible.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Surely the noblest ambition that can enter into the heart of man is to perfect in himself the work of his Creator; to make himself in body, mind and soul the some of God's design; to look upon his life as a trust from his Maker, and so order it that, when called upon to lay it down, he may be able honestly to return two-fold that which the Lord gave unto him, even if this were but one talent.

The means to this desirable end are summed up in the one word—education. On such a pinnacle is education placed nowadays, that one is apt to imagine that the process is of recent discovery, and belongs exclusively to the nineteenth century—nay, more exclusively, to the present generation. This is a delusion: for education, as far as humanity is concerned, is, and always has been, coeval with man himself. For nobody can deny its existence in the garden of Eden, where our first parents learnt their first very bitter lesson and reaped the fruits of disobedient experience. Life itself is an education.

THE PROCESS GOES ON FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.

which is merely the portal that admits to a vaster region of knowledge. Nor does there seem to have been a period in which it can be said that the brightness, keenness and potency of the human intellect fell much, if anything at all, below the standard it has attained to in our own times, even if we step back along the zigzag course of the ages from Darwin, whom many learned men look upon as the leading light of the nineteenth century, to Newton, Milton, Bacon, Shakespeare, Erasmus, Dante, St. Thomas, St. Jerome, St. Augustine, St. Paul, Cicero, Virgil, Demosthenes, Pericles, Plato, Socrates, Solon, Herodotus, Solomon, David, Moses. Nor, again, is popular and compulsory education such an uncommon thing in ages gone by that we can claim a monopoly of it. Ancient Greece and ancient Rome had most elaborate systems of education, great and well-appointed schools, and have contributed more to the learning of the present day than the vain glories are willing to concede. But never in the known history of the world, was education of such paramount importance for success in life as it is at the close of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. To begin life without a liberal, if not a technical education, is to be in the position of an untrained or ill-equipped athlete entering into a contest with trained and practised performers. The man may be clever, he may be strong and courageous, he may be naturally apt and well endowed, but these gifts of nature will avail him little against training, skill and knowledge. Now, it would be false to assert that

CATHOLICS ARE BEHIND THEIR PROTESTANT BRETHREN

in their desire for and appreciation of a good education; but it would be quite within the bounds of truth to say that in some countries, and to some extent in Canada, they are seriously handicapped in the realm of higher education, always supposing that we speak of higher Catholic education. Take the Province of Ontario, for example, where Catholics have, perhaps, as much of their own way as they can get, though not as much as they could desire. A public school supporter is by law obliged to contribute to the support of the public schools; a Catholic can withdraw his support from the separate schools and apply his tax to the support of the public schools. In other words, the separate schools, if they of the law occupy a secondary position, are a secondary consideration; whilst the public schools are sacredly protected even from doing themselves an injury. At the present day, however, there is no valid reason why the Catholic separate schools in Ontario should not be as efficient as the public schools as could be proved by the citing of instances where in the same locality, the former have surpassed the latter. But here, in the elementary schools, at the very portals of intermediate education, all State concessions to Catholics end. The statutes bearing upon education make

NO PROVISION FOR CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS to form the necessary stepping stones from the elementary schools to the university. So that if a Catholic child desires further education at the tender age of twelve or thirteen, he must enter the godless schools provided for those who are of a widely different faith and taught by teachers of a widely different faith. Catholics make no pretence whatever at concealing their desire to keep their children within what they, at heart, look upon as "one fold"; yet, making allowance for the excellent work done by the various Catholic colleges and convents in the Province, it is within the limits of probability that four-fifths of the Catholic children seeking intermediate education have to do so in non-Catholic schools, which, it can be said, without intention of reflecting on their efficiency or fairness, are scarcely institutions adapted to promote that development and solid growth of a truly Catholic religious spirit which it is the object of the separate schools to engender, foster and guard. It is just here, in the matter of

