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Catholics in China.

After the Catholic Bishop of South China... The whole Boxer movement... The emperor of China...

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The Creation of Woman.

The following interesting effusion concerning the creation of woman we take from the columns of The Literary Digest:

She Can Make the Old Young.

The fuller portion of the community will hear with enthusiasm that Madame La Bell, a complexion specialist...

In Memoriam.

Mrs. I. Strong, died March 3, 1900. The memory of a kindly heart, a child in faith and prayer...

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CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

A project that has for its object the federation of all the Catholics in the United States composed of Catholic laymen, is being discussed in Catholic circles throughout the country. It is understood that influential clergymen and laymen are interested in the scheme. According to the plan proposed, all Catholic societies are to be organized in one great union, although each separate organization is to retain its individuality. The idea is to have all the members of the societies subject to a central direction, so that they may all work together, whenever necessary, for any special purpose, religious or otherwise.

BISHOP McFAUL'S PLAN.

Bishop McFaul of Trenton, N. J., has lately supported the project. He has warmly expressed an address on "The Influence of Catholic Societies," that is being circulated extensively in support of the federation plan. The Bishop says in his address:

"In a recent letter to the national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, I suggested a union of our societies, saying, 'It seems to me that our societies composed of Catholics should endeavor to touch at certain points, so that while each retains its identity, and pursues its own aims independently of other organizations, there may be a bond of union, enabling them, in given circumstances, to exert a concerted influence. This influence should be felt in our state legislature and in the national congress—whenever bicameral attempt the invasion of our rights.' I was careful to state that it was not my intention to advocate a Catholic political party. This, I think, would be unwise for many reasons; neither do I think that we should unreasonably emphasize our claims for justice. We are American citizens, entitled to certain rights, and these we must possess. Bigotry should not be allowed to deprive us of the exercise and enjoyment of them. We ask no favors, we beg no privileges, but we insist that our religion shall not be made an obstacle to the attainment of our constitutional rights.

WE ARE NOT REPRESENTED.

"We are 12,000,000 in America, yet how small is our influence. What representation have we in state and national affairs, when we measure it with the population of the country? I was about to say that we are almost non-existent, so far as exerting any influence in connection with national politics is concerned. Would it not be better to be divided between the two great political parties? For generations we have been casting our votes for our fellow citizens, never asking what a man's religion was, and, as a rule, simply requiring that he belonged to a certain political party. It has not been with this impartiality that we have been treated. If a Catholic professes to stand for any political office, that same individual who has enjoyed the benefits of our suffrages may perhaps be the first to cry out: 'Don't vote for him, he is a Catholic.' It is, of course, to be understood, that we must be guided by principles, that our ballot must be cast conscientiously; any other vote is unworthy of a free man. This, however, will not prevent us from overlooking important, presumptuous bigotry, when found in either party, that raise the eyes of our candidates shall ever dare raise his head for political office in America.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

"All honor to the Protestants for courage with which they stand in defence of their rights. They are faithful to the maxim, 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' We are so accustomed to submitting that we readily resign ourselves to it and utter only a feeble cry when it has become unbearable. Let the national administration or state legislature attempt to interfere with the smallest claim of the sects and immediately their voice is heard in clarion tones throughout the length and breadth of the land, and delegation after delegation of their representative laymen beseech their legislative halls. The result of this has been that the most unscrupulous politicians, in very few instances, have dared oppose their interests or demands.

"We have been silent while our enemies were pushing us to the wall, and the impression has been gradually gaining ground that anything was good enough for us; and we ourselves were beginning to slip the hand of reforming us the slightest recognition. We should not be content with remaining in the background; we must push to the front. We stand not alone, although we are able to do so. There are many intelligent, large-hearted, or, as the politicians say, 'wide-gauged,' liberal-minded men, and Senator Vest, who in eloquent and pathetic language will lend assistance in behalf of a just and honorable cause. We allow ourselves to be put aside too easily, on the plea that it is useless to assert our rights. Even if we should fail sometimes to obtain what is our due, let us not create a false impression by silence, and permit our American fellow-countrymen to conclude that we are satisfied.

The tragedy of the Crucifixion was never before so marvelously represented. It was an all-day performance with 110 local volunteers of the scenes preceding the Crucifixion intervening.

