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# The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. I.—No. 24.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Register of the Week.

News in Canada is unimportant and presents few items of general interest. The religious conferences have closed their sessions, but could not conclude without aiming a blow at the Jesuits. D. Douglas repeated at St. Catharines what he had already said at Owen Sound. Professing to care nothing personally for politics, his sole anxiety is for the political welfare of his church, to which he devotes a good deal of bigoted energy every year.

So dull are politics becoming that even Mr. Dalton McCarthy, the last rose of summer that was left blooming alone by the Conservatives, is beginning to fade. He has been making a tour in the western part of the country, but he has as yet not disturbed the party balance to any great extent.

A deplorable action is taking place in the courts at Montreal, in which a newspaper, the *Canada Revue*, is dragging the venerable Archbishop of that city before the civil tribunal, and suing his Grace for damages. Archbishop Fabre has filed the following plea: After a general denial of the allegations of the declaration except those specifically admitted, it reads that it is specially false that the defendant caused the text of the circular mentioned in the declaration to be published by the Montreal press. That the defendant, in addressing said circular to the clergy of his diocese, acted in the legitimate exercise of his functions, and within the limits of his rights and powers as a Roman Catholic Archbishop and first pastor of the diocese. That the said circular was published under circumstances that rendered it a privileged communication. That it was addressed to the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese, and was read and published at the meetings of the faithful, submitted to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop upon the order of the latter, whose duty it is to protect his diocesans against the reading of books, periodicals and publications which he holds to contain doctrines or to have tendencies opposed to the discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, and that in such matters his jurisdiction is exclusive and independent of the civil courts. That the matter contained and mentioned in the said circular was of purely religious and ecclesiastical domain. That the defendant performed his above-mentioned duty without malice and with the moderation allowed by the circumstances and the interest of his diocese. That if the plaintiff suffered damages on account of the said circular, which the defendant denies, the latter is in no way responsible therefor. The conclusions are that the action is not well founded, and should consequently be dismissed.

In the English House of Commons the Home Rule Bill is making no

greater progress than before. An amendment forbidding the Dublin Legislature to interfere in proceedings for the extradition of criminals was accepted, as was also an amendment which proposes to prevent the Irish Legislature from dealing with the question of immigration and the rights of aliens, and from exercising the right to expel aliens from the country. The position of the Government upon this latter amendment called forth strong protests from the Irish Nationalists, who, with many Liberals, voted against the Ministry, while all the Liberal Unionists and Conservatives supported it, so that the vote stood 818 to 139. But this so called Irish revolt meant nothing, as between them and Mr. Gladstone no real difference exists which is likely to promise harm to the cause.

The greatest danger lies in the health of the Grand Old Man, upon whom years and bitter political warfare are telling. He fences with his old time dexterity, and his opponents shrink back from him, fearing his power and awe-stricken at his aged form. The correspondent of the *New York Times* writes that: "The story goes that he (Mr. Gladstone) fears he will not last to witness the third reading and regards as a sacred charge the duty of piloting the bill as far as he can during his lifetime."

The reports of a very interesting ceremony at Longford in Ireland are contained in several of our old country exchanges. The Cathedral of St. Mel was solemnly consecrated on Tuesday, May 19th. There were twenty-one prelates, amongst whom were Cardinal Logue and Archbishop Flood of Trinidad. The others were: The Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, the Bishop of Clogher, the Bishop of Elphin, the Bishop of Galway, the Bishop of Nottingham, the Bishop of Liverpool, the Bishop of Down and Connor, the Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, the Bishop of Achonry, the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Ossory, the Bishop of Killybegs, the Bishop of Kilmore, the Bishop of Canea, the Bishop of Middlesbrough, the Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert, the Bishop of Lime ick, and the Bishop of Dromore.

The foundation stone had been laid May 19, 1840, by the then Bishop of Longford, the Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Higgins, who in a pastoral in 1841, summarised the architectural features of the edifice. He said: "The Cathedral, which is already in a state of great forwardness, will be of the purest Grecian architecture and entirely built of the finest Portland stone, joined throughout with sheets of lead. Its front will exhibit six magnificent Ionic columns enclosing a spacious portico. The tower (nearly two hundred feet high) will be

partly composed of alternate tiers of Corinthian pillars. The interior will be divided into three aisles, will contain seven marble altars, and the roof will be supported by twenty-six lofty Ionic columns of polished variegated marble. It will be dedicated in honour of St. Mel, first Bishop of that ancient see, and nephew of St. Patrick, by whom at the very commencement of his Apostleship he was consecrated in the same parish where the Cathedral now stands."

Within five miles of this stately edifice stand the remains of the original Cathedral built in 494 by St. Mel. "It is," says the *Weekly Register*, "a small church, not more than forty feet by fifteen, a simple quadrangle with a low primitive door, cyclopean-shaped. Most of the stones of this little building are eight feet long. It is stated, and by most authorities now accepted as proved, that it was in this little church, of which the doorway alone is now perfect, that St. Brigid was professed a Nun by St. Mel, the then Bishop of Ardagh. St. Mel appears to have been at the head of a Community of Monks, for he was Abbot as well as Bishop of Ardagh. St. Mel's mother, Darerka, St. Patrick's sister, had a unique fate; she was the mother of seventeen Bishops. The religious history of Longford dates from the time of St. Idus, one of St. Patrick's disciples, who founded here an Abbey and became its first Abbot. At the beginning of the fifteenth century the Dominicans were introduced into the town by O'Ferrall, Prince of Annally, as successors to the Franciscans. In the time of Elizabeth the Monastery was suppressed and its possessions confiscated."

The Pope's Jubilee has been remarkable for the number of saints canonized. On May 14th, for the sixth time since the beginning of the jubilee celebrations, the solemn services of beatification took place. Five Dominicans, all natives of Spain, and all martyrs for the faith in the East, were raised to the beatified honors of the altar. Their names were: Peter, Martyr Sanz, titular Bishop-elect of Manricastro and Vicar-Apostolic of the Province of Fu-Kien; Francis Serrano, titular Bishop-elect of Tipasa and Vicar-Apostolic of the same province; Joachim Royo, John Alcober and Francis Diaz, missionary priests. They all received the palm in China during the last century.

It had been decided at Rome that the pilgrimages should continue till the end of June, and shall be suspended during July, August and September, after which they are to be resumed. A later circular announced that they should close with the month of May. The reason is, that fear is entertained

for the health of pilgrims coming from northern countries, the climate of Rome being very hot at this time of year. One of the latest pilgrimages was that of Malta, amongst whom were admitted a venerable old couple from the Diocese of Tours in France. The husband is 80 years of age, and his wife 71. It is the twenty-first pilgrimage they have made to the Eternal City on foot after having visited the sanctuaries of France and Italy. The Holy Father had the old couple brought to him and spoke to them words of encouragement, while they were crying with emotion.

The press of Europe comments upon the power of the Pope, as manifested through the pilgrimages, and the beauty of the spectacle offered by their great numbers and spontaneous generosity. The many allocutions delivered by the venerable Head of the Church are the most wonderful and assuring evidence of the grasp of mind and heart possessed by Leo XIII. Endowed with a prodigious memory he is alive to all that is passing in the various nations of Christendom. He speaks to his spiritual children of the wants of the Church in their own country, and imparts encouragement in the fulfilment of their duty, and never fails to produce a deep and lasting impression upon all who listen to his voice or receive his words of heavenly wisdom.

The Golden Rose is to be sent to the Queen of the Belgians. This year has been selected, as the Holy Father wished to signalize the fiftieth year since his appointment to the Nunciature at Brussels. The Queen is the daughter of the Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, where her childhood was spent in great simplicity. Maria Henriette was no more than seventeen when she was given in marriage to the heir of the Belgian throne. One of her earlier acts of devotion was the careful nursing of Leopold I. on his death-bed. She is a model wife and queen, and her favourite maxim is: "The mercy of kings is merely to be just; but the justice of queens is merely to be merciful."

A strange rumour was reported lately by the *Paris Figaro* to the effect that the well known Pere Hyacinthe was making a retreat at the monastery of the Grande Chartreuse. Unfortunately, so far from being true the deluded ex-Carmelite still hopes for the conversion of the Catholic Church. In an interview with a journalist, he says that his friends are not ignorant that he has proclaimed the necessity of reforming the Church, and that he has pursued this ideal without hatred towards Rome. Alas, poor human pride!

## THE STORY OF IRISH LACE.

By Mrs. HART.

Lace-making in Ireland has had a variable history. The industry has from time to time flourished under the patronage of the great and fashionable, or from the impetus given by the poverty and distress of the poor, but it has declined again when incentives to work have been removed.

We have no records by which to fix the period when lace was first made in Ireland, but we read that great encouragement was given the industry toward the middle of the eighteenth century by a club of Irish patriots called the Dublin society. Acting under the advice of Lady Arabella Denny, money prizes were given by the society for the reproductions of Brussels lace, Dresden point, and bone lace, as pillow lace was then called. At this time there was a strong national feeling in Ireland, and patriotism was extended even to lace, and we are told that enthusiastic young Irishmen, anxious to stimulate home manufactures, refused to toast any lady or to consider her beautiful if she wore French lace or foreign fopperies. Ladies, on their part, exerted themselves to found schools, and to have children taught the art of making lace. Gold and silver lace was at this time so well made in Ireland that in 1778 the Irish parliament passed an act prohibiting the importation of such manufactures from England or any foreign port. But troublous times came upon Ireland. The Dublin society ceased to exist. Lady Arabella Denny died in 1792 at the age of 85, and the lace industry of Ireland languished and expired for the lack of support and encouragement. It was not till the third decade of the present century that the severe distress of repeated potato famines, and the terrible suffering, the starvation and death caused by the great famine of 1846-7, induced many ladies, whose hearts were stirred by the misery around them, to make serious efforts to revive the Irish lace industry, and to try and find in it the means of support for a starving people. How they succeeded will be told in the following pages.

## IRISH LACES.

Irish laces may be divided into Carrickmacross, Limerick, Youghal point, Innishmaccsaint point, and crochet.

(1) Carrickmacross—This lace is of two kinds—applique and guipure. In applique the pattern is made of the finest muslin or cambric, which is applied to net by point lace stitches. In guipure the flowers are attached by brides, into which are worked characteristic little loops or projecting spurs. (Fig. 1.) When well made, applique Carrickmacross resembles Brussels lace. Carrickmacross lace originated in 1820, in the efforts made by Mrs. Grey Porter to teach her servant, Ann Steadman, to copy a piece of Italian lace. Miss Reid of Rahans, near Carrickmacross, taught herself and her sister the new art, and subsequently established a school in which poor children were taught lace-making as a means of supplementing the earnings the family obtained from working the little farm. The town of Carrickmacross is in the Bath and Shirley estates. When, in 1840, Tristram Kennedy became manager of the Bath estate, he was so much impressed by the benefit conferred on the neighborhood by Miss Reid's lace school that he raised a public fund, and built seven lace schools in and around Carrickmacross. He subsequently secured a grant of £100 from parliament to teach drawing and designing in his schools. Mr. Kennedy's schools, and the lace industry which sprang from them, were of the greatest help to the poor during the famine years. Many of

them were subsequently closed, but the central school at Carrickmacross is still in existence, and does good work, owing to the annual grant still paid by the government.

## LIMERICK.

Limerick lace is one of the best known of Irish laces. It is of two kinds—Tambour and run lace. In the former a hooked or crochet needle loops a fine linen floss or silk thread in a chain stitch through net stretched on a frame. It is truly embroidery, and the same stitch and method are adopted in oriental embroideries, especially in those made at Damascus. Where, however, the lace is fine and the design good, tambour lace is very effective and "lacey," and has the merit of being inexpensive, strong and of washing well. In run lace the design and filling are formed by darning in the net in threads of different thicknesses. An applique net, resembling Carrickmacross and called "Curragh," was also at one time made at Limerick.

The Limerick lace industry owed its origin to an Englishman, Mr. Chas. Walker, who, on marrying the daughter of a lace manufacturer, determined to try and make a commercial success of an industry which had at that time a most feeble existence. He brought over 24 girls from England as teachers, and in a short time a large amount of good lace was being made in Ireland. During the famine, lace making was one of the great resources of the district; and through an association of ladies, who worked hard to help the poor in their distress, a considerable sale was obtained for Limerick lace. This was the time when lace fichus, berthes, ruffles and frills were much worn by ladies, both young and old. The lace made at this period was very fine, good in design and delicate in execution.

## AFTER THE FAMINE.

After the famine, when death and emigration had greatly diminished the population of Ireland and the desperate need of an agricultural population to make some extra earnings, however small, had passed away, the Limerick lace industry declined. Public interest in it was lost, good designs were no longer furnished the workers, Limerick lace fell out of fashion, and till a few years ago only the coarsest kinds of the poorest design were made, and sold at very low prices. This pretty old lace was in this degraded condition when it was taken in hand, five or six years ago, by Mrs. Vere O'Brien, the adopted daughter of the late W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who, on marrying an Irish gentleman and settling near Limerick, opened a school, at which to teach again the making of the charming old lace of the district. Under this kind and wise influence the industry has revived, and at Mrs. Vere O'Brien's school are now producing the most beautiful run and tambour laces, which are both fine in execution and artistic in design.

## YOUGHAL POINT.

Youghal point is essentially the Irish point lace. It has a distinctive character of its own, which makes it easily recognized. (Fig. 3.) The stitches, it will be noted, are very varied. Most Youghal lace fails, however, in point of design. The rose and the shamrock, particularly the latter, appear ad nauseum. In some Irish point, however, which has been recently made from designs furnished by the South Kensington museum lace committee, Italian motives prevail, and under this influence the lace has greatly improved.

Irish point owes its origin to the earnestness and ingenuity of a nun in the convent at Youghal who was anxious—as all good nuns of Ireland always have been and still are—to find industrial employment for the children of her schools. Chancing to come

across an old piece of Italian point, she unpicked it, studied the stitches of which it was composed, and reproduced them with success. She then determined to teach some of the poor children who were in need of bread to learn and make point lace as a means of livelihood. She succeeded so well that the first specimens of Irish point lace were sold at a high price. New point stitches were invented and designs were improved, and in a short time Irish point became owing to the devotion of this kindly nun to her poor children, an established success. It is now made in many convent schools; but that made at Kenmare, Kinsale and Youghal is the best. American ladies greatly admire this lace, and when passing through Ireland, on their way to Europe, they frequently give large orders for it at the convents.

Youghal point also fell into a low condition owing to the poor designs and coarse threads used, but of late years the lace committee at South Kensington and the School of Design at Cork have done excellent work in stimulating the production of good lace designs and in aiding the workers and teachers to obtain them, and Youghal point has again taken its position as one of the finest laces made.

## INNISHMACSAINT POINT LACE.

Away in that wild and desolate county, Donegal, in the midst of Lough Erne, there is a holy island called Innishmaccsaint, to which the poor peasants of the district often come on pilgrimage or to perform penance. Extremely poor the peasants of Donegal always are, but in 1816 their condition was desperate. An old piece of Italian point lace excited the attention of Mrs. Maclean, the wife of the rector of the parish of Tyrone, exactly as a similar relic had attracted the nun at the convent of Youghal. The old piece of lace awoke in each lady similar trains of thought, and induced each to make the same effort to help the starving children about her. This old piece of point was unpicked and the stitches of which it was composed discovered, and Mrs. Maclean began to teach the making of Rose point to the girls of her parish. Private orders sustained the school, and the earnings made were a great boon to the people. Innishmaccsaint point is heavy, and has not the delicacy and richness of the Venice and Spanish point. Lace of the same kind but of a higher quality is made at Miss Kean's school in Cappoquin, county Waterford.

A school at which reproductions of Greek and Italian reticella lace are made has been established by Mrs. Hall Dare, at Newtonbury. The lace produced is admirable, and nothing finer was made in Italy during the sixteenth century than the reticella turned out from Mrs. Hall Dare's school in Ireland.

## CROCHET.

Irish crochet is known all over the world. When the hooked needle—which was probably introduced from the east to produce tambour lace—was first used independently to make looped stitches in aria is not known. Crochet is probably an old art, and was known and practised on the continent, chiefly in convents, as long ago as in the sixteenth century. About the year 1836 it became fashionable in England owing chiefly to the pattern books published by Mme. del Riego, a lady who was always deeply interested in promoting the crochet industry in Ireland, and who, when she died, two or three years ago, left her fortune to be devoted to the encouragement of lace schools in the south of Ireland. It was, however, the great famine of 1846 which stimulated the crochet industry, when, owing to government grants, the energetic action of benevolent ladies, and the intelligent industry of convent schools, crochet lace

became the chief hope of the people in county Cork, and gave an immense amount of employment during a period of dire distress.

The nuns of the Ursuline convent at Blackrock county Cork, had already begun to teach their scholars to make crochet lace before the famine, and it is recorded that in 1845 their pupils had earned £90. When the unhappy country lay prostrated by the scourge, the crochet industry, springing from this industrial centre, became the main support of the people. The little hooked needle was turned, indeed, into a very wand of hope. Crochet was taught in almost every convent, and ladies exerted themselves to form classes, to introduce and invent new designs, and to keep up and improve the standard of the work.

## TO SAVE THE PEOPLE.

The names of two ladies are particularly associated with this effort to save a starving people by creating a new industry, namely, those of Mrs. Roberts of Thoruton, county Kildare, and Mrs. Hand, the wife of the vicar of Clones, county Monaghan. These ladies took as their models of design old Italian guipures and Venice points, and adapted them to crochet; and it is due to their intelligent direction that much of the Irish crochet is so rich and Venetian in appearance. Every girl taught was obliged to teach three more, and she could not get employment until she gave evidence that three girls had been taught by her to do good work. In this way the spirit of the Christian helpfulness spread, and thousands of girls were soon employed earning money to support their families and to save them from starvation.

The principal Irish crochet laces are the Cork and the Clones. The Cork is divided into the lifted and the knotted. The pattern is small and dainty, and the work fine and intricate. It is difficult to make in Clones crochet and sprigs, leaves and flowers are made independently, and are joined together by brides, which vary very much in fancy. In Clones crochet Venetian and Spanish points and Greek laces are reproduced with extraordinary skill. (Fig. 5.) Irish crochet laces, for which sympathy with suffering created so great a demand, fell, unfortunately, out of fashion, and a ruinous trade competition and the demand for cheapness so degenerated the once beautiful work and lowered wages that the industry almost died out. Mr. Biddle has of late years done much to revive it, and has supplied the Irish workers with beautiful designs. He has also introduced a splendid crochet lace in lustrous silk, both black and white. These new Irish laces, as well as the Limerick and Carrickmacross, excited the greatest admiration, even from the connoisseurs and lacemakers of Belgium and France at the great exhibition in Paris in 1889, and Donegal house, the depot for Irish industry, was awarded the silver medal, the only medal given for Irish laces. The Queen, in order to patronize Irish laces, recently wore a quantity of black silk Irish crochet guipure at one of the drawing rooms, since when this lace has been called royal.