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION IN ONTARIO, that the peril to faith lies, though it is admittedly much easier to point out than to remedy the evil. Were it not for the uncompromising animosity of the Church towards the co-education of the sexes, the wisdom of which is truly and legitimately within its sphere, Catholic High Schools, with just and propor-

tionate Government aid, could probably be maintained in each of the five principal cities of Ontario, possibly in more places. If it is true that Catholic children pass their most religiously receptive years whilst they are in the elementary schools, it is equally true that the most morally impressionable years of their life are spent in the mixed classes of the intermediate institutions. All that Catholics desire is a fair field and no favor consistent with their legitimate aspirations for the retention and preservation of their own faith; but in the matter of university education, also, they do not enjoy these concessions. In this position, however, they do not stand alone, as, besides the Catholic University of Ottawa, Queen's University of Kingston prefer to sacrifice its just share of the "loaves and fishes" of the Provincial treasury rather than its independence and individuality. Each of these institutions seems to bear its burdens bravely and to flourish in its own self-selected atmosphere of principle before lucre. Such then is a brief review of the much vaunted system of separate school education in the no less vaunted banner province of the Dominion. If the Catholic population of Ontario be content, there is nothing more to be said; but the heat that can be ascertained of its separate school system is, "that a slice of a loaf is better than no loaf at all,"—a saying which affords some crumb of consolation and much room for reflection. B. S.

EDUCATION IN BELGIUM.

The Overcrowding of the Professions.

Demand for Offices in the Civil Service on the Increase—The Distinction of Young Men to Enter the Commercial Arena.

The Belgium correspondent of the Catholic Times, Liverpool, deals with a phase of the educational question which is quite a familiar one on this Continent, the overcrowding of the professions, and the anxiety of the rising generation to seek positions in the civil service. He says:—

The education vote for the current year has been lately the subject of much discussion in both the Chambers. Perhaps the ablest and most instructive speech delivered in the course of the debates was that of M. Lammens, senator for Courtrai, who, speaking in the Upper Chamber, criticised severely the system of training in the State Universities and middle schools, and contrasted, from a religious and social point of view, their results with those achieved by the "free" or voluntary educational institutions.

In dealing with the subject of higher studies, M. Lammens drew attention to an evil which has probably assumed larger dimensions in Belgium than in most other European countries. Nothing is more noticeable than the increasing disinclination of young men who have received a liberal education to embrace a commercial or industrial career. There is a rush to the learned professions; and the number of candidates for employment in Government Service is vastly in excess of the number of appointments or vacancies offering. The four Universities are annually sending out

HUNDREDS OF GRADUATES IN MEDICINE AND LAW,

with the result that in all cities doctors and lawyers may be reckoned by hundreds and in the large towns by scores. Not including apothecaries, there are upwards of 3,000 members of the medical profession in the kingdom, and last year there were in the various schools of medicine no fewer than 1,100 students. In Brussels there are some 600 avocats, and to this number may be added 200 licentiates in law awaiting their call to the bar. In the other cities and principal towns we find the profession proportionately represented.

Belgians, as a people, are not remarkably litigious, but they should be very litigious indeed to give remunerative occupation to this army of "sacerdotes juristes," as an ancient writer calls them. Nor is the case different with the output of the theatres, colleges, and middle schools. Instead of

TAKING TO COMMERCE, TO AGRICULTURE,

or to some industrial pursuit, the ambition of most of these young people is to get employment under Government. Not long since M. Vandenepeereboom, the Minister of Railways, etc., stated in the Chamber that on the occasion of a few vacancies in his office as many as 672 candidates presented themselves in the course of two months; and some weeks ago M. Schollaert, the Minister of Public Instruction, remarked that for a single vacancy in the Education Department candidates by the hundred came forward. He added that between 1892 and 1896, for a comparatively small number of appointments in the State middle schools, there was a total of 2,309 applications. Further figures of a similar import might easily be quoted, but enough has been said to show that if education, both higher and secondary, were less literary and concerned itself more with subjects of practical interest, Belgians, like other people, would not be quite so much embarrassed with the question of what to do with their boys.

From Lourdes comes the tale of the miraculous cure of a young woman of 23, who had been paralyzed since she was three years of age. She could neither sit upright nor turn in her bed without assistance, nor could she walk a step without support. After two baths at Lourdes she was able to walk as easily as any one, and astonished the people of Fougères by walking through the town on Ascension Day.

Generally speaking, those that have the most grace and the greatest gifts and are of the most usefulness are the most humble and think the most meanly of themselves; so those boughs and branches of trees which are most richly laden with fruit bend downwards and hang lowest.

FAMINE AND FEVER DAYS.

Mgr. Nugent's Discourse

On the Occasion of the Commemoration Services in Memory of the Martyr Priests of Liverpool—The Sad Scenes Depicted in Teaching Language.