Protestant Propaganda in the Philippines

American Protestantism has achieved such magnificent success among our native island tribes that it now extends to similar living on the Philippine Islands. At the same time, however, hostile to one another, have united to deprive the missionaries of the ancient faith which has been the greater factor of their civilization in the past and which others the basis of their orderly progress in the future. In vain do our missionaries sound a warning and make passionate appeals against the ruthless attempts of such like Chaplain Purcell to rob the Philippines of the religion which satisfies every demand of their intellects and every noble aspiration of their hearts. This religious domination, which has been the cause of the most extreme forms of Christian fanaticism, was once a Baptist crank, and is now a high church Episcopalian, neglects his ritual duties in order literally to cheat the simple Filipinos out of their most sacred convictions. He carries a cross in his official use, candles, incense, etc., in his chapel, and has recourse to other misleading practices in order to delude the simple-minded Filipinos. In other words he has become a Catholic. He wishes to have the impression that the change which he advocates is a change of ministers, a change of faith of worship. What an admirable record our Catholic chaplains have won in the late war! They have not been court-martialed; they have not been charged with cowardice or neglect of duty. By their fruits you should know them. Chaplain Purcell is now in the United States soliciting funds from his Episcopalian friends to proselytize our now subjects. The Episcopalian church in this country possesses material wealth, numerous well-endowed colleges, and yet its entire membership has not reached 700,000. There are in every city of the Union thousands of adult men and women who have no form of religious belief, and yet Episcopal churches are constantly being built that it stretches out to embrace the Catholic natives of the Philippine Islands, while it neglects the pariahs, the criminals, the poverty-stricken and spiritually destitute denizens of our great cities. Verily our zeal is different to understand. Under the aegis of Purcell, "the religious crank," to quote the words of the special correspondent of the (Dapitan) Standard, "is already upon the ground, addressing himself to the employment of distributing anti-Baptist literature in the streets and corners. He would gladly destroy the faith of the simple-minded natives though he has nothing visible to offer instead. To this irresponsible propagandist I am opposed. This does not mean that I am against the streets. On the contrary much harm is done. It is time that some of our prominent Catholics who have done yeoman service for the present administration should induce President McKinley to transfer Chaplain Purcell to some distant city where he will have opportunity of violating the fundamental principles of Christian morality.—New World.

England and the Irish University.

The late agitation for a Catholic University in Ireland is clearing the atmosphere, and making more evident than ever before England's uncompromising attitude of hostility to Ireland. Canada, Malta and Scotland have for years enjoyed educational privileges hitherto denied Ireland, and, to judge from the slow progress thus far made toward reparation, England's lawmakers are in no hurry to do themselves of the shame attaching to this high court of civilizing the world. The Laval University at Quebec is a distinctively Catholic institution founded under the auspices of the government in 1852, with a Catholic Archbishop for the head, with Catholic professors in every department, with the sanction of the pope, the entire course of studies, and Canada for a certainty is no more distinctively Catholic country than Ireland. In Malta the instruction imparted in the University and in all Government institutions is based on Roman Catholic principles. Even though there is no direct connection between the Roman Catholic Episcopate and the University authorities, the wishes of his Grace the Archbishop of Rhodes, Bishop of Malta, are met to the extent that changes contemplated in the curriculum of the faculty of theology are submitted to him for approval before their adoption; and the professors and examiners are appointed by the Governor of Malta after consulting with his Grace. Public instruction in Scotland is with the sanction of the government so vigorously Presbyterian, that not long ago a denunciation of Scotch Episcopals was waited on Mr. Dalrymple to urge their conscientious scruples against the education sent out to children in those colonies and humbly praying a remedy.

Westminster Cathedral.

The great building of the great Catholic cathedral at Ashley place, Westminster, is proceeding rapidly. Already the domes are finished and the quaternary cruc, and the entire of the building is complete at the corner nearest Victoria street is now being got on with. The work is being done with all possible thoroughness, much to the astonishment of the bricklayers who have been engaged on the work from the time an interesting item in the cathedral is the scaffolding. It takes a gang of men, with a foreman, a whole week to go around to each joint and replace the rope used in binding, and this they do, week in, week out. As the masonry is being laid, the scaffolding will disappear from the interior and the marble columns will take their place. These have an interesting story. When, during the Simon-Turkish war, Thessaly was overrun by the Sultan's soldiers a number of marble monoliths were sent from the cathedral were among the spoils of war, and were held by the Turks until their retirement. The columns are thirty-four in number, each thirteen feet in height; they will divide the chapel from the nave.

Love's grand sweet song sounds best arranged as a duet. To add to the happiness of others is to increase your own.

Origin of Peter's Pence.