## PLAILED LACES.

Before concluding, I must mention an effort now being made to introduce the pillow, and the making of torchon or plaited laces into Ireland. Mrs. Dawson of Headford, county Mayo, has been for many years engaged in this work, and has taught numbers of girls to make torchon lace. I have also in Gweedore, county Donegal, made an effort to establish pillow lace as one of the industries of the place, and have opened a lace school, where girls are taught torchon and Kells laces. In carrying out this work I was aided by the vote made me in parliament in 1887 for the purpose of village technical teaching in Donegal.

The industry is still small, though a number of girls now make excellent lace. One of these girls will be at work in the Irish village.

The story of the lace industries of Ireland illustrates in a striking manner what valuable services women can render who care for the poor, and who are anxious to serve others. Women have been in Ireland the very mothers of industry. What has been begun by them out of Christian love for a suffering people has been taken up by traders, and has been made by them a great commercial success. A competition, which was as unwise as it was cruel, has too often subsequently degraded and ruined an industrial art which had both life and beauty. But the lace industries of Ireland have now passed through the period of decadence, and in the convent schools, and in the classes of Mrs. Vere O'Brien, Mrs. Hall Dare, and Miss Keane, it is being demonstrated again that the human sympathy and quick intelligence of women can give new life to an old art.

#### NOTE ADDED IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Ernest Hart, who is now in Chicago, contributed the above interesting account of the Irish lace industry to the *The Girl's Own Paper*, and added the following in a note to the *Inter Ocean* of Chicago:

Lady Aberdeen is now bringing Irish laces before the notice of the American people. It is hoped that the exhibit which she has been able to get together in the woman's building and in the village of the Irish Industries association, as well as that sent by the Duchess of Abercorn, and the exhibit of Irish lace-makers in my Irish village, will result in stimulating an industry which is one of great importance to some of the agricultural districts of Ireland. Something more, however, is required than the demonstration of the patent fact that the Irish can make beautiful lace; an organization by means of which resources of our peat museums, the talent of clever designers, and the needs of an ever varying fashion, can be communicated to the lace workers in remote country villages in Ireland, is what is still required. To ascertain how this is done in Austria, I paid some years ago a visit of inquiry into the lace districts of Erzgebirge and to Prague, and as a result adopted and carried out in Donegal the system of village and itinerant technical teaching, which has been so prolific in beneficial results in Bohemia. In the organization of the lace industry in Ireland we have still much more to learn from Belgium, France and Saxony.

#### The Soldier and the Nun.

The following incident was related by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia in the course of an eloquent discourse which he delivered at the celebration of the Centenary of New Orleans as an Episcopal See: "During our Civil War two Sisters of Charity, walking together through the streets of Boston, were insulted by a wretched man through hatred of the religious garb they wore. Subsequently this man went into the army as a substitute for some one who had been drafted. He was wounded in one of the battles in Missouri and brought to a temporary hospital in charge of Sisters of Charity, and, of course, was most kindly treated. When about to die the Sister in attendance on him begged him to ask pardon of God for the sins of his life and to prepare to meet his Judge. 'Sister,' replied the dying soldier, 'I have been a bad man, but there is one act of my life that weighs more heavily upon me than any other. I once insulted a member of the Order which has treated me so kindly, and sick as I am were able here I could fall at her feet, beg her pardon and die in peace.' 'You have her pardon,' replied the Sister of

Charity. 'I know by that mark on your forehead the moment you were brought here, and I pardoned you from my heart long before then.' 'And why,' rejoined the soldier, 'have you been more kind to me than to the others?' 'Because you insulted me, and for His sake,' she said, kissing her crucifix. 'Send for your priest,' said the dying man. 'The religion that teaches this fortitude must be from God.' And the priest and the Sister knelt together as the soul of the dying soldier passed to the God of Christianity—glorious Christianity! The Sister's sweet forgiveness caused the soldier's conversion, but what caused the Sister's forgiveness? It was expressed by the words, 'For His sake,' as she kissed her crucifix."

#### A Bird Story.

Will you allow me to add a touching instance of courage to your pleasant bird stories? Early one morning last summer I was called to the window by a great noise among the bird people of the garden, and saw the following scene: A young blackbird was standing fascinated by a cat, who was crouched under a bush ready to spring on him. An old blackbird, on an ilex close by, was uttering loud and agitated cries, and there was a general cackle of anger and sympathy from other birds all around. After a few seconds the cat sprang on the young bird and held him down. At that instant the old bird came down on them. There was a moment's struggle, the bird beating her wings violently in the cat's face, and, I think, pecking at his eyes; then the cat jumped back to her bush, the young bird made off with long hops, and the old one flew up to the ilex, amid a jubilant chorus of commendation which lasted quite some minutes. I never saw this before, though I have seen a robin come quite close to a cat stalking another bird and scold and flap his wings in her face.

The ways of birds are delightful, and in a small garden you can have many by keeping earthenware saucers full of water for them to bathe in.—*London Spectator*.

Make a strong solution of alum in boiling water and apply with a brush to all cracks and places where insect pests are apt to congregate.

Senator Miller, who is now at Paris, writing to an Ottawa friend, says that the Bohring sea tribunal will likely conclude its labors by the 20th inst. The impression in the French capital is that the British have the best side of the case.

On Sunday, May 14th, after last Mass, a meeting was held at Ballycastle, to express sympathy with Mrs. McLoughlin, a victim of landgrabbing, who was evicted from her farm several years ago. The farm was grabbed by a man named McLoughlin, of Townsmoyle, who still retains possession of the holding despite the repeated condemnation and disapproval of his neighbors. At the meeting Rev. Father Stephen McTieran, P.P., occupied the chair. He said he was glad to see such a large and representative gathering of the people of North Leitrim assembled to express their sympathy with the unfortunate victim of landlord oppression and injustice. They also desired to put on record, not for the first time their detestation of the vile system of landgrabbing which had wrought such evil in the past. He pointed out that in a practical way without infringing on any law human or Divine, they could show their opposition and detestation of landgrabbing and its aiders and abettors. Resolutions were proposed and carried, expressing the determination of the people to support Mrs. McLoughlin in the unequal fight she had to sustain against the grabber and the landlord.

#### Life and Physical Strength.

Young women, who have overtaxed their strength. Men of mature years who have drawn too heavily on the resources of youth, persons whose occupation strain their mental powers, and of business men having a sedentary life, should use constantly Almoxia Wine, the only wine that contains natural Salts of Iron. See analysis. (Harcourt & Co., 16 King Street west, Toronto, sole agents for Canada. Sold by all druggists.

#### AN ARCHITECT.

The following extracts, taken from *An Architect in Exile*, are interesting on account of the subjects treated as well as the manner in which the writer, Mr. Bernard Whelan, artistically touches them. Looking at the prospects of architects he indicates with rueful humor the advice grounded upon close observation:

"Yet let not the anxious father determine in a hurry to make his son an architect. Careful observation of the signs of the times would suggest that he had much better make him a *clerk*. The architect finishes his building; he may not get another. The *clerk* goes on forever. The possibilities of his career are great; his position is always dignified and autocratic; he may, if he be really ambitious, unite in his own person the science of the chemist, the inspiration of the artist, and the salary of a Junior Lord. His fame may even cover continents. His opportunities are great and are increasing; the race of Hebrew millionaires will not cease; America, as a field for operations, is but slightly developed compared what it must be. It is to be hoped that parents in difficulties about a career for their sons will carefully weigh these considerations."

On the age which preceded Pugin, the great English architect, he casts this scornful look:

"Throughout Europe the exhaustion produced by the great wars was followed by a period of material recuperation. England, as the least injured and the most successful of the European nations, increased in wealth and ugliness in a manner unparalleled. Whole districts were blasted in the pursuit of wealth; whole constitutions were stunted or begrimed by the grinding god of gold. Then came inevitable, though partial, reaction in many things. We have only to deal with the reaction in matters connected with art. The necessity and the needed one generally come together. While literature, which is fundamental, had burst its gyves, art was still throttled almost to death. Thought repressed flies to its nearest safety-valve, which is language; but literature is only one mode of expression; there are a thousand, less obvious, but equally inevitable ones. Humanity is many-tongued in another sense than that of Babel. Artists, in words, prospect the company of humanity, but they do not take up all the shares. Ideas need other realizations than those of even inspired diction. Literature, to a choice people, may be the pillar of fire by night and the cloud throughout the day, but the Israelites will still be murmuring. The writers had spoken, but non-articulate longings followed up their speech. Words, subtle and swift though they be, had not completely satisfied them; they had rather only awakened them; passionate and dumb, art sought manifestation. A man was needed and he came. The man was Pugin."

Pugin's characteristics come in for the following paragraph:

"His letters from abroad are full of characteristic remarks; he writes to Lord Shrewsbury, who was one of his clients: 'Rome is certainly a miserable place, quite disgusting and depressing; still Italy is yet the richest country for true Christian art, and I do not despair of St. Peter's being built in a better style.' It is recorded that he was seen praying in that vast centre of 'debased' grandeur; on leaving the church he told a friend, in confidence, that he had found out a crack in the dome, and had gone down on his knees immediately to return thanks. In another letter he says: 'St. Peter's is far more ugly than I anticipated—vilely constructed—a mass of imposition—bad taste of every kind seems to have run riot in this place. The Sistine Chapel is a melancholy room; the "Last Judgment"

"is a painfully muscular delineation of a glorious subject; the Scala Regia, a humberg; the Vatican, a hideous mass; and St. Peter's is the greatest failure of all."

Mr. Whelan closes an eloquent description of Mont St. Michel with an artistic finish and comparison between our own times and the Middle Ages:

"We moderns flatter ourselves that we have discovered the intimate, and, as it were, personal charm of nature; certainly our best landscape painters and our poets seem to have found and grasped the subtle bonds which unite the moods of man and of nature. We understand the language of our painters and our poets, but do we quite understand the voice (mute, yet eloquent) which discourses passionate love in the tendrils of hard stone, and thrills us with echoes of romance from mountains building-crowned and sea-set gems of art? The men of the Middle Ages loved nature with a love as intimate, though differing in form of expression, as any modern; but intense as was their love, it was practical and energetic; to them a lovely knoll existed that it might be perfected by a still more lovely tower, which should gather to itself all the force and beauty of the surrounding landscape; to them a fertile plain with its level lines was a foil for the rocket-like up-springing of many feet of stone work; to them a river-brightened valley was made to be the haunt of monasteries, whose carved capitals and spandrels should repeat the herbage and flowers, even as the translucent stream did in its own sweet but different way. And when Nature, as in Mont St. Michel, put on a more daring mood than usual, the poet-builders caught her spirit and out-dared her own audacity."

#### A Rival for Magna Charta.

An historical find of the highest interest is announced by Mr. J. H. Round in *The English Historical Review*. It is nothing less than another charter of liberties granted by King John to the Barons, evidently at some time antecedent to the date of the Great Charter, from which, though the two documents bear considerable resemblance to each other, it is evidently quite distinct. The charter—which is of course in Latin—is found in the "Rymer Transcripts," taken from the "Archives de France." It commences by reciting the well-known Charter of Henry I.; but it comprises some clauses which are not to be found elsewhere, and which are of considerable historical interest and importance. One of these has reference to the grievance of scutage, another to that of foreign service, regarding which it is conceded that no one shall be compelled to serve in the army beyond the limits of England, save in Normandy and Britain, and this in a becoming manner. (Nisi in Normanniam et in Britanniam et hoc decenter.) Mr. Round, for reasons given, places the date subsequently to August, 1213. This brings us very close to the period of the great Charter which was sealed by John at Runnymede on the 15th June, 1215.

Clean your mirrors with soft paper instead of cloth.

#### A Complicated Case.

DEAR SIRS—I was troubled with biliousness, headache and loss of appetite. I could not rest at night, and was very weak, but after using three bottles of B. B. B. my appetite is good and I am better than for years past. I would not now be without B. B. B., and am also giving it to my children.

MRS. WALTER BURNS,  
Maitland, N. S.

#### A Simple way to help Poor Catholic Missions.

Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. F. M. Barral, Hammoncton, New Jersey. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanation a nice Souvenir of Hammoncton Missions.

## FATHER McBRADY AT PETERBORO.

At St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough, June 11th, a very large congregation, including a large number of Protestants, were present to hear the lecture of Rev. Father McBrady, of St. Michael's College, Toronto, upon the subject of "The Catholic Church and Modern Ideas." The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Catholic Association. Vespers was sung by Rev. Father Collins.

The reverend lecturer, or rather orator, for he spoke without notes, began by pointing out that every age had produced men, the peril of their time—men full of themselves who were always boasting that they had discovered something new—men whose disordered vanity worshipped itself—but men who had never reached a knowledge of the Truth. This plague had not spared our own century. Pride in our own achievements was a characteristic of the times in which we lived. Our own Catholic faith, the speaker said found little favour at the hands of these innovators, who say it might have been good in its time but it was now behind the times. Such was one of the perils that menaced the Catholic faith, and against which the speaker warned his hearers, urging them not to enter into controversy with such objectors and never to shrink from bold confession of the Catholic faith. The phrase "modern ideas" was an attractive one, but not very definite, and many weak-kneed Catholics trembled at the danger that threatened, and wily men had laid hold of these ideas and attacked the creed without giving anything in its place. The expression was equivalent to discarding all ideas of faith and rejecting religion. According to it there was no incarnation of our Blessed Lord—there were no miracles, according to modern ideas. Catholics were advised when their faith was attacked and they were assured Catholicism and modern ideas were incompatible that such assertions should be dismissed by virtue of this very incompatibility. According to Tertullian, dissenters had no right to meddle with the treasures of the truth. Their ideas were held to be unworthy of discussion, because they were new and Catholics nowadays should act in the same manner and send such objections away with the assertion that Catholic doctrines reached back to the Apostles and back to Jesus Christ and God Almighty. With such a guarantee it was not only the right but the duty of any good Catholic to thus address any interloper. If ordinary Catholics had to judge the claims of error on their merits—to make the investigations necessary to expose their falsity—they would find themselves burdened with a difficult task; but their connection with the church saved them from the necessity of taking up such a work; whether they were learned or not they knew that, in matters of faith what is new, bore its own refutation. The speaker urged this upon his hearers because God had committed the faith to their trust. They were bound to guard the truth—they did not originate it and it was their duty to guard it as a solemn trust. Christian doctrine and dogmas were to be guarded by the faithful and by them transmitted inviolable. Modern ideas could not be allowed to take away any portion of the truth which the centuries had transmitted. Catholics were the guardians of the truth and must protect it from sacrilegious hands. He that laid violent hands on Christ's Holy Catholic faith was an infidel as well as a traitor. The speaker went on to show that the "modern ideas" he was treating of were not new. St. Paul had given his warning that modern ideas which gave a new exposition of the faith, were false and delusive. The speaker pointed out

further in relation to the claims of so-called science that if they conflicted with the Catholic faith, they were false and stupid. Science was knowledge and knowledge should be the truth. Those who railed at the Catholic Church because, as they asserted, she ignored the facts of science, were drawing conclusions from wrong premises. The Church rejected guesses and conjectures opposed to revealed truth, and Catholics had the right to say to persons taking the position indicated, "You wear the mask of science, but behind it you wear the face of falsehood." Faith was not merely a deposit of truth but a deposit of inviolable truth. The guardianship of faith knew no limit. Christ's mandate to his apostles did not admit of one jot of change in the Christian faith and its teaching. The teaching of the truth must remain unchanged and human ideas being, by comparison idle dreams, must change. Christian revelation was composed of inimitable truth. The speaker took up the Creed and referring to its chief doctrines, pointed out that they were as true to-day as they were eighteen hundred years ago when the apostles wrote the creed. God's nature or essence was not subject to the changes or caprices that affected men's minds. There had been other doctrines which were supernatural in one aspect and historical in another. There was historical proof of the birth, death and resurrection of our Lord, and the Church herself, the guardian and repository of the truth, declared that she saw many of the truths which history records. These facts are matters of history, and the facts of history were immutable. Should "modern ideas" sweep away the facts of history? The speaker said he was not attacking ideas that were, in any sense, modern—the Church had met them many times in the past. Simon Magus in the day of Pentecost was the prototype of those who in our own day denied the divinity of Jesus Christ. St. Augustine, fourteen hundred years ago, met heretics who asserted that reason should rule in spiritual matters. The old ideas cropped up in new forms and the human mind seemed doomed to move in a circle. "Modern" thinkers were furbishers of old ideas. Catholics were proud of their antiquity. The Church dogmas were old and like God, unchanging, but modern thinkers were not authors of new revelations but pillagers and plagiarists of old error. The boast of the Catholic Church was that it belonged to the past and it was its duty to meet and combat the dangers that threatened it from the devices of men and to overwhelm teachers having itching ears with the truth, according to the advice of St. Paul, and to confound daring and blasphemous innovations. Christ, as his Gospel, was immutable, and out of Christ was darkness. Catholics knew that they were in the full circle of this light of Christ, and not all the cunning of modern science would persuade them to abandon the truth and walk in darkness.

Special music was presented on the occasion. Lambillotte's Magnificat was given, Miss M. McCabe taking the soprano solo incidental to it in a very pleasing manner. At the Offertory, Verdi's arrangement of Jesu Vivi was well rendered by Miss M. McCabe and Messrs. Jos. McDonald and R. J. Hiller. During the Benediction, Millard's O Salutaris Hostia was well rendered by Miss Mary Ball and Mr. J. McDonald, and the full choir sang Lambillotte's beautiful Tantum Ergo.

## Bad Blood Cured.

GENTLEMEN—I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for bad blood and find it, without exception, the best purifying tonic in use. A short time ago two very large and painful boils came on the back of my neck, but B. B. B. completely drove them away.

SAMUEL BLAIN, Toronto Junction.

## Local News.

The pupils of Loretto Academy honored themselves as well as Father James Walsh in the excellent little entertainment they gave this good price on the 6th instant. The programme opened with a beautiful address in verse and set to music, expressing lofty sense of the priest's exalted dignity and sincere wishes for Father Walsh's continued happiness and success. A cantata entitled Visit to Fairyland was admirably rendered by the pupils, reflecting great credit upon the histrionic and musical talent displayed, as well as upon those who prepared them. The last item was a hymn to the Sacred Heart, after which Father Walsh returned his thanks to the children for the treat they had given him, and asked the Superiors to give them a holiday. The other priests present were Fathers Toefy and La Fontaine.

The Sodality of the Holy Angels belonging to St. Michael's College under the charge of Father Murray held their yearly picnic at Sunnyside Orphanage on Saturday last. After enjoying themselves playing base-ball and visiting High Park, they went to the boys' refectory where an excellent tea was provided by the good Sisters of St. Joseph. The large school room was then made ready for a few songs. First the little boys of the Orphanage marched up to the platform with the air of well trained cadets and sang for the audience. A chorus by the College boys followed. Master Reedy sang a comic base-ball song, "Clancy wasn't in it," for which he received a well deserved encore. A few of the older orphan girls sang with good effect a song from Tennyson—"The Splendor Falls on Castle Walls," and brought out with sweet tone the sound of the bugle and the dying echo. The brief entertainment closed with a few remarks from Father Toefy, thanking the Sisters for the hospitality they had given the boys, and congratulating them upon the great work they were evidently doing at the Sacred Heart. For College boys a visit to such an institution is an object lesson which they cannot fail to lay more or less to heart.