At the Requiem service in St. Patrick's, Liverpool, for the martyr-priests of 1847, held recently, Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent delivered a touching discourse from the text, "The Good Shepherd giveth His life for His sheep" (St. John x. 11). He described the results of the Irish famine, stating that according to official returns in the year 1847, 184,524 persons emigrated from the port of Liverpool, and that in the short period of three months 90,000 people arrived there from Ireland. So great was the stream of people that the passage rates were raised from every port, and the condition of the emigrants was such that a system of quarantine was adopted upon all steamers arriving. The result of this enormous influx and the consequent overcrowding of the miserable cellars in the lower parts of the town was malignant fever and disease. The sanitary arrangements were most defective and of a very primitive character. There were at that time 14,000 cellars inhabited as dwellings by over 25,000 people, and of these 5,841 contained stagnant pools of water. The horrors that prevailed in the lower and more densely populated parts of the town were indescribable.

THE PEOPLE FLED FROM HUNGER AND STARVATION

at home to find a scarcely less terrible fate in this town where they sought refuge. Special legislation was demanded in the emergency, but while the legislators were considering the plague never halted. It swept over the north, south, and central parts of the town, causing dreadful havoc and suffering among the poor, whose miseries resulting from the pest were aggravated by want. In the midst of the panic created by this terrible scourge the devotion and calmness of the priests commanded universal admiration. Day and night they were with the people. Into the dwellings of the poor in attic and cellar, in the courts and alleys, where to breathe the fetid and pestiferous air was death, they went fearlessly to give the sacraments. They were at the bedside of the dying, and where the dead were left uncovered more than one of that heroic band lifted the dead body all covered with typhus spots and placed it in a coffin. It was the good pastor ministering to the afflicted flock;

DANGER AND DEATH HAD NO TERRORS,

for what was done in the Name and for Christ's sake. The first who fell was the Rev. Peter Nightingale, of St. Anthony's, on the 2nd of March. I knew him well when a student at Ushaw, had leave to his room, and afterwards, when I was a priest, we were close friends. A bright, energetic, bold man—a true priest, a true friend, and beloved by all around him. St. Patrick's suffered more than any other church. This church was left for a time without a priest, and was actually closed, and the Sunday after Father Grayton's death there was no Mass or service of any kind. April 26th the Rev. William Parker, who for ten years had been senior priest in this church, fell a victim. He was a man that exercised great influence in this part of the town, of a straightforward, energetic disposition, had done much for education, and the schools at that time, under his direction and taught by the Christian Brothers, not only stood in the front rank of Catholic schools, but turned out a class of men who were an honor to the Catholic body. A few days afterwards Rev. Dr. Kelly, only recently affiliated to the diocese, a most promising priest from the Irish College in Rome, died at St. Joseph's, on May 1st, and was interred on the 3rd at St. Anthony's. St. Peter and St. Mary's were both sorely tried, Dr. Appleton, a ripe scholar, a man of influence in the town and greatly respected, died at Seel street, on May 26th, and Rev. John Austin Gilbert at St. Mary's, on the 31st of May. The previous Sunday an

ENCYCLOPICAL LETTER FROM THE POPE

to the Bishops was read in the churches throughout the town. It directed that three days should be set apart for public prayers to Almighty God for the cessation of the existing calamities. The Right Rev. Dr. Brown, V.A., directed that public prayers should be said throughout the diocese for this purpose. At the time the fever was raging with increased malignity in the lower parts of the town and the number of cases were 2,000. The sick calls at some of the churches were fully forty in the day. The Liverpool Mercury says, "We last week stated that the Rev. Richard Grayton, the senior and much respected priest of St. Patrick's, had been seized by the prevailing fever. On Friday and Saturday he was so considerably reduced that no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The malignant disease had somewhat abated, and his medical advisers were induced to think there was a favorable chance of his recovery. Yesterday the same opinion prevailed, but last night we are sorry to say, the symptoms were worse. We understand that two of Mr. Grayton's colleagues, the Rev. Mr. Haggart and the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, have exhibited symptoms of the same malady." On the following day, the 16th of June, he died. He was a model man in every sense of the word. In look, in manner, in his tones and winning smile, he exercised a powerful influence on all around him long before he was a priest. Here at St. Patrick's he was adored. Always at work in the church in this densely populated district, with the old and with the young he was a power. He was generous to a degree, all he had went to the poor, and his very clothes were given away. He caught the fever in his heroic charity by caring for the sick and placing them in their coffins when all had deserted him. His funeral was a sight which baffles description; the flock were inconsolable for their pastor; the shepherd had been taken

from them, and now they were without a priest. Judge of the state of this district, that day there were, if I remember right, 43 sick calls. The Rev. Robert Gillow, of Coppens-hill, and myself divided them.