The following short but comprehensive sketch of the origin of the Peter's Pence collection which is taken up annually in our churches may be of use and interest just at the present moment. While to the beginning of the 17th century the collection for the maintenance of the Holy See at Rome, to day it is a duty. His Holiness himself is the object of the charity nowadays thanks to the infamous system of Government in vogue in Italy. When England was Catholic there was a King of Rome, named Leo, who built a college in Rome for his fellow countrymen, where the pupils were fed and lodged and instructed gratuitously. The piety of the King led him also to subsidize the vicar of Christ, and for this purpose he obtained from each family in his kingdom a penny a year. This benevolence was called Rosicret, and being paid to the reigning pope on the feast of St. Peter, June 29th, it received the name of Peter's Pence. King Leo and his wife retired, each to them, to a monastery, but the annual remittance was secured by law. The practice was taken up by Offa, King of Mercia, and was extended over the whole of England, and continued from A. D. 722 to 1534—till the English reformation. Henry VIII, the offering of "Peter's Pence" continues in our days an external sign of filial affection and solicitude towards the Holy See. An organization set on foot at Alby, in France, is suggestive to the two hundred million who possess the dignity of being the children of the Holy Father. The Catholics of Alby are classed into as many sections as there are canonized Popes, and as each section has a sainted pope for its patron, it is also under the direction of a leading inhabitant of the town. The latter collects every month a penny from each enrolled associate, and in June the annual amount is forwarded to its destination.

Resolution of Regret.

SIMCOE ONTARIO, June 25th, 1900. Resolution passed at a special meeting held this day of branch 231 C.M.B.A., Simcoe, Ontario. It is regretted that since it has pleased His Lordship, Bishop McWay, in the wisdom of his office to remove from our midst Bro. Father Foster, Treasurer and Spiritual adviser of Branch 231 C.M.B.A., we the members of this Branch wish to express our sincere regret at the removal of our esteemed Bro. and Spiritual adviser who has ever taken an active interest in C.M.B.A. matters, and who has done much to place our Branch in its present state of efficiency. We wish that copies of the resolution be read by our Recording Secretary, a copy presented to Bro. Father Foster, and a copy sent to the Catholic Register, and to the Official Organ of the C.M.B.A. J. J. Kelly, M. A. President, W. J. Kelly, Sec. Carried unanimously.

A Curious Sight.

As I was walking one fine day Along a pleasant, sunny way Beside the river Nile, I saw, to my ludicrous surprise— I scarcely believe my eyes— A great, big Crocodile. He wore a coat of brilliant hue, He'd trousers and a waistcoat, too; A top his head he wore, His gloves were of the latest shade, A neat umbrella he displayed— Now, what do you think of that? But, even as I gazed in awe, A stranger figure still I saw— It would have made you smile— For those approached with gown so neat, With hat and feathers all complete, A Lady Crocodile! They greeted one another, then Went arm in arm across the plain Beside the river Nile. I've searched, but, ah! I've searched in vain, I've never seen a trace again Of either Crocodile! His Holiness in Good Health. Rome, June 20.—The Pope went to St. Peter's Cathedral today to participate in the ceremony of veneration in the case of two Italian sailors recently canonized. Thirty thousand people were present. He was borne on the sedia gestatoria, surrounded by 20 cardinals and the papal court. He seemed in good health, and when giving his blessing to the pilgrims rose from his seat briskly, as if he wished to reassure the congregation regarding his condition.

The Coolgardie, Australia, water-pipe line is a hydraulic enterprise of the first magnitude. It involves the construction and placing of 228 miles of 80-inch steel pipe which will deliver daily 1,000,000 gallons of water. An ocean depth of 5,980 fathoms, or 11,660 feet has been found by United States steamer "Nero," which has lately been engaged in making soundings for a submarine cable between Guam and Manila. In November, 1899, the "Nero" reported a sounding of 4,000 fathoms, about 200 miles east of Guam. The deepest ocean sounding heretofore reported was 30,980 feet, northeast of New Zealand and east of the Kermadec Islands in the South Pacific. Since Mr. Gladstone's death, May 10 1898, Mrs. Gladstone has been in failing health. The Howard estate, which Mrs. Gladstone inherited from her father, which was the home of the family for many years, passed into the late Mr. Gladstone's hands as owner in 1874, but he conveyed it to his eldest son two years later, and it is now managed by a trustee. The estate comprises four square miles, with a rental of \$90,000 and valuable minerals underlying.

An Irish Palace.

New York is to have an Irish palace designed as a meeting place for Irish societies. A site has been procured at the southeast corner of Lexington avenue and 115th street, and the Irish Palace Building Association has been organized and duly incorporated. It is announced that the Irish women will hold some great fairs to raise money to lift the small encumbrance on the property, and also to pay for the proposed palace.