## League of the Cross.

A rare treat indeed was that enjoyed by the members of the League of the Cross, who assembled in their hall, Power street, last Sunday afternoon to hear the distinguished scholar and theological writer, Rev. Dr. Barry, of London, England. The learned divine delivered an able address. In the course of his remarks Dr. Barry complimented the League on the good work they were accomplishing, and exhorted the members to manfully observe their pledge. He was pleased to know that they were British subjects, living in a land where legislation could be provided to control the liquor traffic, and not as was the deplorable condition in many of the States of the American Union, where the liquor traffic controlled legislation. He expressed a lasting debt of gratitude to his father for having reared him from childhood a total abstainer; to that, and good company, he attributed all the blessings he enjoyed in this world, including that of being a Catholic priest. In conclusion the Reverend gentleman urged the members to further the cause of Temperance at every opportunity.

Mr. W. H. Cahill, the delegate to the C. T. A. Congress held at Chicago last week, presented an able report, and a list of several distinguished clergy and laymen, who had promised him to be in Toronto to attend the grand celebration the League intend holding here early in August. A vote of thanks to Mr. Cahill was unanimously carried.

## First Communion.

Few days have a deeper interest and a graver importance for young children than the day of their first communion. The preparation as well as the reception makes an impression upon their tender souls which lasts years after. On Sunday last the churches of St. Basil and Our Lady of Lourdes, each witnessed one of these happy events. At the former about sixty received at the eight o'clock Mass, of whom forty were first communicants, the rest making their renewal. The number at the latter church was fifty, of whom about thirty-five received the Blessed Sacrament for the first time. In the evening they made a solemn profession of their Baptismal promises.

## A Canadian Favorite.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus, diarrhoea and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept in the house. For 35 years it has been the most reliable remedy.

## tick To The Right.

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—an unfailing cure—made on the principle that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.



## NO QUARTER

will do you as much good as the one that buys Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. This is what you get with them: An absolute and permanent cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick and Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels. Not just temporary relief, and then a worse condition afterward—but help that lasts.

Pleasant help, too. These sugar-coated little Pellets are the smallest, the easiest to take, and the easiest in the way they act. No griping, no violence, no disturbance to the system, diet or occupation.

They come in sealed vials, which keeps them always fresh and reliable; a convenient and perfect vest-pocket remedy. They're the cheapest pills you can buy.

There's nothing left of Catarrh when you use Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy. The worst cases yield to its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties.

Toronto Savings & Loan Co.  
10 KING ST. WEST.

FOUR PER CENT. Interest allowed on deposits from day put in to day withdrawn. Special interest arrangements made for amounts placed for one year or more.  
Money to lend on Mortgages, Bonds and Marketable Stocks.  
ROBERT JAFFRAY, A. E. AMES,  
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Razors, Sissors and all Kinds of Cutlery Ground and Repaired.

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TORONTO

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE. During the month of June, 1893, mails close and are due as follows.

	Close.		Due.	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. T. R. East	6.15	7.20	7.15	10.40
O. and Q. Railway	7.45	8.10	7.15	7.15
G. T. R. West	7.30	8.25	12.40pm	7.40
N. and N. W.	7.30	4.20	10.05	8.10
T. G. and B.	7.00	4.30	10.45	8.50
Midland	7.00	3.35	12.30pm	9.30
C. V. R.	6.40	4.00	11.05	9.10
G. W. R.		a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.	
		12.00	9.00	2.00
		2.00		7.30
		6.15	4.00	10.30
		10.00		8.20
U. S. N. Y.	6.15	12.00	9.00	5.45
		4.00	10.30	11.00
		10.00		
U.S. West'n States	6.15	10.00	9.00	7.20

English mails close on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 p.m., and on Saturdays at 7.00 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Tuesdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for June: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.

N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such branch post office.

T. C. PATTERSON, P.M.

## AGENTS WANTED

To canvass for the

## CATHOLIC REGISTER

Write for particulars,

Or apply at office,

40 Lombard st., Toronto.

**The Sleep Bewitched.**

Patrick J. Coleman in Irish Monthly.

The fair was over, the folk were flown,  
Brian Bwee walked home alone  
Over the fields he followed the path  
That winds away to the haunted rath

Over the fields his way he kept,  
There in the moated rath he slept,  
Under the lonely fairy thorn,  
Such a sleep as he slept till morn!

There he lay in a dreamy bed,  
Downy pillows beneath his head.  
Round and round on magical feet  
Flew the fairies to fiddles sweet.

Over him, under him, round about  
Gambolled and galloped with song and shout,  
Frisked and frolicked and laughed for glee,  
Jigging and dancing merrily.

Wrinkled witches, old wizened chaps,  
Scarlet mantles and crimson caps,  
Silver buckles on thy brogues,  
Such a laughter of little rogues!

Round and round while the pipes played,  
In and out, little man and maid,  
Golden tresses and kirtles green,  
Clown and courtier, and king and queen.

Up the middle and down again,  
Here and there to witching strain,  
All night long, till the village cock  
Crowed at half past three o'clock

One, two, three! and the spell was broke.  
Brian Bwee from his sleep awoke,  
From the crown of his head to the sole of his shoe,  
With the feet of the fairies black and blue

Now in his chimney hob he sits,  
Robbed they say of his five wits,  
Old and feeble and sorry and sore,  
And he hears the music for evermore.

**OUR LAND LAWS.**

To the Editor of the Register.

Sir—A law that works injustice in Ireland cannot work injustice in Canada. The golden rule (the law of the supremacy of love) and the command to render every man his due are just as binding on one side of the Atlantic as on the other. The land laws of Ireland have wrought untold evil. We have adopted the same laws here, and are bringing forth the same bitter crop of iniquity—of social hostilities. On this subject there has been written nothing more worthy of study than the pastoral letter of Bishop Nulty of the Diocese of Meath, of which the following is a synopsis:

In this letter the Bishop begins by calling attention to the overwhelming importance of this question. "It is," he says, "because the land question is one not merely of vital importance, but one of life and death to you, as well as to the majority of my countrymen, that I have ventured to write on it at all. On entering on this subject he at once anticipates that "anyone who ventures to question the justice or the policy of maintaining the present system of Irish land tenure will be met by a feeling which will warn him emphatically that its venerable antiquity entitles it, if not to reverence and respect, at least to tenderness and forbearance. But this proves too much; for no institution, whatever its standing in popularity, is entitled to exceptional tenderness and forbearance if it can be shown that it is intrinsically unjust and cruel. Slavery at one time was so common that the justice of the right of property which a master claimed in his slave was universally accepted in the light of the first principle of morality. He had either reared the slaves on his estate or he had acquired them by purchase. Property, therefore, in slaves was regarded as sacred and as inviolable as any other species of property. That thousands upon thousands of human beings who had committed no crime, who had violated no law, and who had done no wrong to anyone, should be wantonly robbed of their liberty and freedom; should be deprived of the sacred and inalienable moral rights which they could not voluntarily abdicate themselves; should be bought and sold like cattle in the market, and should be worked to death, or allowed to live on at the whim or caprice of their owner, was the last and most galling injustice

which human nature could be called on to endure.

"To arrest public attention, and to fix its gaze on the intrinsic character and constitution of slavery, was to seal its doom; and its death-knell was sounded in the indignant cry of the great statesman who 'denied that men could hold property in man.' Long standing approval is, therefore, no proof that an institution should be continued when once it is discovered to be unjust. That the world has long approved of an injustice does not make it just; it simply proves that human judgment was in error; it gives no justification for doing wrong to morrow because we did wrong yesterday.

"The system of land tenure in Ireland has created a state of human existence, which in strict truth and justice, can be briefly characterized as the twin sister of slavery. The vast majority of tenant farmers of Ireland are at the present moment slaves. They are dependant for their peace of mind, for their material comforts, for the privilege of living under the roof beneath which they were born, and for the right of earning their bread on the farms which their forefathers enriched with their toil, on the arbitrary and irresponsible will of their land lord."

With your kind permission I will continue this synopsis of the pastoral letter of the good Bishop. C. P. H.

**Letter from Schomberg.**

SCHOMBERG, June 9th, 1893.

To the Editor of the Catholic Register.

It is not often that the quiet village of Schomberg, nestling amidst gently undulating hills away from the rumble of the railway cars, supplies any material for the columns of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. Tuesday, June 8th, however, forms an exception. On that occasion a large proportion of the Catholics scattered around the large stretch of country of which Schomberg is the centre, came to that village to hear Father Ryan of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, lecture on "Temperance" from a Catholic standpoint. Several prominent members of the neighboring parishes of Adjala and Newmarket were also present, together with their respected pastors, Fathers Kilcullen and Morris. Some Protestant gentlemen of the village, amongst them Mr. Taggart, J.P., who presided very acceptably on the occasion, were likewise among the audience. Although Father Ryan was personally unknown to the people of Schomberg, his fame as a lecturer had penetrated there, and much was expected of him. The rapt attention, punctuated by frequent applause with which his words were received, as well as the enthusiastic expressions of admiration since heard on every side, show that these expectations were more than satisfied. For upwards of an hour Father Ryan spoke on this subject, the very name of which grates on ears accustomed to the ranting style in which it is usually treated, with a freshness, variety and force that charmed as well as convinced his audience. Indeed many of them expressed their willingness to listen to him during the whole night.

The lecture was preceded and followed by music, instrumental and vocal—the former contributed by Miss Nellie Sullivan of Toronto who gave a delightful rendering of several choice selections; the latter by Mr. Neven of Toronto, and the Misses Peppitt and Dolan of Newmarket—all of whom so pleased the audience that they were heartily encored. Three recitations, by Miss Langford, of Toronto, gave great satisfaction, so much indeed that frequent enquiries are made for the pieces she recited.

Many are the expressions of gratitude of the Catholics of Schomberg to Father Ryan for kindly coming to lecture for them in the midst of his multifarious duties, and they hope at some future date to renew the acquaintance so auspiciously begun on Tuesday, 6th instant. The musical performers, both of Toronto and Newmarket, will also be sure of a hearty welcome, should they again appear before a Schomberg audience.

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

Right Rev. Dr. Comerford, Coadjutor Bishop of Kildaro and Leighlin, visited Ballymurphy recently and administered confirmation in the parish church to a large number of applicants.

**Blantyre Park.**

At the request of his Grace the Archbishop a large and influential meeting of gentlemen was held on Monday evening at St. Michael's Palace for the purpose of making arrangements for the picnic to be held on Dominion Day at Blantyre Park, in aid of the new Industrial School which it is proposed to establish there.

A large number of the parish priests of the city were present, accompanied by delegations from their several parishes. Amongst those present, in addition to the gentlemen whose names appear as members of the several Committees mentioned below, were the following clergymen: Very Reverend J. J. McCann, V.G., chairman; Very Reverend Dean Cassidy, Reverend Fathers Bergin, Hand, LaMarche, Krein, Coyle and Bronnan, and numerous prominent laymen. Mr. Frank A. Anglin acted as Secretary of the meeting. The following Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of two lay representatives from each parish: St. Mary's: Mr. Martin Burns, Mr. Fitzgerald Lourdes; Commander Law, J. P. Murray. St. Paul's: Mr. Wallbridge, Mr. McDonald. St. Joseph's: Mr. Howarth, Mr. Cadret. St. Basil's: Mr. James Ryan, Mr. Wm. Moylan. St. Patrick's: Mr. Ray, Mr. Lalone. St. Helen's: Mr. Fayle, Mr. Ryan. Sacred Heart: Mr. Doussseau, Mr. Bachand. St. Michael's: Mr. Keilty, Charles Burns. St. Peter's: Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hodgson.

The several parish priests of the city were appointed members of the Executive.

The following sub-committees were subsequently struck: 1. Grounds Committee: Chairman, Rev. Father Hand and Commander Law, with power to add. 2. Amusements: Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. McDonald, Chas. Burns, Mr. Callanan, with power to add. 3. Printing: Mr. Boyle, Mr. Murray, Rev. Father Bergin. 4. Music: Mr. Ray, Mr. Howarth, Mr. Anglin and Bachand. 5. Tents and Tables: Messrs. Cadret, James Ryan, Keilty, Fayle, Dean Cassidy and Father Coyle. 6. Transit Committee: Rev. Fathers McCann, Bergin and Cassidy.

The Executive Committee meet again next Monday evening at 8 o'clock in St. Michael's Palace, and another general meeting is to be held at the same place on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst.

It is hoped that all who were present on Monday evening will attend again. The unanimity of Monday night's meeting and the heartfelt earnestness with which it entered upon the work in hand augur well for the success of the picnic. In addition to the attractions to be found in the beautiful grounds themselves, situated as they are on Lake Ontario, the several committees have undertaken to provide entertainment and amusement of a particularly excellent character. There should be, in view of the praiseworthy object of the picnic, a numerous attendance of the Catholics of Toronto at Blantyre Park on Dominion Day.

**Hymeneal.**

At 1.30 o'clock this afternoon, in St. Francis Xavier Church, Vicar-General Gauthier performed a marriage ceremony, the contracting parties being Mr. O. K. Fraser, of the law firm of Fraser, Reynolds & Fraser, and Miss Margaret Braniff, daughter of the late Thomas Braniff, of this town. There were only a few of the immediate friends of both parties present, the young couple desiring a quiet wedding: Mr. R. C. McHenry acted as best man, while Miss Rose Braniff, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. The couple are widely and favorably known, not only in Brockville, but throughout the counties, and the Recorder joins in the general good wishes for their future life and happiness.—Brockville Recorder June 8th.

His Grace the Archbishop spent last Sunday at Penetanguishene, where he administered the sacrament of Confirmation to about one hundred and seventy candidates. He returned to the city on Monday evening. Father Dumouchel of St. Michael's College accompanied his Grace, and preached a French sermon suitable to the occasion.

We are pleased to learn that the libel suit brought some time ago by Mrs. Shepherd against the Brockville Recorder has been discontinued. We congratulate the Recorder upon the result. His stand was a manly one, for which he deserves the gratitude of the Catholic community.

A gentleman, under forty years of age, whose hair was rapidly becoming thin and gray, began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and in six months his hair was restored to its natural color, and even more than its former growth and richness.

**For Over Fifty Years**

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

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**Ports:**  
Alicante (Medicinal).  
Commendador (30 years old).  
Taragona  
This is a Light Spanish Wine, and recommended by medical men as just the thing for invalids.

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Tel. 424.

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To those who pursue sedentary employment or are unduly confined with household duties,

**ST. LEON MINERAL WATER**

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Condition of Trade and Policy of the Bank.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday at 1 o'clock in bank building, Montreal. Among those present were Sir Donald A. Smith, Hon. G. A. Drummond, Hugh McLennan, Jas. Burnett, G. F. C. Smith, W. H. Meredith, J. M. McCarthy, Jas. Shearer, John Crawford, James O'Brien, Arthur Earle, deputy chairman Bank of Liverpool; Captain Benyon, John Morrison, A. H. Lunn, R. B. Angus, Hector Mackenzie, James Tasker, B. A. Boas, E. B. Green-shields, Sir Joseph Hickson, W. C. McDon-ald, W. J. Buchanan, Hon. D. A. Macdon-ald, H. R. Drummond, M. Burke, R. G. Starke, R. W. Shepherd, jun., H. G. Strathy, W. R. Miller, Peter Bell, J. Mc-Carthy, Dr. McCarthy, H. Joseph, J. L. Marler, Peter Mackenzie, Wm. Mackenzie, John Hague, J. B. McLoe, A. Macnider, E. S. Clouston, general manager.

On the motion of Mr. John Crawford, Sir Donald Smith, president of the bank was voted to the chair, and on the motion of Mr. G. F. C. Smith, seconded by Capt. Benyon, Messrs. James Burnett and W. J. Buchanan were appointed to act as scrutineers, and Mr. A. Macnider, chief inspector of the bank, was requested to act as secretary.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the directors to the share-holders at their 75th annual general meeting, held June 5, 1893, was then read, as follows:—

The directors beg to present the 75th annual report showing the result of the bank's business of the year ended April 30, 1893:—

Table with financial data: Balance of profit and loss account 30th April, 1892; Profit for the year ended 30th April, 1893; Dividend 5 per cent., paid 1st December, 1892; Dividend 5 per cent., payable 1st June, 1893; Balance of profit and loss account carried forward.

The figures in the accompanying state-ment show the bank's position to be a satis-factory one in every respect, and the shareholders are also to be congratulated upon the very fair results of the business of the past year.

The overdue debts, secured and unsecured, show a reduction of \$338,000 in the ag-gregate, as compared with the statement of the same date in the year 1892.

The directors have to report that the bank was appointed financial agent of the government of Canada in England by order in council at Ottawa in December last, and the leased premises in Abchurch lane have been enlarged to meet the requirements of the necessarily increased staff of clerks here.

During the past year a branch of the bank has been opened at Vernon, B. C., where it is expected a moderate and safe business will be done.

The head office and all the branches have passed through the usual inspection during the year. D. A. SMITH, president.

GENERAL STATEMENT -30th APRIL, 1893.

Table with financial data: CAPITAL STOCK: Capital stock 2,000,000 00; Reserve fund 61,425 63; Unclaimed dividends 4,975 69; Half yearly dividend, payable 1st June, 1893 600,000 00; Notes of the bank in cir-culation 85,123,377 00; Deposits not bearing in-terest 7,556,402 22; Deposits bearing interest 19,542,494 87; Balance due to other banks in Canada 173 18.

Table with financial data: ASSETS: Gold and silver coin cur-rent 2,292,671 68; Government demand notes 2,747,331 00; Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation 200,000 00; Government bonds, in-terest, etc. 1,834,000 00; Notes and cheque other banks 1,035,780 99.