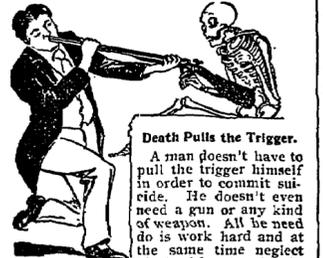
THE SAD SCENES WITNESSED.

Never can I forget the scenes I that day witnessed of the dead and dying. A mother lying dead of a fever on a heap of stavings in a cellar, a baby at her breast, and two young children playing on the floor. The heavy, pestiferous atmosphere of that cellar loaded with the malignant poison. The Rev. James Haggart of this church died on the 28th of June and the Rev. W. Vincent Dale, of St. Mary's, on the 26th. He took ill on Monday, 21st, and died on Saturday, 26th. So rapid was the progress of the fever that he died after five days illness. This was one of the worst cases, the body of the deceased being covered with black spots. He was a most exemplary man and was untiring in his work among the poor in St. Mary's, then a very populous district. To his unwearied energy and zeal the erection of St. Mary's Church is greatly due. He was buried at St. Anne's, Edgehill, and, though there was no announcement of his funeral, still hundreds followed his coffin to the grave. In the month of July no deaths took place, but do not think there were no sufferers. The Rev. Fathers Bonney and Walker were sick at Seel street; the Rev. H. Newsham, the Rev. Wm. Gillett, and the Rev. Thomas Kelly at St. Anthony's; the Rev. Edward Walmesley at St. Joseph's, and the Rev. Father Wilkinson at St. Mary's. At St. Nicholas's, Coppens Hill, the Rev. Robert Gillow died on the 22nd of August. His loss to the Church in this town was a great calamity, for among all those who were carried off, no one had done so much for the revival of the services and ceremonies of the Church. As far as I remember he came to Coppens Hill towards the end of 1836. He was first to establish Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament every Sunday and once a week on Thursday evening. Up to that time Benediction was only once a month and evening service at three o'clock in the afternoon. He introduced High Mass with three priests every Sunday; and established guilds for young men and young women. He founded the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and was the first chaplain. Rev. John Fielding Whitaker, who was the founder of St. Wilfrid's Church, in Manchester, came to Liverpool during that trying period and on the 23rd of September died, being

THE TENTH VICTIM TO THIS FRIGHTFUL EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Youens has always been numbered with the victims, though he does not appear in that group which is familiar to most of you. He died of the fever on the 30th of May, 1848. He was a profound scholar and theologian, a man of refined taste, fond of music, literature, and art. Though the oldest among the clergy and Vicar of the diocese, still so gentle and simple in his manner; the true and warm supporter of the younger clergy. Here, then, is the story of the priests who died in Liverpool during that terrible period of the amine fever in 1847. There is unfortunately no record extant, and the sources of information are few and bare of facts. I knew all those who fell, most of them intimately. The "Liverpool Mercury," June 19th, 1847, thus speaks: "Whatever may be thought of the creed of these men—whether they belong to the order of surplised ruffians, as the London "Times" will have it, or whether they are idolaters, as Dr. McNeill supposes, there can be no doubt that in one respect, at least, they gave gospel proof that they were true shepherds, in as much as they laid down their lives for their flocks." Peace be with them. Such is our prayer on this day. May the memories of their lives and the heroic charity which they exercised awaken in our hearts a spirit of self-sacrifice. It is what the age demands and it is the proof of thoroughness and that we are, in our station of life, seeking to hearken to the voice of the Good Shepherd and to follow Him.

Discussing the ethnology of the New York police force, Theodore Roosevelt, now assistant secretary of the United States navy and formerly president of the New York Police Commission, has this to say of the Irishman as a policeman: "Besides, when he does get on



do the rest. Men nowadays are all in a hurry. They bolt their food, and get indigestion and torpid liver. The blood gets impure. When the blood is impure, sooner or later something will "smash." The smash will be at the weakest and most overworked point. In a marshy country, it will probably be malaria and chills. A working-man will probably have a bilious attack. A clerk or bookkeeper will have deadly consumption. A business, or professional man, nervous prostration or exhaustion. It isn't hard to prevent or cure these diseases if the right remedy is taken at the right time. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the nerves steady and strong. It drives out all disease germs. It makes rich, red blood, firm flesh, solid muscle and healthy nerve-fiber. It cures malaria and bilious attacks. It cures nervous prostration and exhaustion. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchial, throat and kindred affections. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser contains the letters of thousands who have been cured. "I have been one of your many patients, by taking Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Mrs. Perilla Cook of No. 42 St. Covington, Ky. "Your 'Favorite Prescription' and Golden Medical Discovery' have saved my life when it was despaired of." Send 3 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of medicine and mailing only, to the world's Dispensary, Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser;—cloth binding 50 cents;—a whole medical library in one 1000-page volume.