More than \$40,000 has been paid for the site so far, but the purchase price agreed upon is \$85,000. There are now eleven houses on the land, and all of them are rented. The income will be sufficient to pay all interest charges and taxes, leaving the principal intact.

The \$40,000 was obtained by putting out at interest the \$86,000 earned by the Irish fair held three years ago. Former Judge Edward Browne, who drew up the incorporation papers, said: "For the first time in the history of the Irish race in America a fund has been set aside and kept for the use for which it was intended. It was a herculean task to accomplish this."

Here is another contrast between Catholic Ireland and Presbyterian Scotland from The Tablet of May 12th: "Ireland, with 1,000,000 inhabitants; her four Universities—St. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and to make the education acceptable to the people, the act of Union, 1706, provides that no person can hold any office in any of those Universities except a Presbyterian. Presbyterianism was the religion of a great majority of the people. This law remained unaltered till 1858 when it was abolished. "Ireland, with a population of 5,000,000, had one University, and though Catholicism was the religion of a great majority of the people at the time of the Irish act of Union, 1800—passed nearly 100 years after the Scottish Act—no person holding any office in that University could be a Catholic."—The Messenger.

A school inspector up Westchester way was making his rounds one day last week and visiting a school not a thousand miles from the Emerald Isle. Among the questions he asked the children was, "What is a pilgrim?" One child said, "A man who comes to America to be religious." Another said a man who travels from place to place. "Well I do that," said the inspector. "I'm a pilgrim." "Oh, no said the boy quickly, "I mean a very good man."

The emission of light from a common potato in a state of decomposition is sometimes striking. Dr. Philson, in his work on phosphorescence, mentions a case in which the light thus emitted from a potato tuber was so strong as to lead an officer to believe that his barracks was on fire.

In Algeria there is a river of ink. It is formed by the union of two streams, one coming from a geyser of iron ore and the other draining a peat swamp. The water of the former is impregnated with iron, that of the latter with gallic acid. When the two mingle, the acid with the iron, forming a true ink.

Remarkably pleasing patterns which adorn the cashmere shawls from the foot of the Himalaya Mountains are copied directly from the leaves of the begonia. Sometimes the design is varied slightly, but every cashmere shawl that is genuine represents a design adapted from vegetable life. The latest official Roman Catholic census, which is very carefully prepared, shows a surprising strength of that church in this country, says the Literary Digest. The census, made by 119,077 Roman Catholics in the United States. In the archdiocese of New York alone (not the province) there are 825,000—more than all the Protestant Episcopalians in the United States, more than all the Catholics in Canada, and much more than any of the separate Lutheran bodies. There is a species of plant growing in New South Wales, whose showy flowers contain a large proportion of mucilaginous juice of a glossy, varnish-like appearance. The natives use the juice for dyeing their hair and eye-brows. In Java the flowers are used for blacking shoes.

A curious bill occurred lately in an English paper called the "Christianian," which remarked: "The remarkable providential escape of the Prince of Wales from assassination is due to the fact that for a century and a half he has called forth a chorus of profound regrets from all the European governments and almost the whole of the Continental press."

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Labour and Capital.

There can be no more important question for the student of ethics or economics than the ever-growing problem of labor and capital. Nor is it of less concern to the thoughtful legislator, whose wish must be to have capital employed without the enslavement of labor, to have both working together for their own common interest and the general prosperity, and to steady as far as possible the delicate variations which the selfishness of one or other is apt to exaggerate.

This bill is a step in the right direction. Labor well organized is a great power. But it has of late been met by the more speedy and farther reaching organization of capital. A conflict between two such forces means the ruin far and wide of all concerned and of countless others who unwillingly are dragged into the contest.

Dr. Milligan Again. In our last issue we gave an analysis of Dr. Milligan's teaching upon the worship of God in spirit and in truth. We also laid down the Catholic teaching upon the subject. Our exposition not having exhausted the sermon, and not having done the Doctor justice, we deem it our duty to treat in this issue upon the application of the whole issue moves in the legislative halls for peace between these two great classes deserves well of his country and the lovers of its prosperity.