Table with financial data: Bank premises at Mon-treal and branches 600,000 00; Current loans and dis-counts (rebate interest reserved) and other securities and assets 31,763,794 64; Debts secured by mort-gage or otherwise 45,286 51; Overdue debts not speci-ally cured (loss pro-vided for) 108,818 41; Total 31,919,811 56.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, 30th April, 1893.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN—In moving the adoption of the report, which you will observe is a very short one, my task is easy. You will see by the report that the profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts are \$1,325,810 20, and, adding to that the amount brought over from last year, \$565,615 33, makes altogether \$1,891,425 53. The dividends paid amount to \$1,200,000, leaving as an additional amount to be brought forward this year, \$25,800 20, making altogether \$691,425 53 at credit of profit and loss, in addition to the actual capital of the bank. We believe that in putting this statement before you provision has been made for everything in the shape of bad debts. We believe that it is an actual state-ment of the condition of your affairs, and that you can count on having what is here shown for the good of the shareholders: and, looking to all the circumstances, we consider that the statement is a very satis-factory one. The business of the past year was, especially in Ontario and Quebec, satis-factory. There has been a very large in-crease in manufactures, especially in the cotton and wool business. Dry goods, which had not been very satisfactory for a year or two, has shown great improvement within the last twelve months, and it is believed this will continue. Some of our friends here will know that the boot and shoe business, one of the most important industries of the country, was most unsatisfactory at one time, but we are happy to say that in it also there is a very great improvement. Lun-ber during the last year was much better than for some years previously, and it is expected that the improvement will continue. Wheat was disappointing, as the quantity was not equal to the promises of the early part of the season. The quality was excellent; nothing could have been better, but unhap-pily the price was exceptionally low, and that, of course, told against the farmers. Still with all that, we believe that as a whole they are in a very independent position, and that they can look upon themselves as being at least as well off as the farmers of any other country of which we have any knowledge. Hay has become a factor in the exports, and it would, perhaps, be well that the farmers of the country should give even more attention to this than they have done in the past. We know that cheese and cat-tle have been a source of very great profit to the agriculturists, distributing something like \$20,000,000 among them last year. While in Ontario and Quebec, also in British Columbia, and in a great measure in the lower provinces, everything has been success-ful, as I have said, it was not so to the same extent in Manitoba and the Northwest. There they had a great shrinkage in the quantity of grain owing to the exceptionally dry weather just before the ripening of the crop, so that the volume for export was expected; and when to this is added that the price they received for the grain was from 20 to 25 per cent., or even more, less than in the preceding year, we see at once that it put the people there at a very great disadvantage. We are glad, however, to know that at present the prospects there are excellent. Our friend, Mr. Angus, has just returned from the Northwest, and he tells us he has never seen a better outlook for a good and early harvest than is to be found there at this time. The spring was some-what late, but at present the crops are more forward than they have been for some years back, and with ordinarily favorable weather from now onwards we may look upon it that we shall have a very good showing from the Northwest. Immigration for the present year is, so far at least, equal to that of the past, and we are having a very excellent class of people coming into our community. In speaking of this we should just allude to the fact that perhaps due care has not been taken in some past years of sending into the country assisted emigrants of the very best class. Among the crofters there have certainly been sent some we might just as well have been with-out, but that is now known on the other side, and we may feel assured that very much greater attention will be given so the subject in the future. But even the crofters are much better off than they were in their own country. What is really required in assisted immigration is not that class who are useless on the other side, but those who are willing to work and become good set-tlers here. These are the people who should be encouraged to come to Canada. We have endeavored to show what was the business of the last year, and what we may expect during the current year in the mat-

ter of crops. Unfortunately we had that one of our railways in the Northwest is or will be obliged to default in its interest, a fact very greatly to be regretted. That road has done a very great deal for the country in the opening up the northern part of Manitoba, yet, perhaps, it went some-what faster than the country required, and while we are sorry that any should suffer in consequence of it, at the same time it will be a warning, perhaps, to others not to at-tempt to push forward except as the re-quirements of the country demand. (Hear, hear.) We should consider very well in every case before we go to Europe to ask for money that anything which is unfortunate in its results always affects even that which if assisted from the other side, would be of the greatest benefit to us here. You all know that there has been in another part of the world a very unfortunate state of affairs in respect to business, and that a great many banks connected with Australia have been obliged to suspend. There have been no fewer than fourteen of them, having a de-posit of some £90,000,000, or £170,000,000. Such could not possibly occur without caus-ing great disturbance in the money market. Happily, however, that is disappearing now and, with the very great resources of Aus-tralia, no doubt in a few years it will have recovered all it has lost by recent events. While speaking of this, it is a satisfaction to us to know that we are to be connected more closely with the trade of Australia than we have been heretofore. As you will have heard, within a very short time there is going to be a line of steamers, the first of which will arrive at Vancouver within the present month, and I have no doubt that a trade will grow up between our own country and Australia, which will be mutually advantageous. The great benefit we have derived already from the direct trade with Japan and China is well known, and from our closer intercourse for business with the great island conti-nent of Australia we may indeed look for a very great deal in the development of foreign commerce. Now, coming for a moment to our own city of Montreal, we may take a retrospective view. In 1814 there were something over 44,000 inhabitants here; in 1871 we had 107,000, and an as-sessed value of \$70,599,000, the revenue be-ing \$805,000. To-day the population of the city proper may be put down at 225,000. If we count in the suburbs, the population will fall not far short of 300,000. The as-sessed value of the city proper is \$136,000,000, or thereabouts, with a revenue of \$2,505,000. That shows very great advance, indeed, for the city of Montreal. Let us look now at the Bank of Montreal itself. We find that in the year 1817 it had a paid-up capital of \$350,000; in 1871 it had \$6,000,000, with a rest of \$3,000,000, and in 1893 the paid up capital is \$12,000,000, with a rest of \$6,000,000. We believe that at no time during the last seventy-five years was the Bank of Montreal in a better position in every way for the purposes for which it is intended than it is at this time. Within the last few months this bank has, as you are aware, been appointed the financial agent of the Dominion government, and I think it will be admitted on all hands to be a fitting thing that this bank should be the agents of the government of Canada. (Hear, hear.) At the same time, I think we may feel just pride in that we have an institution in Canada which is capable of fitting such an important position, and of this the govern-ment informed itself before making the ap-pointment. It is the desire and it is the aim of your directors that in London the bank should be a place where shareholders and Canadians generally would naturally go, assured they will have a welcome at all times. We have in England at the present moment in charge of the bank a gentleman well tried in this country, Mr. Lang, in whom we have cause to have every con-fidence. We trust that all the shareholders, as well as the friends of the bank, when they go to the other side, will feel that in money matters, with respect to which we can extend assistance or advice, they will always be cordially received at the Bank of Montreal in London. I may have said too much already, but I will just add that while mine was an easy task to-day, seeing that the statement is so satisfactory, it is also a very pleasing duty to my co-directors and myself to present such a report. I may be permit-ted to say that personally I have been connected with the board of directors for more than 21 years, and while I take no per-sonal merit in anything within that time, I think it is very evident that the business of the bank has been well attended to by those whom you have empowered as your trustees not only during that time, but throughout all the years from the commence-ment of the bank; and I have no doubt that in making your selections from time to time you will appoint those who will continue to take an equally great interest in the affairs of the institution, and that at the end of another twenty-five years, or another seven-ty-five years, they will be able to give a statement quite as satisfactory as that to-day. (Applause.) I have now to move, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Drummond, that the report of the directors now read be

adopted and printed for distribution amongst the shareholders.

The motion having been formally second-ed by Senator Drummond, the general manager submitted the following statement:

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S REMARKS.

Mr. E. S. Clouston said: I had intended to restrict my remarks this year entirely to a few explanatory comments on the balance sheet submitted to you to-day, and I will only depart from that intention to the ex-tent of pointing out briefly the characteristics of the period which has elapsed since I last had the pleasure of meeting you. It has been a year of financial disturbance, and not without anxiety to those entrusted with the management of banking institutions. We commenced with a period of financial ple-thora, to be succeeded by a stringency of exceptional acuteness. We have had a banking crisis in Australia of unexampled severity, a money panic in London and a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the United States, arising chiefly from the vexed silver question. The worst appears to be now over, but until the silver and currency questions in the United States are settled we can hardly hope for a thorough return of confidence either there or in Lon-don. That this will be settled, and that satisfactorily, I have no doubt, as matters have arrived at a stage where the great com-mon sense of the American people will assert itself, and the views of the theorists and demagogues will be relegated to the back-ground for a period at any rate.

In Montreal, also, we have verged on troubles in the stock market, but these came at a period when a little judicious leniency and assistance on the part of financial in-stitutions allayed apprehension and tided the crisis over without difficulty.

In the midst of all this unrest and finan-cial excitement it was a source of relief and assurance to those having charge of financial matters in Canada to feel that the commer-cial business of Canada was in a sound con-dition, and that trade, on the whole, had been fairly satisfactory during the past year. Profits have been reduced by competition in some cases, but, on the other hand, there have been fewer bad debts, the record of failures showing about \$12,000,000, against \$16,000,000 for the previous year.

The grain trade has not been quite satisfactory owing to low prices, but there has been a decided improvement in lum-ber, and the prospects ahead are good. There is no great speculative inflation. What inflation there was in the stock market has already largely corrected itself, and if the banks will only act with caution and circumspection, neither encouraging specula-tive ventures nor refusing judicious assist-ance, there is no reason why the coming year should not be a satisfactory one for Canada. It must be a year of caution, how-ever, as the condition of affairs in the United States is not reassuring, and we may be more or less affected by it owing to our commercial relation with that country. It should also be a period of economy, and that applies to governments, cities and municipalities as well as the commercial community; for we have been spending too much money; too many subsidies to rail-ways, too many expensive works and too much good money wasted. Those having charge of the purse strings will do well to draw them tightly during the coming year. Referring to the statement before you there is nothing that calls for special mention as there have been no great changes. The profits for the first half of the year were low, as our balances in London and New York yielded a poor return. During the winter, however, rates improved, and we were able to show results for the year of about 11 per cent. The overdue debts have been reduced by realizations and additional appropriations, and now stand at \$154,000—not a very large sum considering the size of our business. I believe that we have fully appropriated for everything bad and doubtful, and the share-holders may rest assured that we have rather under-estimated than over-estimated our assets. I think it will be found that we have come through the trying times of the past year with added prestige and credit to the institution everywhere, and, while keep-ing ourselves in a sound condition, we have been able to meet the legitimate demands of our customers and extend aid on important occasions. It is not necessary to say any-thing about the strength of our financial position. The statement speaks for itself. Our large capital, while a protection to the noteholder and depositor, calls for the con-stant employment of large sums to create profits, and, as deposits in this country are limited, we at one time thought of encourag-ing them from England and Scotland, but on inquiry we found that, though there would have been no difficulty in obtaining them in considerable amounts, the Aus-tralian banks were willing to pay a higher rate of interest than I felt could be made profitable here, so we abandoned the idea, and I am glad now that we did so. In fact, though our large capital and small deposits tell seriously against our dividend-earning power, still the very smallness of the latter is a great element of security in a crisis like that which overtook Australia. Such a crisis, I am happy to say, is never likely to visit this country, as our banking system and practice are radically different.

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. John Morrison thought that a detailed statement of the disbursements and losses should be submitted to the shareholders at the close of each year.

Mr. John Crawford thought that, in view of the unprecedented calamity which had swept over Australia, both the directors and the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal might well join hands in mutual congratulation at the result of the year's operations. It was a pleasing feature to see that they were continually adding to their profit and loss account, which now stood at \$700,000; but he was of opinion that they should not stop adding to it until it had reached at least \$1,000,000. The directors had shown an omnious interest regarding bonuses. Was it to be inferred from that that the term was practically obsolete? From what he learned from outsiders it appeared to him that there was a speculative mania abroad, and even in that community. It should be vigorously repressed. He spoke of the expenses of the bank being greater in proportion than those of other banks, and went on to urge the publication of the gross losses. He also favored the paying of dividends quarterly, and said that the adoption of such a policy would elevate the Bank of Montreal to the highest pinnacle of popularity.

The president—I would just say to Mr. Crawford that in the matter of bonuses we shall be quite as greatly delighted as he can possibly be to give a bonus. He knows very well that at the time a dividend of 16 per cent. was paid by this bank it was no difficult matter to get 8, 9 or 10 per cent. for money throughout Canada. To-day it is really no easy matter to get beyond 5 per cent. on good security, while a few years ago you could get 7 and 8 per cent. on real estate and even higher. I think that will be one reason, as he will see, why the Bank of Montreal as well as other banks cannot to-day make the same return to shareholders as they did in former years. Mr. Crawford has given a word of caution in respect to speculation. I can assure him that the directors would never for one moment lend themselves to the support of rash speculation or anything like stock gambling, and I trust that in the future, as in the past, the Bank of Montreal will do everything in its power to discourage these. As to expenses, I think my friend is somewhat in error when he speaks of the expenses of the Bank of Montreal being relatively larger than those of smaller banks. The fact is they are smaller than those of other banks, and while the directors know that they have a staff equal to everything that is required of the bank, men of ability and experience, they are aware that in many instances the salaries in the Bank of Montreal are not equal to those given by some other banks. As to the publication of gross losses spoken of by Mr. Crawford, the matter has been referred to before, and it will be the consideration of those directors who may be appointed by you to-day. Concerning a quarterly dividend, it would be a very nice thing indeed if we could have the dividend quarterly instead of half yearly. It would entail some more work, no doubt, but the first object of the directors of the Bank of Montreal has been to bring the dividend to that point at which it shall approach as nearly as possible in character to a debenture or bond in point of regularity of interest, that is, a steady yearly dividend of 10 per cent. Having, as we believe, now arrived at this point, it may be well for a future board to consider the subject of quarterly dividends.

The Hon. D. A. Macdonald hoped that the prospects of the year which had been laid before the meeting would be realized, but they must bear in mind that, with the late sowing in Manitoba and the early frosts which might come, there was danger ahead in that province. He wished to know if it were true that the directors had undertaken to build a residence for the manager.

The president—I may, without hesitation, say that it is the intention of the board that a house should be built for the general manager.

After some further remarks by Mr. Macdonald regarding the salary of the general manager, and the expenditure on the proposed residence, which were satisfactorily replied to by the president and Mr. Drummond, Mr. Burnett said there were some details about the management of the bank which only the directors should know, and the statement of losses was one of these. The shareholders should have confidence enough in the directors to leave to them the details. As to the expenses of the bank, he would think less of the directors if they had not the best men in the country, and the best paid men in the country. He did not know what the salary of the general manager was, but he should have the highest remuneration of any man in a similar position in Canada. No company or bank ever came to grief by securing the best men available, and paying them the best salaries. The motion for the adoption of the report was then carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks to the president, general manager and various officers, for services during the past year were unanimously carried.

Mr. James O'Brien moved: That the ballot now open for the election of directors, and be kept open until 3 o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time and for that purpose only this meeting be continued.

This was seconded by Mr. B. A. Hoas, and carried.

Subsequently, the scrutineers reported that the following was the result of the election of directors: Sir Donald A. Smith, K. C. M. G., Hon. George A. Drummond, Messrs. A. P. Peterson, Hugh McLennan, E. B. (re-elected), W. C. Macdonald, Sir John Caldwell Abbott, K. C. M. G., R. B. Angus and W. H. Meredith.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Association.

The fourth annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Association of Canada was held in the I. C. B. U. Hall, corner King and Jarvis streets, Toronto, on Saturday, June 10th, and continued in session until all business was completed. Grand President Memory called the convention to order at 4 p.m. Immediately thereafter committees on credentials and constitutional amendments were appointed, and on report of the credential committee the following branches were found to be represented: No. 1 Branch, Toronto; Catholic Celtic League, Toronto; St. Patrick's Society, Hamilton; I. C. B. U., Paris, Cobourg and Galt. Bro. Ald. J. J. Behan, Kingston, First Vice President of the American Union, was also present.

Before the evening session the delegates were serenaded by the I. C. B. U. Band of No. 1 Branch, Toronto, under the leadership of Bandmaster Kelly. Many pleasing selections and national airs were rendered in capital style, and the skillful and able manner in which they were executed reflects the greatest credit on the Bandmaster, to whose untiring efforts is largely due the high standard of proficiency to which this Band has attained.

At the evening session the reports of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer were received and referred to the auditors, after which they were ordered filed. The reports showed the financial condition of the Association to be very satisfactory. Reports of delegates showed the various branches to be in a flourishing condition, good progress having been made during the past year.

The Constitution committee recommended some important amendments to the Constitution, which were adopted by the convention.

The following officers for the ensuing year were unanimously elected, and were installed in office by Bro. Behan: Grand President, Bro. C. J. McCabe, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, Bro. Dr. Balfe, Hamilton; 2nd Vice-President, Bro. Thos. Barrett, Galt (re-elected); Grand Secretary, Bro. P. Shea (re-elected); Box 395 P.O., Toronto; Assistant Secretary, Bro. Robt. Scollard, Toronto; G and Treasurer, Bro. Wm. Lavoie (re-elected), Paris; Auditors, Bro. P. Cassidy and Bro. Wm. Cronin, Toronto.

On motion it was decided to hold the next annual convention at Cobourg on the first Monday in July, 1894. The Convention then adjourned.

League of the Sacred Heart.

There was a solemn Triduum last week in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, in preparation for the League celebration of the Feast of the Sacred Heart. The Triduum was intended especially for the men of the League, but women were not excluded. The services during the week were very well attended, and the exercise at 7 o'clock Mass on Sunday was truly a sight to gladden the Sacred Heart. Despite the very unfavorable weather, the great Cathedral was filled with fervent Leaguers, wearing their pretty badges, or their crosses of honor and office, and all receiving Holy Communion. The Very Rev. Vicar General celebrated the Mass, and was deeply impressed by the edifying sight of so many fervent communicants. He took occasion to express his sincere gratification and compliment the members of the Men's League at the solemn High Mass, when he preached a very beautiful sermon on the Sacred Heart. The High Mass was sung by Father Ryan, assisted by Rev. Mr. Carbery as deacon and Mr. McGrand as sub-deacon.

The devotions during the week were conducted by Father Ryan, Director of the men's League, at St. Michael's. At Sunday evening service Father Ryan took as a text for his discourse the motto of the League of the Sacred Heart: "My Kingdom Come," and preached an unusually forceful sermon, even for him, on "The Kingly Priesthood of the People," as exercised in the League of the Sacred Heart. Father Ryan is not easily pleased in the matter of numbers, and says he will not be satisfied with less than one thousand men. Judging from the result of one year's work, as seen on Sunday morning at St. Michael's Cathedral, there is reason to hope the good Father's desire may be gratified.

There were nine deaths from a choleraic disease at Calais, Department of Gard, Southern France, on Monday.

"She Looketh Well"

to the ways of her household." Yes, Solomon is right; that's what the good housekeeper everywhere does, but particularly in Canada.

But her ways are not always old ways. In fact she has discarded many unsatisfactory old ways. For instance, to-day she is using



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New Assurances taken in 1892, . . . . .	2,651,000
Cash Income for 1892, . . . . .	614,951
Cash Paid to Policy-Holders in 1892, . . . . .	214,320
Assets, December 31, 1892, over . . . . .	2,253,984

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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1893.

### Calendar for the Week.

June 15—S. John a S. Facundo, Confessor.  
16—S. John Francis Regis, Confessor.  
17—The Blessed Virgin, Help of Christians.  
18—Third Sunday after Pentecost.  
19—S. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin.  
20—S. Silverius, Pope and Martyr.  
21—S. Aloysius Gonzaga, Confessor.

### Philosophical Talks.

#### LIBERTY AND LAW.

Our last Talk was a telephone! We happened to be within hearing of an esteemed reader of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER when he got his paper. The first thing he looked for, of course, was—Philosophical Talks, to find the latest news. When he came to the words: "Liberty of conscience is freedom to do what we ought," he exclaimed: "Halloo! This is new. Does he mean to tell me that I cannot do what I ought not!" Well, no; we do not mean to tell him that he cannot do what he ought not, but we do most distinctly wish to tell him, and everyone else, that he may not do what he ought not.