him as a very good policeman. No man who has studied the civil war needs to be told that men of Irish blood fight well; and the career of the policeman necessarily implies, in those who would successfully follow it, the presence of the soldierly virtues—courage, daring and alert resolution. If to these qualities the young fellow of Irish parentage joins intelligence, he has a chance of rising very high indeed. A very large percentage of those whom I was instrumental in getting promoted to higher places were of Irish origin. It is needless to say that I did not take this into account in making promotion. I tried to see that they got it without the slightest reference to whether they were of Irish, German or American parentage, or whether they were Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, or of no recognized faith at all. The inspectors, captains, sergeants and roundmen whom I joined in making were made because we believed in their capacity, integrity and courage; and, on the whole, I think a larger number were of Irish extraction than of any other."

MR. C. R. DEVLIN

Answers Some of the Arguments of the Critics of Canada.

A Spirited Letter, in Which the Advantages of Settlement in British Columbia and the North-West Territories is Pointed Out—Fair Play Demanded for the Canadian Dominion.

Mr. C. R. Devlin, Canada's Commissioner of Immigration in Ireland, judging by the reports which reach us from time to time, is having a lively occupation of it in answering the numerous critics that spend a great deal of their leisure in the task of endeavoring to dissuade intending immigrants from settling on Canadian soil. In a recent issue of the Munster News Mr. Devlin answers one of those critics in his own vigorous style, and we are very much pleased to observe the marked improvement in the character of the arguments which he uses, as compared to the style displayed in his letters to the Dublin Nation several weeks ago.

The letter in question is as follows:—

I have read with astonishment the letter misrepresenting Canada, and which you published in a recent issue of your paper. . . Permit me, as a matter of justice, to correct some of the absurd statements contained in the letter of Mr. Murrin. It is not necessary to dwell on the general character of the letter. It is misleading and false. In fact the only truthful statement in the letter is that which proclaims the excellence of the soil of many portions of Canada. You have hundreds of Irishmen who have visited Canada. Will they speak disparagingly of the climate? Take the province of British Columbia, which to-day, on account of its wonderful mineral and forest wealth, is attracting the attention of the capitalists of the world. There is little difference between its climate and that of Ireland. Visit the palatial hotels of Victoria or Vancouver and in the midst of winter you will find plants and flowers flourishing and decorating all the principal apartments; at all seasons the steamers run down and up Columbia river. In fact so great is the

FORCE OF VEGETATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

the conditions of temperature and climate so propitious that all kinds of fruit, grain and roots ripen long before any thought of frost is entertained. And if greater attention is not given to agricultural pursuits in British Columbia, it is simply because thousands are rushing to the scene of the gold and silver mines in that province. Name if you can, in the wide world, a better wheat-growing country than the North West Territories of Canada. Your correspondent claims that there are no markets. Evidently he has never visited the country. The Canadian Pacific Railway traverses the Continent, and at all the principal towns which it touches there are markets; there you will find buyers from the United States, from Great Britain, as well as from all parts of Canada. The crop is often sold before harvest time. It would be hard to conceive of a more beautiful spectacle than that presented by the prairies of the North-West. Thither thousands have proceeded and established happy homes, and every day from all parts of Europe men with their families are going. Irishmen in Canada

DO NOT DESIRE THE DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.

Far from it; but they know that in with large families, who find it difficult to establish their sons or to give them that fortune which they would like to bestow owing to the difficult conditions in regard to land prevailing in Ireland, will emigrate; and they who have prospered in Canada are naturally desirous of seeing some of the emigration which usually leaves Ireland go to Canada. Assuredly there is no crime in entertaining such ideas. You are aware, no doubt, that a large proportion of the population of Canada is of Irish origin or of Irish descent. You know that Irishmen in Canada have attained eminence and distinction, have acquired and firmly established large fortunes. The genius of the Irish race is as apparent in Canada as in any part of the world. There you will find a striking illustration of the great truth that where liberty and fair play exist the Irishman's place is in the front rank. Assuredly no man can find fault with you in discouraging emigration from Ireland, but it is fair even to attain such an end that Canada should be vilified and misrepresented. I have not spoken of

THE OLDER PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

They are better known because of the large cities of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Hull, St. Rivers, etc., which do business with many of the important centres of Europe. Do

Which would you rather trust? An old, true friend of twenty years, or a stranger? You may have little health left. Will you risk it with a stranger? If you have a cough, are losing flesh, if weak and pale, if consumption stares you in the face, lean on Scott's Emulsion. It has been a friend to thousands for more than twenty years. They trust it and you can trust it.

Let us send you a book telling you all about it. Free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

you want an idea of the general wealth and prosperity of Canada? Visit Montreal. Its port is visited by steamships from all parts of the world; its river steamers are pronounced floating palaces. The great countinghouses and warehouses, banks, libraries and public buildings, manufactures, etc., of Montreal impress at once the visitor; the regularity and solid pavement of the streets, the mansions that line them, the thousand spires and turrets and churches appearing in all parts of the city, denote, as well as the business-like character, the strong, moral, intellectual and religious character of the population. Few cities in the world are as beautiful as Montreal; none so wealthy—the extent and population being kept in view—and Montreal gives a fair idea of the comfort, prosperity and happiness dwelling within the Dominion of Canada. Discourage emigration: perhaps it is a duty you owe Ireland, but you also owe to Canada fair play—for Canada has always been sympathetic to Ireland, and accorded a warm welcome to Irishmen.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM THE DISTURBED DISTRICT.

CALCUTTA, July 5.—The news from Chitpore is again disquieting. Hundreds of Mohammedans are congregating to pray in the mosque where the original dispute arose and led to the disturbances of Wednesday and Thursday. The rioting grew out of the practice of the Mohammedans of seizing and refusing to pay rent for certain so-called mosques, built contrary to the tenets of the Mohammedan religion on ground belonging to infidels. The demolition of a mud hut, one of the so-called mosques, led to the outbreak. The Mohammedans sent to the country districts for reinforcements, appealing to all true Mohammedans to come to the aid of their co-religionists, and conflicts with the police and military ensued. Europeans were assaulted, telegraphic communication was cut off, buildings containing Europeans were besieged, and, owing to the absence of higher officials at Jimsa, a long time elapsed before the local forces were allowed to fire on the rioters. Eventually a compromise was agreed upon, based on the unconditional surrender of the land to the Mohammedans, but it is believed that this concession will form a dangerous precedent. The slightest interference will cause trouble to break out again. There is a strong feeling in favor of making an imposing display of military force, and it is suggested that the authorities should parade all the troops of the neighborhood through the disaffected centres.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

APPREHENSIONS CAUSED BY THE PROLONGED DELAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The delay in the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey is creating apprehensions, and a strained situation is the result. Everything tends to show that the Sultan is desirous of gaining time, either in the hope of a disagreement of the Powers, or in order to allow the excitement among the Mohammedans to calm down before yielding. The Powers, however, remain united and are apparently determined not to yield anything but a strategic rectification of the frontier. The question most discussed in political circles is whether, in the event of the contumacy of Turkey, the Powers will proceed to coerce her, and it is not believed they could be brought to act in unison on this point. The prevalent opinion, however, is that the Sultan will finally yield. ATHENS, July 5.—A pessimistic view of the negotiations for peace between Turkey and Greece is taken here, and even the resumption of hostilities in the near future is regarded as possible. It is stated that in such an event King George will take command of the Greek troops.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True BLOOD Purifier.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of St. Antone, No. 2.

Wanted for this municipality two male and four female teachers (Catholic); salary twenty and fifteen dollars per month respectively. Term eight months. School opens middle of September. Good testimonials must accompany each application. P. W. LEEHY, Sec.-Treas. St. Antone, June 27th, 1897.

COLLEGE NOTRE DAME

Cote-des-Neiges, Montreal, Can.

This institution, directed by the Religious of the Holy Cross, occupies one of the most beautiful and salubrious sites in Canada. It gives thorough education to boys between the ages of three to seven. They receive all the ordinary instruction which they are accustomed to in their respective schools, and prepare for the classical, commercial and scientific courses. French and English languages are taught in the ordinary course, and also provided for special courses. P. W. LEEHY, Sec.-Treas. St. Antone, June 27th, 1897.

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They are better known because of the large cities of Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Hull, St. Rivers, etc., which do business with many of the important centres of Europe. Do