Like Shakespeare's cat, he should let "I dare not wait upon I would," I may not wait upon I can. The fact is that these two little words "may" and "can" are at the foundation of all moral philosophy. It would be well for all fathers and mothers to know that all children are born materialistic. Perhaps it is because all are born in original sin. Anyhow, the first question of the ordinary child is "Can I?" And that is the question of a little rebel, whose first ethical principle is, that might is right, and freedom is physical power. All mothers may not be moral philosophers, but every mother is an educator, and one of the first lessons the mother should teach her child is the difference between can and may.

The child says, for instance, "Mamma, can I eat some candy?" The answer might be: Of course you can, because you have good teeth, and a good stomach, and you've got the candy. But you may not eat any more candy now; you must not, because you should keep your teeth and your stomach good, and candy—even the best—is likely to injure both. And the next time you want permission for anything, do not say can I but may I."

Can I? has no respect for authority or law. May I? has. Can I? will have what it likes and is able to get. May I? is content to take what it gets—what is lawful and permitted. Physical force says, I can. Moral freedom says, I may.

But it will be said, all are not children, and this matter of may and can is somewhat like the candy example, very puerile, and scarcely worthy of a serious philosophical talk. Well, the science of moral philosophy, of right action and virtu-

ous conduct, is very much like the Kingdom of Heaven, into which simplicity alone can enter; and many old children are led by their likes, and are over fond of sweets.

But may not a man do what he likes with his own; and surely nothing is more a man's own than his free will. Now, in answer to this we are going to give a most important item of news; it is this: A man may not do what he likes with his own. He should do what he ought with his own. And the reason is, that a man has nothing that is absolutely and entirely his own. His body is not his own; his soul is not his own; his being, his life, is not his own. He does not own himself. He belongs to another, to his Creator, who can never surrender His right to His property. No one but God can and may do what He likes with His own.

The first and last question of every intelligent creature shall be: Lord and Master, what wilt Thou have me do with myself; with my body and soul, my life and my liberty? The answer to this question was written pretty fully on the Tables of Stone, and can be found in the penny catechism. And it is well worth noting that out of the ten commandments eight of them say: "Thou shalt not." All may not have a catechism, but every national man is supposed to have a conscience, and on that conscience is written the very same law that was written on the Tables of Stone.

This law of conscience is called the Natural Law, which is a participation of the Eternal Law, a manifestation of the divine will. This will of God, made manifest by the light of reason in the conscience of man, is the law of human liberty. Man got his freedom to keep that law, not to break it, and his keeping the law is an absolute and a necessary condition to the presentation of his freedom. He can indeed violate the law; if he is physically free to do so. But if he does he thereby forfeits his freedom and makes himself a slave. If it be asked: Why, then, was man given a power which he may not use? The answer is: He may use the power, but he may not abuse it; a violation of the law is an abuse of his liberty. If it is urged: And why has he the power to abuse his freedom, a sufficient answer is, that he may have merit and reward for using it aright.

There are, then, two schools of ethics at the present day. One is the school of can: the other the school of may. The school of can, is the school of concupiscence, of "agreeable feeling," of "a keen sense of the comfortable," the school of pleasure, passion and slavery. The school of may is the school of conscience, of right reason and virtuous action; the school of order, law and liberty. This is of course the school of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, and should be the school of every Christian, for it is the only school of Christ.

Thomas Sexton, M.P. for North Kerry, has resigned his seat in Parliament on account of dissensions regarding the directorate of the *Freeman's Journal*. A later despatch says that Mr. Sexton has reconsidered his decision to withdraw from parliament, and will continue to represent North Kerry.

### St. Michael's Hospital.

The following letter is from the *Evening News* of the 6th instant. We understand that it was refused publication by the *Empire*. It is not the first time, when the interests of Catholics were concerned, that the *Empire* felt reluctant to publish letters from Catholic correspondents:

*Editor News:* At the meeting of the Executive Committee on last Thursday Ald. Dr. Orr is reported to have said that "some of the hospitals where city patients had been sent during the past year had no qualified resident physician and as a matter of fact the physicians were leaving St. Michael's Hospital because they could get no trained nurses for their patients."

Now "as a matter of fact" these statements as applied to St. Michael's Hospital are entirely false.

St. Michael's Hospital has resident with in its walls two University graduates, one of whom also occupies the position of lecturer at one of our Medical Colleges.

As to the other part of Dr. Orr's statement that physicians were leaving St. Michael's Hospital because they could get no properly trained nurses for their patients, I venture to say that not one member of the medical or surgical staff of St. Michael's Hospital (and they are the proper ones to speak) can be found to corroborate his statements. Apart from the Sisters of St. Joseph St. Michael's Hospital has a large staff of properly trained nurses, the head nurse, Miss Harrison, being a graduate of Brooklyn Hospital and a lady who stands at the very head of her profession.

The medical and surgical staffs number among their members many of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the city, and it will now be in order for them to repel this unjust attack made upon an institution that is doing its fair share of the work of relieving the suffering sick poor without regard to creed or color.

If any charge of mismanagement or wrong can be brought against this or any other institution, by all means let it be probed to the bottom, but do not let it be said that this hospital shall be unjustly assailed for no other reason than that it has the name of being a Roman Catholic institution.

I had almost forgotten to notice that part of Dr. Orr's address where he speaks of the lessening of the student population through patients being sent to other than the General Hospital. I may say that arrangements have for some time been in progress towards admitting medical students to St. Michael's Hospital. The students of the Woman's Medical College have been allowed that privilege during the past year. Now I do not believe that any medical practitioner of this city seriously believes that our student population has been diminished by one individual on account of the existence of St. Michael's or any or all of the hospitals outside of the General.

An attack of this kind made upon a charitable institution must appear unjust to all liberal and large minded people. What would be said in Ontario if the City Council of Montreal were to act in such a manner toward the Protestant hospital of that city? I am very sorry to find that a member of our glorious profession has lent himself to this movement. I commend the following quotation to his notice: "The profession of medicine, having for its end the common good of mankind, knows nothing of national enmities, of political strife, of sectarian divisions, disease and death, the sole conditions of its ministry, it is disquieted by no misgivings concerning the justice or honesty of its client's cause, but dispenses its peculiar benefits without stint or scruple to men of every country and party and rank and religion, and to men of no religion at all."

ONE OF THE STAFF OF  
ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL.

### A Church Militant.

The minutes of the Niagara Synod of the English Church show that even dignified Anglicans lay a strong claim to belong to the Church Militant. The excitement began by a Low Church clergyman, Mr. Armitage, stating that "the clergy should go to the masses with the love of God in their hearts, not only with many vestments and forms." This remark, filled as it evidently was itself with the two-fold love of God and the neighbor, brought reverend gentlemen to their feet in protest. Continuing, Mr. Armitage claimed that there was a growing mistrust on the part of the laity on account of the increasing tendencies

of Romanism. The laity look upon the introduction of candles and the lighting of them, and of other innovations, as tendencies to Rome, and they would not have them. There were those of the High Church party who pray to the Virgin Mary.

It would certainly be bad enough to introduce candles, but the idea of lighting them is too much: it would never enter into any person's head, unless that of a poor benighted Roman Catholic. As if candles were meant to be lighted—it is proposterous, the base arrogance of designing Rome. Verily the High Church is tending nearer us when they light their candles. But the last act of the High Church party—praying to the Blessed Virgin—is the worst: it is the abomination of desolation. Nothing is left after that but to go over to Rome. The zealous Mr. Armitage proceeded in somewhat the same strain, bringing in other points of resemblance between the High Church and Rome, such as prayers for the dead and auricular confession, when some of his uncharitable opponents spoke of his extracts as garbled, called his remarks slander, &c.

Time for adjournment was called, before this round was finished. At the next meeting the parties were at it again, so hot and strong that the Bishop, who was chairman, regretted there was no appeal from the chair. A Canon Sutherland, who had been speaking at the time, and had made some harsh thrusts, consoled his Lordship by showing that there was a happy side to the controversy. Unless it be the outside we fail to see it. But the Canon is confident, "for," said he, "we are all united on some things." An ordinary person would find it difficult to recognize many points of agreement between churchmen, some of whom admit one practice, and others the very opposite. The tempest rose to a higher pitch when one clergyman began to tell that: "There has recently come into the Diocese a body known as the Sisters of the Church—" Here his voice was lost in the storm that came from the Ritualists. "If you are going to say anything against the Sisters of the Church you will have to answer to me," was the chivalrous but not very meek retort of a zealous High Churchman. Hereupon a point of order was raised that a whole hour had been spent upon a question which was not the subject in debate. The point being well taken by the chairman, they soon settled down. Was it a comedy or a tragedy?

### The Sun's Heat.

The subject of the origin of the sun's heat has been recently discussed at some length by the Astronomical Society of Toronto, and several interesting papers contributed by members, stating different views, have been read. To the popular mind the great oil of day is a "huge dynamo;" but admitting this as a forcible expression, we must not forget that even dynamos must receive their energy from some source. It has been held by some that the incoming of meteoric matter maintains the sun's heat; and it has been demonstrated that if a quantity

of matter equal to one-hundredth of the earth's mass fell upon the sun annually, with the velocity acquired in traversing the inter stellar spaces, the heat generated would be equal to that which the sun radiates. This, which is called the meteoric theory, is open to the very grave objection that the earth would intercept so much of the matter as to raise its heat to the uninhabitable point.

The most generally received is the "contraction theory," which supposes that the sun, having contracted from vast dimensions to its present volume, is still contracting, and the falling in of the outer particles towards the centre generates heat. The rate of contraction, however, is such that the heat developed is not equal to that which is radiated, and consequently the sun is gradually cooling. If this theory be correct, then our system is but following the order of nature, as we observe it, in birth, growth and decay.

Besides these, however, other theories are not wanting to account for the beneficent influence of the sun and some of these endeavor to prove that the sun's heat is eternal. Though it is difficult to grasp such an idea, we may readily conceive of resuscitation, even after the sun would be cold and dead, maintaining only its gravitating force and holding the planets within its influence as lifeless orbs. Collision with another system is possible, notwithstanding the high degree of improbability; and the fact that such a catastrophe would instantly resolve a cold, dark sun into a mass of glowing vapour, from which planets might be evolved, has furnished the basis of Croll's theory of stellar evolution, and seems to point to an endless cycle of changes. The cycle may be eternal, but any given condition is finite.

#### Women's Rights.

That was a notable gathering at the Pavilion last Thursday evening—the meeting of the Working Women's Protective Association under the patronage of the Knights of Labor. We must candidly confess that we have heard and read too much about women's meetings lately. We do not care to see women take an attitude of independence and isolation, as if they were a sex apart. What God has united, even women have no right to sever. And God and nature have ordained that women and men should live and work together.

Queen Isabella is often talked of now as a typical woman, at "women's meetings," and on "women's days," and at "women's buildings," at the World's Fair. But it should be remembered that Queen Isabella, in the great work that interests us most at this side of the water, was only one of three, and the other two were men. Poor, chivalrous, brilliant, gifted L'Arcy McGee puts the historic three in an oratorical picture—"A sailor, a monk and a woman."

Women complain that they and their interests are not sufficiently considered by men. Their complaint will continue as long as their "Women's Meetings." It was in this particular, especially, that the meeting in the Pavilion was significant and instruc-

tive. If there is any class in society that have a grievance to be complained of and redressed, it is the working woman. But if they would succeed in their efforts for redress, it must be by the aid of the men. This is why we think the Working Women's Protective Association acted most wisely in holding their meeting under the patronage of the Knights of Labor, and had men—ministers and mayors—to do their talking for them. We yield to none in our advocacy of the true rights of women; but we quite agree with our friend, Father Ryan, who did not allow his kind heart to run away with his clear head in his "liberal" address at the Pavilion—that among the foremost rights of women is the right to be protected, and this right can be secured only by the aid and co-operation of her natural protector, man. The Creator has wisely ordained that woman's weakness should be her strength; her modesty and self-respect, her safeguard. We are glad to see our good working girls recognize the wisdom of God and trust to the aid and protection of man. We wish their Association every success.

#### The Bank of Montreal.

At a time like the present the yearly report of the Bank of Montreal is an important document for every citizen in the Dominion, and the lessons given by its executive officers are too serious to be passed over in silence. The General Manager, casting a retrospective view, tells us that it has been a year of financial disturbance. In spite, however, of the great crisis in Australia and the consequent money panic in London, and the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the United States arising out of the currency question, it is gratifying to think that very trying shallows are passed, and that trade on the whole, if it does not raise high hope, need cause no great alarm, it having been fairly satisfactory during the past year. The warning note which Mr. Clouston gives is one of caution—and a wise one it seems to us. He warns not only individuals but also governments, cities, municipalities, to be economical, "for," says he, "we have been spending too much money; too many subsidies to railways, too many expensive works and too much good money wasted."

Business, we are assured by the President, Sir Donald Smith, has been satisfactory in Ontario and Quebec. The principal improvement has taken place in dry goods, the manufacture of boots and shoes and lumber. As for wheat, the quality was excellent, but the quantity did not realize the early prospects of last harvest. In addition to this the price was exceptionally low. Hay, it is observed, has become a profitable export, which the farmers are urged to cultivate more extensively. Everything has been, so far as the products of the land are concerned, very successful in Ontario, British Columbia and the Lower Provinces, while it was unhappily not so in Manitoba and the North-West. But the appearance there for the coming harvest is bright and assuring.

To conclude, the Directors are to be congratulated, and the country also, upon the satisfactory statement of the past year, and the fairly hopeful year which lies before us. But if we are to realize those hopes strict economy all round has to be practised.

#### Book Notices.

*A Woman of Culture*, by John Talbot Smith. The Catholic Publication Co., New York.

This excellent novel was published some years ago, during the author's residence in Canada, and although one of his earliest efforts in fiction, is a thoroughly interesting tale. The scene is laid in Canada, the characters are Canadian, and the book, therefore, has special attractions for Canadian readers. Its descriptions of out-door scenes and social events attest the author's familiarity with the climate of the country, and the habits of the people. It has, moreover, a high moral aim, and shows up, in the plainest manner, the evil work of the schools in which human science is taught, but religion utterly ignored. The heroine is a striking example of a noble nature perverted by a false and vicious system of education. The other characters also are well drawn, the situations are interesting, and altogether, the book is one that may be read by old and young alike with pleasure and profit.

*His Honor the Mayor, and other Tales*, by John Talbot Smith. The Catholic Publication Co., New York.

A neat, handsome volume containing eight short stories written in graceful style on various phases of human life. By many critics the successful short story is regarded as the highest achievement (in prose) of literary genius; and even by those who are not critics the difficulty of arousing and keeping alive the reader's interest, and satisfying his expectations, all in so short a compass, is easily understood. The author of "His Honor, the Mayor and other Tales" has produced a number of short stories which, we think, the reader will not lay down with a feeling of dissatisfaction or disappointment. They are sprightly in tone, abound in touches that are easily recognized as true to life; and above all, and best of all, there is always something which reminds us, as we read, of our duty to God and what we owe to one another.

*Saranac, a Story of Lake Champlain*, by John Talbot Smith. The Catholic Publication Society Co., New York.

This delightful story is the author's latest work, and affords, we think, ample proof of fast ripening powers. The scene is on Lake Champlain, close to the Canadian border, and the characters, various types of the "live and naturalized citizens of the two countries. These are brought together, grouped and arranged in divers situations, ranging from the light and comic to the grave and pathetic. No one, for example, can read the experience of Mrs. Sullivan at the Fair without laughter; or the closing scenes in the life of old David Winthrop without being deeply moved. The interest grows steadily as the plot is unravelled, and when the end is reached, we close the book with the sense of having been well entertained. More than that, we feel that our time

has been well spent, that our reading has stirred no unworthy sentiment within us, and that the better feelings of our nature alone have been aroused.

We cannot close our notice of this promising Catholic author without renewing our old friendship and wishing him continued success in the field of literature.

*The Rosary Magazine* for June contains, among other articles, the story of a remarkable conversion of an old man brought about by the all-powerful intercession of the Blessed Virgin. He had lived away from the practices of his Church for 58 years; but during that time he said every day *Mater Dei, memento mei*. This and the mere act of carrying the Beads, though he did not say them, saved him.

An interesting *Railway Guide* to St. Anne de Beaupre has been issued by the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway. This little book gives full information as regards fares, hotels, and other accommodations necessary for travellers making the pilgrimage to the Shrine of the good St. Anne, and will be found very useful to pilgrims and others.

#### Editorial Notes.

In the Toronto University Class Lists for the May Examinations we are glad to see the names of several Catholic young gentlemen who have acquitted themselves with credit: Messrs. W. J. Motz of Berlin, J. T. O'Brien of Rochester, N.Y., and L. V. O'Connor of Lindsay obtained their degree of B.A.; J. P. Fitzgerald, V. J. Lughes, A. A. McRae and J. F. Ran, passed the third year; F. J. V. O'Rien and Miss O'Rourke, the second year; and W. J. Roach the first year. We tender these young people our congratulations, and wish them continued success.

The Jerusalem pilgrims have reached their destiny, arriving at the Holy City on May 7th. The Cardinal-Legate entered on the 13th and delivered a most eloquent address in the church of Saint Sauveur. His Eminence considered it natural that a movement having for its object devotion towards the Blessed Sacrament would, sooner or later, turn towards Jerusalem, which is by excellence the city of the Holy Eucharist; that it would have the holy ambition to renew its faith at the source of all graces, the Cenacle, Calvary, and the Holy Sepulchre; and that it would answer the impious blasphemies of an age that does not pray by associating East and West together and bowing down at the same altar. He dwelt upon the glories of the Eastern Church, at whose councils the early heresies were anathematized; whose doctors kindled the torch of Christian learning, whose martyrs testified to the truth; whose saints went forth to make the Desert blossom with the flowers and fruits of sanctity; this Eastern Church, at length, which fixed tradition, defined dogma, inaugurated primitive rites of worship, and formulated rules of discipline. These and many more are the grounds upon which are based the love and admiration of the Holy See for the East.

**CATHOLIC NEWS.**

The Catholic students of Harvard University, have followed the example of Yale by organizing a distinctly Catholic club. President Eliot has cordially approved the project.

Hereafter the music at all the Masses at St. Ignatius' Church, San Francisco, will be sung by a male choir. The choir will consist of twelve of the best male voices of the city and the change promises to be a decided novelty.

M. de Curtin, the great Swiss socialist, addressed the representatives of 120,000 non-Catholic operatives in Rome, on April 18. They agreed with him that the Holy See is the first power in the world and entirely devoted to the interest of the working classes.

A daring sacrilege was committed a few nights ago at the Jubilee Church of St. Joachim, Rome. Though the church is quite close to a police station, thieves entered and carried off nearly all the valuables that were movable. Five chalices and a beautiful monstrance were taken. Fortunately the lock of the tabernacle resisted the efforts of the thieves.

Two well-known Catholic gentlemen of Detroit, Richard R. Elliott and Dr. Augustus Kaiser, have been invited to prepare a paper to be read at the Catholic Congress, which is to be held in Chicago the first week in September.

The home of the Infanta Eulalia is the royal palace in Madrid. It is one of the most magnificent edifices in Europe. It is of marble and granite, occupies an area of 250,900 square feet, and rises dazzlingly white against the sky to a height of 100 feet. The scene from the palace gardens is splendid.

Dr. H. Clarke's gift to the Coleman museum, of Georgetown college, Georgetown, D. C., is highly appreciated by that institution. The gift is the original drafts of two letters of Archbishop Carroll to a tribe of Catholic Indians in Maine and their agent. The letters are richly mounted between glass plates and are accompanied by an explanatory inscription from Dr. Clarke.

The late Monsignor Petre, whose death was recently announced, was the first Catholic priest to sit in the British House of Lords since the days of the mis-called reformation. The deceased was a baron, as well as a priest, and had the hereditary right to sit with the British peers, which right he asserted as soon as he succeeded to his family title, though he cared but little for politics or Parliamentary debates. The Holy Father made him a Monsignor, and no small portion of his time was passed in the Eternal City.

**Household Hints.**

Ink spots can frequently be taken from white cloths by rubbing on common tallow, leaving it for a day or two, and then washing as usual.

Vaseline is growing in favor as an emollient for shoes. Take a pair of shoes, especially the shoes worn by ladies, and when they become hard and rusty apply a coating of vaseline, rubbing well with a cloth, and the leather will at once become soft and pliable, and almost impervious to water.

A delightful mixture for perfuming clothes that are packed away, and which is said to keep moths out also, is made as follows: Beat to a powder one ounce each of cloves, caraway seeds, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans, and as much orris root as will equal the weight of the foregoing ingredients put together. Little bags of muslin should be filled with this mixture and placed among garments.

At this season of the year, that much dreaded plague of households, the moth, requires particular attention.

The following hints may be useful with regard to the care of furs:

It is a matter of prudence to provide separate print or cambric bag for each fur or furlined wrap. Beating and combing will usually dislodge any egg deposits. This beating may be done in the open air on a fair morning too cold for the sportive insect. Exposing the garment to the direct rays of the sun, at the late date, affords the "miller" an opportunity to secure a delightful home for future larvae that it does not neglect. The combing should be thorough. Places where falling hairs indicate the presence of moth and eggs, consign to the flames. The whole secret of the preservation of wool and fur is to have them free from eggs and larvae when laid aside for the season. It is not known that the strongest odors prevent the ravages of a single moth. Apparently the worms luxuriate on furs redolent with camphor and tobacco. Possibly cayenne would restrain the action of their mandibles, but safety lies in the line of ejection. Tapes attached to the neck of the wrap and stitched through in the closing seam serve for loops by which to suspend the bags in a cool, dark closet.

Happy days and restful nights result from using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It so regulates all the bodily functions and strengthens the nervous system that worry and fatigue are comparatively unknown and life is truly enjoyed. It is certainly a most wonderful medicine.

**SCHEPTICISM.**—This is unhappily an age of skepticism, but there is one point upon which persons acquainted with the subject agree, namely, that Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL is a medicine which can be relied upon to cure a cough, remove pain, heal sores of various kinds, and benefit any inflamed portion of the body to which it is applied.

**- Church Pews -**

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The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London Ont. make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, St. Lawrence Church, Hamilton, Rev. F. T. McEray; Thorold R. C. Church, Rev. J. F. Sullivan; Hespeler R. C. Church, Rev. E. F. Shaven; Little Current R. C. Church, A. P. Kilgus, Esq.; Renous Bridge R. C. Church, New Brunswick, Rev. E. S. Murdoch. We have also supplied Altars to Rev. Father Walsh, Toronto, Rev. J. A. Kealy, Mount Carmel, Father McGee, St. Augustine, V. G. McCann, Toronto, Rev. G. B. Kenny, Guelph, Rev. J. C. Homan, Dundas, Rev. R. Maloney, Markdale, Father Ronan, Wallaceburg, St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, Sacred Heart Convent, London and Sacred Heart Convent, Halifax, N.S.

We have for years past been favoured with contracts from members of the clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing pews for new churches in that country and Ireland. Address  
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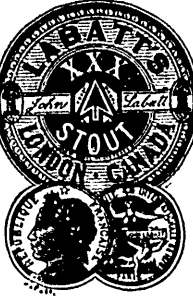
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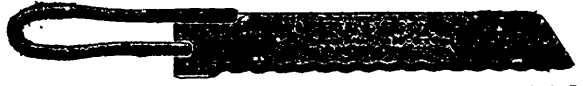
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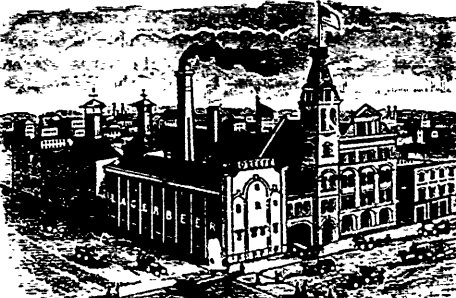
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**Selected Receipts.**

**CROQUETTES**—Chop fine any pieces of cold meat, add half as many bread crumbs, an egg, pepper and salt. Make into balls and fry in a little butter.

**GRAHAM BREAD**.—Two cups butter milk, one fourth cup of molasses, one heaping teaspoon soda, a little salt and graham flour to make a stiff batter.

**POTATO STUFFING**—Take one third boiled potato (mashed), two thirds bread, butter size of an egg, pepper, salt, one egg, and a little ground sage.

**MILK FROSTING**.—One cup white sugar, five tablespoons of sweet milk, boil together four or five minutes, stir hard until cold and spread on cold cake.

**STUFFED EGGS**.—Boil eggs fifteen minutes, remove from fire and let cool. Remove shells, cut in two. Take out yolks put into a bowl and add salt, pepper, mustard, and some minced ham, tongue or corned beef, with a little vinegar. Cut off a little of the whites from the ends, so that they will stand on a platter, and fill with prepared yolks. Garnish with parsley.

**Gardening Notes.**

Don't plant seed too deeply early in the season nor too near the surface after warm weather begins.

Plant peas every two or three weeks if a succession of crops is desired. The dwarf varieties require no sticks or supports.

Wood ashes make a good fertilizer for potatoes. They can be applied broadcast over the surface where there is a full supply, or they can be applied in the hill with benefit.

The iris is a hardy perennial plant that blooms during June and July. There are many varieties of this attractive perennial. A paper of mixed varieties will afford many colors.

Never allow a fruit tree to die without replacing it by another, and every year plant at least a few new trees. If this rule is followed the farmer is always supplied with a vigorous orchard, and if there is any fruit in the country such a farm has it. The same rule is true of berries and all sorts of small fruits.

Gooseberries, which are such a profitable crop in England, are grown but very little in this country; in fact they are hardly known in many markets. There is, however, a growing demand for them, and when people understand what a delicious sauce they make there are sure to be extensive plantings of them. The market will take all that is shipped at a good price. The great disadvantage in raising them has been mildew, which can be prevented, however, by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture or the ammoniacal solution. They are set and cultivated about the same as currants and are subject to the same diseases, with the addition of mildew. The plants are prolific and the fruit is easily picked, and can be shipped much further than other green fruits. The English varieties, like the Industry and Whitesmith, are much larger and more prolific than the American ones.

**A Few Ways to Cook Asparagus.**

Boil two or more bunches of asparagus. Cut in inch lengths. Take up, drain, mix in egg batter and fry in boiling lard.

Boil the tender parts of asparagus in a little salted water; when done drain and chop fine. Have beaten eggs according to quantity of asparagus. Put the asparagus into a saucepan in which there is melted butter, pour in the eggs and cook three minutes, stirring to prevent from burning.

Wash and cut the tender stalks into pieces two inches long and cover them with boiling salted water. When tender, add a cup of rich milk, a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of sugar and a pinch of white pepper; let it boil up once. Have slices of butter-

ed toast in a deep dish, pour the asparagus over and serve.

Boil the asparagus in salt and water; when cooked cut it into lengths of about three inches and after draining them let them lie before the fire a few moments. Next take a spoonful of fresh butter, two yolks of egg, a pinch of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper and a tablespoonful of vinegar, cook in a saucepan till thick, dish up in a pyramid and pour over the liquor.

Boil the asparagus in salt water from fifteen to twenty minutes, according to tenderness, drain off the water, add pepper, salt and vinegar. Arrange the asparagus so the heads will all lie in the centre of the dish. A half an hour before serving, pour off the vinegar, mix with it a little olive oil and return the mixture to the asparagus. When the onion flavor is relished, a dressing of this kind is preferable: Pound the yolk of a hard-boiled egg to a paste, add a spoonful of good vinegar, a saltspoonful of salt and half the amount of pepper, also an onion minced fine. Toss all together and pour the dressing over the cold asparagus.

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CREAM TARTAR  
  
**BAKING POWDER**  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

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  - My First Communion. By Rev. R. Brennan, D.D., 75c.
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GENEROUSLY GIVEN THE POOR.  
San Elbeario, Tex., June 12, 1910  
Two years ago you were kind enough to send me some of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, which gave to two poor girls who were suffering from falling sickness, and they got well after using your excellent remedy. My parish is poor to the utmost but your charity will be your crown, for your remedy spoken rously given to the poor and so excellent, cannot but be an eternal reward.  
REV. E. V. LEBRETON.

Streator, Ill., Oct. 26, '91  
Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is the only medicine that ever helped one of our sisters who was suffering from nervousness and sleeplessness for ten years, we also recommended it to many others and it always had the desired effect. A daughter of mine was suffering from epileptic fits for several years and found no relief, until she used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, three bottles cured her entirely.  
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**FREE** A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free.  
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## SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

## Antrim.

The death is announced of Rev. Henry Beaton, C. C., St. Paul's Presbytery, Falls Road, Belfast, in the 38th year of his age. Father Beaton was born Dec. 17, 1855, in the parish of Donegan. He entered the Diocesan College on September 8, 1871. He afterwards studied theology in the Grand Seminaire, Contances, Franco, and was ordained by the late Cardinal McCabe on June 29, 1881. His first mission was Rathlin Island, where for two years he proved himself a faithful friend and counsellor to the islanders. He officiated afterwards in the parishes of Portlennons and Kircubbin, and was appointed to St. Joseph's, Belfast, October 3 1885, from which he was transferred to St. Paul's in August, 1890.

## Armagh.

The new Catholic Church, Shoelagh Crossmaglen, was dedicated a few Sundays ago by his Eminence Cardinal Logue in the presence of a large congregation of clergy-men and laymen.

## Carlow.

The capacity of the Killeslin streams for the new water supply for Carlow, has been tested with decidedly encouraging results.

## Clare.

Great sorrow is expressed throughout the diocese of Killaloe, at the sudden death of Rev. Patrick Mehan, P. P., Kileolman, while recently visiting Dublin. Deceased was brother of that famous Clare Priest the late Rev. Michael Mehan, P. P., of Carrahot, who, in the "bad times," built the "Ark," which was used for the promotion of Catholicity in various parts of his parish in the wild West, and when the people were so poor they could not build a chapel.

## Cork.

Right Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, visited Glenville recently and administered Confirmation to 110 children belonging to the parish of Watergrasshill.

The contest for the Aldermanship of the Centre Ward, Cork, vacant by the death of Alderman John O'Brien, has resulted in the return of Mr. E. Walsh, a relative of deceased, by 75 to 59 votes over his opponent, P. F. Barry, who had previously represented the ward in the Corporation for eight years.

## Derry.

A wager was laid the other day on a curious feat at Waterside. A man engaged to lift one hundred pebbles placed in a line, one yard apart, in the space of an hour. He was to lift the second in the row and place it beside the first, then go back, lift the third, and lay it beside the first and second, then bring the fourth, and so on. The feat looks ridiculously easy, yet the distance traversed is considerably over five and a half miles. He won the wager in forty minutes.

## Donegal.

Work in the Mount Charles quarries is again in active operation, owing to the increased demand for its very superior freestone.

A little impetus is being imparted to local industries. A knitting or embroidering class is about to be opened in the Convent of Mercy, Ballyshannon.

Mr. F. J. Kelly, commercial traveler for Messrs. Danville & Co., Belfast, who died suddenly recently at Carrick Junction, was closely associated with Ballyshannon, his mother being a sister of Mr. B. Hagerty, jeweler, while his father hailed from the neighborhood of Rosnowlagh.

## Dublin.

An army pensioner named Flynn, about 35 years of age, was found dead in Phoenix Park, near the boundary wall, opposite the Salmon Pool, a few days ago.

The Very Rev. Father Lutz, Prefect Apostolic of the district of the lower Niger, preached recently on behalf of his mission in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Gardiner street, Dublin.

At the Convent of Our Lady of Carmel, Roebuck, near Dublin, Miss Marie Ebenrecht, niece of Sister Margaret Mary, of the same convent, and of the Rev. J. M. Ebenrecht, of the French College, Blackrock, received lately the holy habit of religion at the hands of her reverend uncle.

## Galway.

Archbishop McEvilly administered Confirmation recently to 500 candidates in Williamstown, out of a parish containing between 500 and 600 families.

The recent Retreat of the Bishop and clergy of the United Dioceses of Galway, Kilmacduagh and Killenora, took place at Lisdoonvanna, conducted by Rev. Father Nicoll, O. M. I.

## Kerry.

A fatal accident occurred a few evenings since on the Tralee and Dingle Railway, about eleven miles from Tralee, while the train was coming down the Glenagott Mountain, whereby the engineer, Renshaw, and two firemen, named Dillon and Loughlin, were killed and ten or more passengers seriously injured. The engineer for some cause failed to control the brakes, and the train coming with rapid speed toward Burrow bridge, the engine suddenly left the track and plunged fully fifty feet into the river below, dragging with it seven car loads

of pigs with their horders. Fortunately, the couplings of two passenger cars in which were several marketmen, separated and the cars swung across the track, otherwise the list of killed would have been much greater.

## Kilkenny.

Mr. J. J. Flynn, late manager of the Hibernian Bank, Thomastown, has been presented by the Thomastown Cycling Club, of which he is president, with a gold chain and club badge as a token of their appreciation of his recent promotion as Inspector of Branches of said Bank.

## King's County.

Mr. Flynn, who was lately promoted from the management of the Hibernian Bank, Thomastown, to Inspector of its Branches, is son of Mr. John Flynn, Main street, Birr.

## Leitrim.

Upwards of fifty emigrants left Manorhamilton Railway station, week before last, for America.

## Limerick.

A very earnest movement on the part of Rev. E. Sheely and his parishioners for the erection of a new church is making rapid progress in Bruce. Already £550 have been contributed for the purpose.

## Longford.

The solemn consecration of Longford Cathedral has been performed under the most brilliant auspices. Cardinal Logue presided over the impressive ceremonies, and High Mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Trinidad, Most Rev. Dr. Flood, himself a native of Longford. Three English Bishops were present, and about twenty members of the Irish episcopacy, together with close on two hundred priests. So distinguished a gathering of ecclesiastics has rarely assembled in Ireland under one cathedral roof. The Cardinal-Primate delivered a felicitous speech in reply to a congratulatory address from the Longford Town Commissioners.

## Louth.

The death of Brother James Duggan, O. P., for many years connected with the Dominican Order in Drogheda, was learned with much regret on May 16th, especially by the congregation of the church where he was so long a familiar presence. After a brief illness he passed away on that day to the great reward of a life devoted to prayer and the service of God. There was Solemn Office and High Mass in the Dominican Church on the 18th, for the eternal repose of his soul. The celebrant of the High Mass was the Rev. R. J. Walsh, O. P., Drogheda; deacon, Very Rev. A. L. Kirwan, O. P., Drogheda; sub-deacon, Very Rev. O. M. Sheehan, O. P., Dundalk. Brother James was a native of the parish of Castletown, county Westmeath, and came of an old and respected Catholic family. As early as his twentieth year he was a member of the Third Order of St. Dominick, and entered the religious life finally in 1876.

## Meath.

An interesting ceremony of reception and profession took place recently at the Convent of Our Lady of Charity. The young lady who was received is Miss Mary E. Mager—in religion, Sister Mary Albertus Magnus—daughter of Mr. James I. S. Mager, of Dublin, and the young lady who was professed is Miss Frances George—in religion, Sister Mary of St. Pancratius—daughter of Alexander Struthers George, London, England. Right Rev. Mgr. Fitzpatrick, V. G., officiated.

## Monaghan.

At the Convent of St. Louis, Monaghan, recently, Miss Margaret M. O'Reilly, daughter of the late Dr. O'Reilly, Callinagh, Co. Cavan, received the Holy Habit of Religion at the hands of Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by Very Rev. Canon O'Neill, P. P., Clones, and Very Rev. E. Mulhern, President of St. Macartan's Seminary. The young lady's name in religion is Sister Mary Josephine.

The late conference of the Deanery of Clogher was held in St. Macartan's Seminary, Monaghan, a few days since, the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly occupying the chair. The clergy in attendance were: Very Rev. L. J. Canon O'Neill, P. P.; Very Rev. D. Canon O'Connor, P. P.; Rev. Michael Trainor, P. P.; Rev. Bernard Duffy, P. P.; Rev. Michael McGlone, P. P.; Rev. Patrick Smyth, P. P.; Rev. Patrick Boylan, P. P.; Rev. James McIlroy, P. P.; Rev. Peter Farnan, P. P.; Rev. George McMeel, Adm.; Rev. Patrick Callan, P. P.; Rev. Felix McKenna, Adm.; Rev. Patrick McKenna, Adm.; Rev. James McCarney, C. C.; Rev. Thos. Gallagher, C. C.; Rev. Eugene McMahon, C. C.; Rev. Edward Maguire, C. C.; Rev. Patrick Maguire, C. C.; Rev. Michael O'Dougherty, C. C.; Rev. Lawrence O'Kiernan, C. C.; Rev. Patrick Fitzpatrick, C. C.; Rev. James Soraghan, C. C.; Rev. Patrick Lynch, C. C.; Rev. James Gallagher, C. C.; Rev. Patrick McMeel, C. C.; Rev. James Phillips, C. C.; Rev. Mark Clinton, C. C., and Rev. Charles M'Carthy, Diocese of Limerick.

## Queen's County.

Mrs. Mary Anne Byrne, Ballynakill, died lately, deeply regretted. At the funeral the chief mourners were P. J. Byrne (son), Joseph F. Gowing (son in law), Coroner W. A. Gowing, George Gowing, Francis Gowing, the Very Rev. A. Dempsey, P. P., Ballyna-

kill; the Rev. P. Loughlin, Ballynakill; J. Davison, M. D., D. Ryan and John Moore.

## Roscommon.

A man named Thomas Rook, Milltown, while on his way home from Castlebaragh, a few evenings ago, fell from his cart and died soon afterwards.

A few days ago the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, administered Confirmation in Roscommon parish church to several hundred children.

## Sligo.

The completion of the Collooney and Claremorris Railway is being prosecuted vigorously.

The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert, visited Killoran recently and administered Confirmation to seventy children. On the following Sunday he preached a charity sermon in St. Michael's Church, Ballinasloe, in aid of the new presbytery, which is in course of construction.

## Tipperary.

The tenants on Colonel Hackett's Ballintotty estate, near Nenagh, have just achieved a signal victory after a struggle with their landlord extending over a period of six or seven years. An emergencyman who was in possession of the evicted lands has left, and the place has been restored to the original owners, with a number of other tenants, whose eviction was pending, have been sold their holding on what are considered reasonable terms.

A very remarkable demonstration occurred in Thurles a few evenings ago on the arrival from Dublin of the 6.15 p. m. train, which contained Miss Mary Elliott, to transfer whom from the care and custody of the Presentation Convent nuns at Thurles to that of her uncle, Mr. W. H. Elliott, signal inspector, Thurles, an unsuccessful application was made in the Court of Queen's Bench recently. It will be remembered that Miss Elliott, who has not attained her sixteenth year, stated she desired to remain in the convent. Several fog signals were exploded as the train moved into the station, and a procession having been formed Miss Elliott was escorted to the convent amid loud and ringing cheers and singing of "God Save Ireland."

## Tyronne.

Pearl fishing is being prosecuted on the River Strule, near Omagh, with considerable success. A pearl valued at \$500 was recently discovered there.

## Waterford.

John Kelly, late of Lady Lane, Waterford, deceased, has left the following charitable bequests, among other legacies, viz.: To the Superior of the Christian Brothers' Schools in Waterford for the use of their schools, £50. To the Superiress of the Sisters of Charity in Waterford, for the support of their Female Orphanage, £50. To the Superiress of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in Waterford, for the object of their institution, £50. To the President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Waterford, for the relief of the poor, £100. And to the Bishop of Waterford £150, to be devoted to certain spiritual purposes.

## Forewarned is Forearmed.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery, colic, etc., come suddenly in the night and speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.

The negotiations that have been carried on between Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, looking to the release of the Irish fund, now held by the bankers Munro & Co. of Paris, have proved fruitless, and there will be no further correspondence on the subject between the rival leaders. It is now considered that actions in the English and French courts to decide the ownership of the moneys held in Paris are inevitable.

TELL THE DEAF.—Mr. J. F. Kellock, Druggist, Perth, writes: "A customer of mine having been cured of deafness by the use of I. R. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, wrote to Ireland, telling his friends there of the cure. In consequence I received an order to send half a dozen by express to Wexford, Ireland, this week."

The House of Commons on Tuesday passed the third clause of section one of the Irish Home Rule Bill. The clause just accepted by the House treats of the matters in respect of which the proposed Irish Legislature shall have no power to make laws.

Mr. T. S. Locke, a divinity student at Trinity University, Toronto, started out in one of Capt. Moore's boats at Humber bay a few days ago for a row. He sighted a stone-hooker about four miles out in the lake, and undertook to reach it. After he had gone about a mile a heavy gale began to blow, and before it subsided Mr. Locke and his little craft were driven about 40 miles before the wind. When the storm ceased, Mr. Locke was close to the southern shore, and rowed into Niagara-on-the-Lake, where he boarded the *Cicada* and was brought home safely.

## Fire at Ville Marie Convent.

The beautiful Ville Marie convent establishment at Monklands, a short distance from Montreal, was the scene of a great conflagration on the afternoon of the 8th inst., which completely destroyed the mother-house of the Congregational nuns, valued at nearly a million dollars. The buildings at Monklands comprise the mother-house, which is a comparatively new structure, having been erected only in 1880, and the convent school, which occupies the old historic residence of the Governors-General of Canada. The mother-house was a six-storey stone structure, built in the form of a double cross, and surrounded by magnificent grounds. In the main portion of the building were the reception-rooms, corridors, and private rooms. The western wing comprised the refectory, the quarters of the community, parlors, and chapel, while in the eastern wing was a beautiful new church, which had not been finished. The fire, which started above the chapel in the mother-house, was due to an accident. Some plumbers were working on the sixth storey above the chapel, and were using a small stove. At noon they left their work, and it is supposed the stove was overturned and set fire to the surrounding woodwork. The fire was first discovered by some of the Sisters, who endeavored to put it out, but it had made too much headway. Assistance was asked from Montreal and the surrounding municipalities, but it was not until a considerable time after the fire had first broken out that the firemen arrived, and then the fire had spread over nearly the whole western portion of the building. Shortly after the arrival of the firemen the great dome, which surmounted the main portion of the building, fell in with a tremendous crash, carrying a great portion of the building with it and spreading the flames in all directions. Fireman Duford, a member of the Montreal brigade, was struck by a portion of the building and fatally injured. The efforts of the firemen were devoted to saving the new church, but the fire had made such headway that it was impossible to control it, and all that could be done was to keep it from the convent school, which was only a stone throw away. In this the firemen were successful, and the beautiful convent school, which has been the home of thousands of Americans and Canadians, was saved.

When the fire broke out there were in the mother-house some 250 nuns and novices, but they all escaped in safety. The convent school contained some 230 pupils, including many Americans, but they were never in any danger, as the fire did not reach the school. The fire is still burning at a late hour to-night. The mother-house will be a complete ruin, and the loss is estimated at nearly one million dollars, only partly covered by insurance.

The scene of the fire at night presented a thrilling spectacle. The fire had destroyed nearly the whole of the interior of the mother-house, and only the great stone walls were left standing. The grounds around were littered with effects of all descriptions which had been saved from the building. The sisters hurried here and there in great excitement, watching the complete destruction of their splendid home, and thousands of people arrived from the city and the surrounding country to witness the scene of destruction.

The convent school is a distinct establishment from the mother-house which has been destroyed. In the latter establishment the novices were prepared for admission to the order, and it was also a home for sick and infirm sisters.

While the destruction of the mother-house is to be deplored, it is a matter for congratulation that the convent school was saved, as the building has valuable historic associations. It was the old building known as Monklands, which was for many years the residence of the Governors-General of Canada, and has been the scene of many interesting events. The convent is the leading educational institution for young ladies.

In the infirmary, when the fire broke out, there were eleven sisters, but they were all removed in safety. The nuns and novices were sent to the various branch houses of the order in the city.

The total loss it is hard to estimate at present, but it will probably reach nearly a million dollars, and it is only partially covered by insurance. According to the Superior-General, Sister St. Jean Baptiste, there was not more than \$100,000 insurance on the property.

The latest estimate of the damage by the Ville Marie fire is about \$500,000, with insurance of about \$125,000.

Fireman Duford, who was reported to be killed, is still living. He is badly burned about the face and body, but the doctors at the general hospital state that he has a chance of recovery.—*Mail*.

The Social Democrats mobbed a campaign meeting in the town hall in Kilmathel, Prussia, on Tuesday evening. As the local police were unable to stop the rioting troops were called hastily from Golar. They dispersed the Social Democrats after a short struggle, in which several policemen were knocked down and many rioters received slight wounds.

**Model of St. Peter's.**

A despatch to the *American Catholic News* gives the following interesting account from Chicago:

The past week has witnessed few events of importance in local Catholic circles, the most notable occasion, perhaps, being the formal opening of the model of St. Peter's Cathedral at the World's Fair. The opening ceremonies, which were of an entirely informal nature, took place on Tuesday afternoon, in the presence of an invited audience consisting of members of the press, the Exposition officials and prominent Catholics. The model itself is almost as beautiful, and is surrounded by nearly as many historic associations as its great prototype in Rome, of which it is an exact duplicate to the smallest detail, the material being wood which is covered with a substance that gives it the appearance of marble. The minutest details of the bas relief of the facade, the stucco, and the statues and inscriptions are faithfully re-produced. It is built on a scale of one-sixtieth of the original, and has been in the possession of several Popes, and owing to the fact that it would now be practically impossible to replace it the owners of the miniature cathedral value it at about a half a million dollars. The model was begun in the sixteenth century under the auspices of the Holy See, and was not completed until late in the last century, and soon after it passed out of the possession of the Popes and became the property of the Borghese family. The structure is thirty feet long, fifteen feet wide and fifteen feet high, and is enclosed in a Corinthian Greek hall in the Midway Plaisance. The premises are guarded day and night by a score or more of guards, all of them giants in stature, and clad in uniforms which are exact duplicates to the smallest detail of those worn by the Vatican guards. There is also on exhibition a throne similar to the one occupied by the Pope, and a chair which was used by Pius IX., besides numerous other articles of historic interest, including portraits, coats of arms, and miniatures of various Popes.

**Emerald Beneficial Association**

The revised Constitution of the Emerald Beneficial Association has received the approval of his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, as shown by the following communication.

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE,  
Toronto, May 29, 1893.

Having been commissioned by his Grace the Most Rev. John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, we have examined the Constitution and Rules of the Emerald Beneficial Association, and find them worthy of approval, and consider the Society and its work deserving of commendation.

JOS. J. McCANN, V.G.,  
F. RYAN.

There are numerous benefits to be derived from this Society—for instance a payment of 40c. per month entitles a member to a physician, medicine, and \$4 per week in sickness, and can also carry an insurance from \$50 to \$500 by payment of a fixed monthly sum according to age, and no assessments—said insurance payable in case of total disability or at death. The revised Constitution is now ready, and will be supplied upon application to anyone who desires information, respecting the Association.

At the last regular meeting of O'Connell Branch, No. 2, the Grand President paid an official visit, and gave a very animated address, showing the work done at the late Convention. He alluded to the very cordial reception given by his Grace the Archbishop to the delegates. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted and presented to the President, P. J. Crotty, who was present for the first time for some months:

Resolved—That it is with pleasure and thanks to the Almighty that we are again permitted to have you in our midst, guiding the destinies of Branch No. 2 and our Association in general. We also earnestly pray that yourself and Mrs. Crotty may have a full and complete recovery from the illness you both have suffered from, and wish yourself and family health and strength.

Resolved—That it is with regret we learn of the death of your mother, and do hereby tender our deepest sympathy for the great loss you have sustained; and as God doeth all things in His own good way, so will He

reward those who have sought the light and kept the faith to glorify with Him above for ever. And we pray that He may sustain you in this your sorrow to accept with resignation His holy will.

Signed by Brothers T. Judge, W. Connelly and J. H. Doyle, Sec. of Com.  
The President made a short reply of thanks and the meeting adjourned.  
W. LANE, G.S.T.,  
17 Hamburg avenue, Toronto.

An Imperial law has been enacted to provide for the more severe punishment of sealing poachers in Bering sea. Hereafter, all persons, Russian or foreign, if caught sealing in Russian waters, will be liable to sixteen months imprisonment and to the confiscation of their vessels, together with cargo and tackle.

At Tuesday's session of the International Typographical Union convention, held in Chicago, President W. B. Prescott appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Corcoran of Sault Lake City, Rooney of Toledo and Seagraves of Washington, to prepare a report against the appointment of C. V. Edwards of Wilmington, Del., as public printer. Edwards, it is alleged, is an enemy of union labor.

**Tariff Reform.**

Tariff Reform is in the air. The praises B. B. B. are also heard everywhere. No other medicine cures all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood so rapidly and surely as Burdock Blood Bitters.

**THE MARKETS.**

TORONTO, June 14, 1893.

Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 68	0 70
Wheat, spring, per bush....	0 67	0 00
Wheat, goose, per bush.....	0 62	0 63
Barley, per bush.....	0 39	0 44
Oats, per bush.....	0 40	0 41
Peas, per bush.....	0 60	0 63
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs....	7 25	7 50
Chickens, per pair.....	0 60	0 80
Geese, per lb.....	0 08	0 09
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 10	0 12
Butter, per lb.....	0 14	0 17
Eggs, new laid, per dozen....	0 12	0 13
Lettuce, per doz.....	0 25	0 00
Celery, per doz.....	0 60	0 60
Cabbage, new, per doz.....	0 50	1 00
Onions, per bag.....	1 40	1 50
Radishes, per doz.....	0 15	0 20
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 90	1 00
Apples, per bbl.....	1 50	2 75
Hay, timothy.....	8 00	10 00
Straw, sheaf.....	7 00	8 00

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS.**

TORONTO, June 13.—At Western Cattle yards to-day we had between sixty and seventy head, most of which was cattle. There was a good demand for both export and butchers' cattle. A good trade was done in shippers, at from 4½ to 5½ as the range, though various deals of choice and specially selected lots were made at 5½ per pound. There was a better enquiry for the superior grades of butchers' cattle, and the local demand was more active than it has been latterly. Prices for good were from 3½ to 4c pound. An occasional sale was effected at over 4c. Secondary grades brought from 3½ to 3¾ per pound. For common 3c was quoted, but a little less than 3c was paid.

SHEEP AND LAMBS were in limited supply and not more than a hundred were here, and prices were only maintained owing to the small run; prices were unchanged.

Calves of good quality sold well, but common stuff has to go at light figures to clear, and really is not wanted.

Milch cows were weak and not in request. Hogs were perhaps a little more firm, but prices were not notably higher except for one or two special deals.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE**

TO CREDITORS OF  
JOHANNA FORSTER, Late of the City of Toronto, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. c. 110, that creditors and others having claims against the estate of the above named Johanna Forster, who died on or about the 28th May, 1893, are required to deliver or send by post to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the Executors of the said deceased, a statement in writing containing their names, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims with vouchers, if any, duly verified by Statutory Declaration on or before the 20th day of July, 1893, after which the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which they shall then have notice; and they will not be liable for any claim of which they shall not have had notice, as above required, at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Toronto 12th June, 1893.  
ANGLIN & MINTY,  
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We have never sold trash.

We have never sold any but our own made clothing.

We have never sold that at more than a moderate profit above the cost of production, and no other house in Canada has ever been able to compete with Oak Hall prices for clothing equal to the kind we make and sell.

But we are now clearing out everything in stock before we move at less than the cost of producing the garments.

Have you a boy? Bring him and note how nicely and cheaply Oak Hall can dress him.

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## RAMONA.

## A Story.

By HELEN JACKSON.

CHAPTER XVI.—(CONTINUED.)

How strange, how incredible it seemed, to hear Alessandro's name thus familiarly spoken—spoken by persons who had known him so recently, and who were grieving, grieving as friends, to hear of his terrible death? Felipe felt as if he were in a trance. Rousing himself, he said, "We must go. We must start at once. You will let me have the horses?"

"Wall, I allow yer've got more right ter 'em 'n—" began Jos, energetically, forgetting himself; then, dropping Tennesseean, he completed in Spanish his cordial assurances that the horses were at Felipe's command.

"Jos! He's got ter take me!" cried Aunt Ri. "I allow I ain't never gwine ter see still hyar 'n' that girl inter sech trouble; 'n' if so be ez she is reely dead, thar's the baby. He hedn't orter go alone by hisself."

Felipe was thankful, indeed, for Aunt Ri's companionship, and expressed himself in phrases so warm that she was embarrassed.

"Yeow tell him, Jos," she said, "I can't never git used ter bein' called Sonory. Yeow tell him his sister allers called me Aunt Ri. 'n' I jest wish he would. I allow me 'n' him 'll git along all right. 'Pears like I'd known him all my days, jest ez 't did with her, arter the fast. I'm free to confess I take more ter these Mexicans than I do ter these low-down, driven Yankees, ennyhow—a heap more; but I can't stand bein' Senory'd! Yeow tell him, Jos. I s'pose thar's a werd for 'aunt' in Mexican, ain't there? 'Pears like thar couldn't be no langwedge 'thout sech a word! He'll know what it means! I'd go off with him a heap easier if he'd call me jest plain Aunt Ri, ez I'm used ter, or Mis Hyer, either un on 'em; but Aunt Ri 's the naturallest."

Jos had some anxiety about his mother's memory of the way to San Jacinto. She laughed.

"Don't yeow be a mite oneasy," she said. "I bet yeow I'd go clean back ter the States ther way we cum. I allow I've got every mile on 't 'n' my hed plain 's a turnpike. Yeow nor yer dad, neiry one on yer, couldn't begin to do 't. But what we air gwine ter do, fur gettin' up the mounting, thar's another thing. Thet's more 'n' I dew know. But thar'll be a way provided, Jos, sure's yeow're bawn. The Lawd ain't gwine to git Hisself hindered er helpin' Ramony this time; I ain't a mite afeerd."

Felipe could not have found a better ally. The comparative silence enforced between them by reason of lack of a common vehicle for their thoughts was on the whole less of a disadvantage than would have at first appeared. They understood each other well enough for practical purposes, and their unity in aim, and in affection for Ramona, wade a bond so strong it could not have been enhanced by words.

It was past sundown when they left San Bernardino, but a full moon made the night as good as day for their journey. When it first shone out, Aunt Ri, pointing to it, said curtly, "Thet's lucky."

"Yes," replied Felipe, who did not know either of the words she had spoken, "it is good. It shows to us the way."

"Thar, naow, say he can't understand English!" thought Aunt Ri.

Benito and Baba travelled as if they knew the errand on which they were hurrying. Good forty miles they had gone without flagging once, when Aunt Ri, pointing to a house on the right hand of the road, the only one they had seen for many miles, said, "We'll

hev to sleep hyar. I donno the road boyant this. I allow they're gone ter bed; but they'll hev to git up 'n' take us in. They're used ter doin' it. They dew consid'able business keepin' movers. I know 'em. They're reel friendly fur the kind o' people they air. They're druv to death. It can't be far frum their time to git up, ennyhow. They're up every mornin' uv thar lives long afore daylight, a feedin' their stock, an' gittin' ready fur the day's work. I used ter hear 'em 'n' see 'em, when we wuz campin' here. The fust I saw uv it, I thought somebody wuz sick in the house, to git 'em up that time o'night; but arterwards we found out 't wan't nothin' but thar reggerlar way. When I told dad, sez, I, 'Dad, did ever yer hear sech a thing uz gittin' up afore light to feed stock?' 'n' ter feed thairselves tow. They'd their own breakfast all clared away, 'n' diases washed, tew, afore light; 'n' prayers said beside; they're Methodys, terrible pious. I used ter tell dad they talked a heap about believin' in God; I don't allow but what they dew believe in God, tew, but they don't worship Him so much 's they worship work—not nigh so much. Believin' 'n' worshipping 's tew things. Yeow wouldn't see no such doin's in Tennessee. I allow the Lawd meant some time fur sleepin'; 'n' I'm satisfied with His terms o' lightin' up. But these Merrills air real nice folks, fur all this I've been tellin' yer!—Lawd! I don't believe he's understood a word I've said, naow!" thought Aunt Ri to herself, suddenly becoming aware of the hopeless bewilderment on Felipe's face.

"'T ain't much use sayin' anything more 'n' plain yes 'n' no between folks that can't understand each other's langwedge; 'n' s' fur 's thet goes, I allow thar ain't any gret use 'n' the biggest part o' what's sed between folks that doos!"

When the Merrill family learned Felipe's purpose of going up the mountain to the Cabuilla village, they attempted to dissuade him from taking his own horses. He would kill them both, high-spirited horses like those, they said, if he took them over that road. It was a cruel road. They pointed out to him the line where it wound, doubling and tacking on the sides of precipices, like a path for a goat or chamois. Aunt Ri shuddered at the sight, but said nothing.

"I'm gwine whar he goes," she said grimly to herself. "I ain't a gwine ter back daown naow; but I dew jest wish Jeff Hyer wuz along."

Felipe himself disliked what he saw and heard of the grade. The road had been built for bringing down lumber, and for six miles it was at perilous angles. After this it wound along on ridges and in ravines till it reached the heart of a great pine forest, where stood a saw-mill. Passing this, it plunged into still darker, denser woods, some fifteen miles farther on, and then came out among vast opens, meadows, and grassy foot-hills, still on the majestic mountain's northern or eastern slopes. From these, another steep road, little more than a trail, led south, and up to the Cabuilla village. A day and a half's hard journey at the shortest, it was from Merrill's; and no one unfamiliar with the country could find the last part of the way without a guide. Finally, it was arranged that one of the younger Merrills should go in this capacity, and should also take two of his strongest horses accustomed to the road. By the help of these the terrible ascent was made without difficulty, though Baba at first snorted, plunged, and resented the humiliation of being harnessed with his head at another horse's tail.

Except for their sad errand both Felipe and Aunt Ri would have experienced a keen delight in this ascent. With each fresh lift on the precipitous terraces, the view off to the south and west broadened, until the whole San Jacinto Valley lay enrolled at their

feet. The pines were grand; standing, they seemed shapely columns; fallen, the upper curve of their huge yellow disks came above a man's head, so massive was their size. On many of them the bark had been riddled from root to top, as by myriads of bullet holes. In each hole had been cunningly stored away an acorn—the woodpecker's granaries.

"Look at thot, naow!" exclaimed the observant Aunt Ri, "an' thar's folk's thet sez dumb critters ain't got brains. They ain't noways dumb to each other, I notice; an' we air dumb acourselves when we air ketched with furriners. I allow I'm next door to dumb myself with this hyar Mexican I'm er travellin' with."

"That's so!" replied Sam Merrill. "When we fust got here, I thought I'd ha gone clean out o' my head tryin' to make these Mexicans sense my meanin'; my tongue was plaguy little use to me. But now I can talk their lingo frustrate; but pa, he can't talk to 'em nohow; he hain't learned the fust word; 'n' he's hen here goin' on two years longer 'n we have."

The miles seemed leagues to Felipe. Aunt Ri's drawling tones, as she chatted volubly with young Merrill, chafed him. How could she chatter! But when he thought this, it would chance that in a few moments more he would see her clandestinely wiping away tears, and his heart would warm to her again.

They slept at a miserable cabin in one of the clearings, and at early dawn pushed on, reaching the Cabuilla village before noon. As their carriage came in sight a great running to and fro of people was to be seen. Such an event as the arrival of a comfortable carriage drawn by four horses had never before taken place in the village. The agitation into which the people had been thrown by the murder of Alessandro had by no means subsided; they were all on the alert, suspicious of each new occurrence. The news had only just reached the village that the murderer had been set at liberty, and would not be punished for his crime, and flames of indignation and desire for vengeance were bursting forth. It was therefore a crowd of hostile and lowering faces that gathered around the carriage as it stopped in front of the Capitan's house.

Aunt Ri's face was a ludicrous study of mingled terror, defiance, and contempt. "Uv all ther low down, no 'count, beggarly trash ever I laid eyes on," she said in a low tone to Merrill, "I allow these yere air the wust! But I allow they'd flatten us all aout in jest about a minnit ef they wuz to set aout tow! Ef she ain't hyar, we air in a scrape, I allow."

"Oh, they're friendly enough," laughed Merrill. They're all stirred up, now, about the killin' o' that Injun, that's what makes 'em look so fierce. I don't wonder! 'Twas a derved mean thing Jim Farrar did, a firing into the man after he was dead. I don't blame him for killin' the cuss, not a bit, I'd have shot any man livin', that 'ad taken a good horse 'o mine up that trail. Thet's the only law we stock men 've got in this country. We've got to protect our selves. But it was a mean, low-lived trick to blow the feller's face to pieces arter he was dead, but Jim's a rough feller, 'n' I expect he was so mad when he see his horse that he didn't know what he did."

Aunt Ri was half paralyzed with astonishment at his speech. Felipe had leaped out of the carriage, and after a few words with the old Capitan, had hurried with him into his house. Felipe had evidently forgotten that she was still in the carriage. His going into the house looked as if Ramona were there. Aunt Ri, in all her indignation and astonishment, was conscious of this train of thought running through her mind, but not even the

near prospect of seeing Ramona could bridle her tongue now, or make her defer replying to the extraordinary statements she had just heard. The words seemed to choke her as she began. "Yeung man," she said, "I donno much about yeow raisin'. I've heered yeow folks wuz groat on religion. Naow, we ain't, Jeff 'n' me; we warn't raised that way; but I allow ef I wuz ter hear my boy, Jos—ho's jest about yeow age, 'w' make tew, though he's narrerer chosted—ef I should hear him say what yeow're jest said, I allow I sh'd expect to see him struck by lightnin'; 'n' I sh'dn't think he hed got more 'n his deserts, I allow I sh'dn't!"

What more Aunt Ri would have said to the astounded Merrill was never known, for at that instant the old Capitan, returning to the door, beckoned to her; and springing from her seat to the ground, sternly rejected Sam's offered hand, she hastily entered the house. As she crossed the threshold Felipe turned an anguished face towards her and said, "Come, speak to her." He was on his knees by a wretched pallet on the floor. Was that Ramona—that prostrate form; hair dishevelled, eyes glittering, cheeks scarlet, hands playing meaninglessly, like the hands of one crazed, with a rosary of gold beads? Yez, it was Ramona; and it was like this she had lain there now ten days; and the people had exhausted all their simple skill for her in vain.

Aunt Ri burst into tears. "Oh Lawd!" she said. "Ef I had some 'old man' hyar, I'd bring her aout er that fever! I dew bleeve I seed some on't growin' not more'n er mile back." And without a second look, or another word, she ran out of the door, and springing into the carriage, said, speaking faster than she had been heard to speak for thirty years: "Yeow jest turn raound 'n' drive me back a piece, the way we come. I allow I'll get a weed thet'll break that fever. Faster, faster! Run yer hosses. 'Taint above er mile back, whar I seed it," she cried, leaning out, eagerly scrutinising each inch of the barren ground. "Stop! Here 't is!" she cried. "I knowed I smelt the bitter on't somewhars along hyar;" and in a few minutes more she had a mass of the soft, shining, gray, feathery leaves in her hands, and was urging the horses fiercely on their way back. "This'll cure her, ef ennything will," she said, as she entered the room again; but her heart sank as she saw Ramona's eyes roving restlessly over Felipe's face, no sign of recognition in them. "She's bad;" she said, her lips trembling; "but, 'Never say die,' ez allers our motto; 't ain't never tow late fur ennything but oncet, 'n' yer can't tell when thot time's come till it's past 'n' gone."

Steaming bowls of bitterly odorous infusion she held at Ramona's nostrils; with infinite patience she forced drop after drop of it between the unconscious lips; she bathed the hands and head, her own hands blistered by the heat. It was a fight with death; but love and life won. Before night Ramona was asleep.

Felipe and Aunt Ri sat by her, strange but not uncongenial watchers, each taking heart from the other's devotion. All night long Ramona slept. As Felipe watched her, he remembered his own fever, and how she had knelt by his bed and prayed there. He glanced around the room. In a niche in the mud wall was a cheap print of the Madonna, one candle just smouldering out before it. The village people had drawn heavily on their poverty-stricken stores, keeping candles burning for Alessandro and Ramona, during the past ten days. The rosary had slipped from Ramona's hold; taking it cautiously in his hand, Felipe went to the Madonna's picture, and falling on his knees, began to pray as simply as if he were alone. The Indians, standing on the doorway, also fell on their

knees, and a low-whispered murmur was heard.

For a moment Aunt Ri looked at the kneeling figures with contempt. "Oh Lawd!" she thought, "the pore heathon, prayin' ter a picter!" Then a sudden revulsion seized her. "I allow I ain't gwine ter be the only one out er the hull number thet don't seem to hev nothin' ter pray ter; I allow I'll jine in prayer, tow, but I shan't say mine ter no picter!" And Aunt Ri fell on her knees; and when a young Indian woman by her side slipped a rosary into her hand, Aunt Ri did not repulse it, but hid it in the folds of her gown till the prayers were done. It was a moment and a lesson Aunt Ri never forgot.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Capitan's house faced the east. Just as day broke, and the light streamed in at the open door, Ramona's eyes unclosed. Felipe and Aunt Ri were both by her side. With a look of bewildered terror she gazed at them.

"Thar, thar, naow! Yer jest shet yer eyes 'n' go right off ter sleep agin, honey," said Aunt Ri, composedly, laying her hand on Ramona's eyelids, and compelling them down. "We air hyar, Feeleppy 'n' me 'n' we air goin' ter stay. I allow yer needn't be afecrd o' nothin.' Go ter sleep, honey."

The eyelids quivered beneath Aunt Ri's fingers. Tears forced their way, and rolled slowly down the cheeks. The lips trembled; the voice strove to speak, but it was only like the ghost of a whisper, the faint question that came—"Felipe?"

"Yes, dear! I am here too," breathed Felipe; "go to sleep. We will not leave you!"

And again Ramona sank away into the merciful sleep which was saving her life.

"Ther longer she kin sleep, ther better," said Aunt Ri, with a sigh, deep-drawn like a groan. "I allow I dread ter see her reely come to. 'T'll be wus'n the fust; she'll hev ter live it all over again!"

But Aunt Ri did not know what forces of fortitude had been gathering in Ramona's soul during these last bitter years. Out of her gentle constancy had been woven the heroic fibre of which martyrs are made; this, and her inextinguishable faith had made her a song, as were those of old, who "had trial of cruel mocking, wandered about, being destitute, afflicted, tormented, wandered in deserts and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth."

When she waked the second time, it was with a calm, almost beatific smile that she gazed on Felipe, and whispered, "How did you find me, dear Felipe?" It was rather by the motions of her lips than by any sound that he knew the words. She had not yet strength enough to make an audible sound. When they laid her baby on her breast she smiled again, and tried to embrace her, but was too weak. Pointing to the baby's eyes, she whispered, gazing earnestly at Felipe, "Alessandro." A convulsion passed over her face as she spoke the word, and the tears flowed.

Felipe could not speak. He glanced helplessly at Aunt Ri, who promptly responded. "Naow, honey, don't yeow talk. 'T' ain't good fur ye; 'n' Feeleppy 'n' me, we air in a powerful hurry ter git yer strong 'n' well, 'n' tote ye out er this—" Aunt Ri stopped. No substantive in her vocabulary answered her need at that moment. "I allow ye kin go n a week, ef nothin' don't go agin ye more 'n I see naow; but ef yer git ter talkin', thar's no tollin' when yer'll git up. Yeow jest shet up, honey. We'll look arter everythin'."

Febly Ramona turned her grateful inquiring eyes on Felipe. Her lips framed the words, "With you?"

"Yes, dear, home with me," said Felipe, clasping her hand in his. "I

have been searching for you all this time."

An anxious look came into the sweet face. Felipe knew what it meant. How often he had seen it in the olden time. He feared to shock her by the sudden mention of the Senora's death; yet that would harm her less than continued anxiety. "I am alone, dear Ramona," he whispered. "There is no one now but you, my sister, to take care of me. My mother has been dead a year."

The eyes dilated, then filled with sympathetic tears. "Dear Felipe!" she sighed; but her heart took courage. Felipe's phrase was like one inspired; another duty, another work, another loyalty, waiting for Ramona. Not only her child to live for, but to "take care of Felipe"! Ramona would not die! Youth, a mother's love, a sister's affection and duty, on the side of life—the battle was won, and won quickly too.

To the simple Oahuillas it seemed like a miracle; and they looked on Aunt Ri's weather-beaten face with something akin to a superstitious reverence. They themselves were not ignorant of the value of the herb by means of which she had wrought the marvellous cure; but they had made repeated experiments with it upon Ramona without success. It must be that there had been some potent spell in Aunt Ri's handling. They would hardly believe her when, in answer to their persistent questioning, she reiterated the assertion that she had used nothing except the hot water and "old man," which was her name for the wild wormwood; and which, when explained to them, impressed them greatly, as having no doubt some significance in connection with the results of her preparation of the leaves.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Story of an Egg.

In one of the suburb of Paris whose inhabitants had suffered severely from the Commune, the Mayor asked an eminent singer to assist. He hoped that as it was a question of charity the artist would be moderate in his charge. "I will sing for you," he replied, "but wish nothing for my service."

The mayor assured him that was not enough, and he had no thought of disturbing a gentleman of his reputation, without offering something. "You will therefore please accept at least a boiled egg." "Willingly, for I am rather fond of them." The Mass took place. There was a handsome return. At table the artist broke the egg when out fell several gold pieces. He cast a look of reproach at his host. You promised me and you cannot refuse.

"True, but you do not know my taste. I eat only the white. The yellow you will give to your poor."

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WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.

A meeting in sympathy with the objects of the Women's Protective Association was held in the Pavilion, Horticultural Gardens, on Thursday last. Among the speakers was Rev. Father Ryan, of St. Michael's, who delivered the speech of the evening. The Star reports the Rev. gentleman's splendid effort as follows

The notice I received to attend this meeting was so short that I did not have time to learn as much about this organization known as The Working Women's Protective Association and the special object of the meeting, as I should have desired. However, I am indeed glad to be here this evening, and I will tell you, my dear friends, that I am here as a representative of Archbishop Walsh of Toronto. I may say I am here representing the Catholic Church and I am here to give a word of encouragement and to give my blessing and the blessing of the Catholic Church to this organization.

It has been said by the chairman that there seems to be a prejudice on the part of the clergy regarding these associations. That may be, my dear friends, but there is no prejudice between the labor organization of the Catholic Church the world over. Pope Leo XIII has come down from his throne and made his voice heard, not from above but below. He has spoken for the ranks of the people and he has spoken for labor and organization. Therefore it is altogether fitting that a soldier of his should appear to give every encouragement to an organization of this kind. I am happy to say this meeting is a proof of it. If there has been a prejudice before on the part of the clergy these organizations and others of its kind have done an educational work, and the great educational work done, amongst others, is to remove that prejudice, and these bodies are not only helping themselves, as my reverend friend has said, but they are helping us to understand ourselves.

I am glad indeed to be united with my other Christian friends on this platform. It is a blessed thing and grateful to be able to say that there are some subjects upon which we can cordially agree. We may differ on Sunday and in regard to church matters, but we can leave our differences at home, but it is a pleasure indeed to have subjects like this, that unite not only people, but those who preach to the people.

Now I take a great interest in this question. I was once a member of a labor organization, the Knights of Labor not altogether excluding my present profession, and a number of us met and thoroughly discussed this labor problem and I was not only pleased but surprised to find how much I had to learn from members of the labor cause. I have read and studied books and principles, but here were men living these books and living these principles and I was pleased to learn from them.

When in Chicago I had a good opportunity to witness the sufferings of some of the daughters of the laboring classes, with a father sick and dying for want of sufficient food, and the daughter working out her soul and heart in the various walks of labor. And I have seen a poor child worn out watching a sick brother and sister at night and having at last to give up her position at which she was earning a poor pittance. I have gone to her employer and asked him to hold her situation open for her until such time as she could go back to work, but he said 'No, it is impossible; the work cannot stop. These workers are like cogs in the wheels of my great machines. Others must be supplied to keep the machinery in motion.' 'What!' I said, 'do you say these workers are but cogs in the wheels of your machinery? Do you not know that they have souls and hearts? Are you an American citizen? Do you not admit this poor child, working for a poor pittance, has the right to live and have a share in the pursuit of happiness? Talk about slavery being abolished in this country!' And the man only smiled at me and said: 'You are only one, you are not organized.'

Seeing this army of industry, these poor children in early morning taking their little baskets and going out into their different walks from the fashionable store down to the making of match boxes, it is there I have learned to know and respect them. I have seen them go into the furnace of fire and into the lion's den, but you know the surroundings these children have to face, and I have seen them respect and reverence themselves, and by so doing make others respect their weakness. Here I have learned to admire them, and, therefore, whenever I get a chance I will stand for the great cause of the poor working women. I do admit and advocate one right for working women, which is the right these organizations proclaim, the right of protection and also the right of being respected. They should be respected and revered by their employer, and because they do not respect the poor child who works for them as if they had no soul and heart, and as if they were not made after the likeness of the great Creator, because they do not respect them they will not protect and pay them.

We are told by Mr. Mill, one of our great political economists, that those who labor

most and abstain most shall have the most. What do we see now? Precisely the reverse; that is, that those who labor least and abstain the least have the most. This should not be, my dear friends, and I say we can each in our own department help to set right this state of affairs.

Mr. Chamberlain, the great statesman, understanding as he does this great question, and knowing the misery of the poor, demands that the toilers and spinners should have a proportionate share in the result of their toil; but now where does the result go? Into the baskets of those who labor not, neither do they spin nor use hand or brain. This state of affairs should not be my dear friends, and those whom they are attacking are not those who are teaching socialism.

One of the important teachings of our great leader when he came down to this earth was that the working men and women should get a just return for their labor, and that the man's return should be sufficient to support him self and family, while the return of the woman should be sufficient to support herself respectably and in comfort. Justice before generosity my friends. We are told the rich are building great palaces for the people, but we would thank them more if they had begun sooner by paying their people, the poor working women. Give them the just reward of their toil and then build palaces, but let them pay their employees their due first.

There was once a very wealthy king who was very vain of his possessions and he gave a great feast in order to display his vast treasure. Among the gathering was a man of God who said to the king, these are not your treasures, these treasures are the blood and brain of your toilers in your fields, on the seas and on your fields. And he spoke to the treasures and they dropped down blood upon the pavement and it seems to me that a great deal of the glitter we now see on the grand dames that move in the walks of the classes, if the voice of God were heard, would drop down drops of blood of the working girl. These things we know exist and we are here to set them right.

Before taking my seat allow me to again say that I am here representing the Catholic church, the church of the people and that church will assist in every way to ameliorate the sufferings of and protect the working women, and that to this movement the Church as well as I adds its blessing.



Coal and Wood Contracts.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Hon. the Commissioner, at this department, will be received until noon on

Tuesday, June 20th, 1893,

for Coal and Wood, to be delivered to the under mentioned institutions, for the term ending July 1, 1893:—

Table with columns for TORONTO and OTTAWA, listing institutions like Government House, Parliament Buildings, and Normal School, with quantities of coal and wood.

The coal and wood must be delivered and stowed away in bins or other receptacles at the respective institutions in quality and manner satisfactory to the persons in charge, and at any time until the 15th October next, except that for the Government House, Orsode Hall and the Education Department, one-half the furnace coal is not to be delivered until after the 31st December next, and for the old and the new Parliament buildings it must be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required during the term ending July 1st, 1894.

Forms of tender and other information can be had on application to this department. Tenders will be received for the supply of the wood and the coal separately, and separately for Toronto and Ottawa. The bona fide signatures of two sufficient sureties will be required for the fulfilment of the contract, or for each of the contracts.

W. EDWARDS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Toronto, June 10th, 1893.

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