Such is the report of that portion of this strange sermon which calls for comment and protest from every Catholic in the land. "That people should bend the knee to colored lights in prayer or worship would indeed be lamentable—as long as there are such colored lights as Dr. Milligan around. And if anything more lamentable can be found it is a minister twisting and turning, coloring and belogging texts of scripture so as to focus them upon his neighbors in calumny and false accusation. Nothing can, in our opinion, be more lamentable than a minister, bearing in a pulpit, false witness against his neighbor. This the Doctor has willfully done. Either he knew that what he was saying was untrue or he did not. If he knew it to be untrue our point is proven, and he is bound to make good the character of those whom he wronged. Can he claim ignorance? What greater reason would he have for holding that Catholics worship electric lights than that they worship gas lights, or that his own Scotch peasants pray before tallow candles? The plea of ignorance will not serve him. He knows, or ought to know—and would know all about it, if he questioned any of "the deluded people" upon whom he lavishes his pity. Let him ask the youngest worshiper in St. Michael's Cathedral. The child that clings to its mother and kneels at her side, knows that whether the lights shine, or whether in simpler services they are turned off, it makes no difference. His young heart goes out in loving prayer and childlike worship, not to any earthly lights indeed, but to that Light "which enlighteneth every man that cometh into the world." The poor humble woman who offers the worship of her simple faith thinks not of the hundreds of lights that all of a sudden cast their dazzling blaze upon her; but, with her heart intent upon the "Light ineffable," she is a living

truth and have found it. It is as easy a thing for a Catholic who knows little or nothing of religion to become a Protestant, but it is an extensively doubtful thing for a non-thinker to embrace Catholicism in this country where our Protestant brethren are in the great majority. We are gaining intellectually every day, but those who are being lost to us have souls to be saved as well as converts. It is, as has been said, the fault of the parsons, as a rule, that loses to us the young men who are falling away, and it behooves fathers and mothers to see to it that their children receive a proper instruction in their religion. A thoroughly instructed child never falls away unless through some of the other causes alluded to in the course of this article—and it stands as an almost invariable rule, that these causes never exist when a good Catholic training has been received.

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The "Twelfth" is upon us. A week from to-day we are to celebrate the "glorious and immortal memory" of him whom the London populace hanged in effigy after his demise. It is a pleasure to note that his Irish friends were never guilty of such an act—they remember his good qualities and pass over the others, one characteristic of the race that they have not lost at any rate. Next Sunday all the lodges throughout the country will march to church to hear the "Iniquities of Rome," and each individual defender of Protestant Liberties will go home determined to crush the "Purple Lady" on sight. It is a pity the "memory" is not celebrated on the twelfth of every month; not that we should like to see our friends of the Orange wearing themselves out in marches and counter-marches, but it would give them an opportunity of attending the services of their several churches in which we suppose they believe, oftener than once a year. It must be hard on regular church-goers to find that the great majority of those who are the "bulwark" of their faith and the only thing that stands between them and the iron heel of Rome, attend church a single time in the course of a year. Probably they are on guard on Sundays lest their Catholic brethren should massacre their defenceless co-religionists while attending to the affairs of their souls. If the Church had no worse or no more subtle enemy than Orangism there would be but little cause for complaint.

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agricultural world, or the Department of Trade and Commerce to the commercial world. The absence in Canada of any such authoritative source of information has been one cause of the comparatively large number of the papers. Canada is almost the only country of any importance that has been so indifferent to the interests of labor. The Labor Gazette of England—a most useful, instructive and popular publication—has been put in the hands of the workmen of Great Britain every month for the past six years. It has proved of great educational value, and has aided immensely the work of conciliation. It chronicles labor difficulties and adjustments. It is leading the minds of employers and employees to the conclusion that all trade disputes which are capable of adjustment should in the interests of both parties be adjusted without the costly resort to strikes and lock-outs.

This bill is a step in the right direction. Labor well organized is a great power. But it has of late been met by the more speedy and farther reaching organization of capital. A conflict between two such forces means the ruin far and wide of all concerned and of countless others who unwillingly are dragged into the contest. The man therefore who with prudent grasp of the whole issue moves in the legislative halls for peace between these two great classes deserves well of his country and the lovers of its prosperity.

The question is often asked how it is that despite the steady stream of converts that is coming into the Church there seems to be no appreciable gain in the numbers of the English speaking faithful. Of course, the situation presents itself at once—there must be a leak and the consequent drain is a heavy one. There are lost to the Church hundreds, yes thousands of subjects who with anything like proper training should have gone to swell the congregations of our Catholic churches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Parents are largely to blame for this loss to the Church of God and they will have to answer before the throne of God for their neglect or bad example as the case may be. Whole families of young men may be met with throughout this country who never think of going to Mass, much less of partaking of the sacraments. As children these young men were kept from Mass and Sunday School by easy going parents, on the plea that they were too young or that the church was too far, and like trivial excuses; as youths they were irregular attendants at Sunday School and particularly at Mass because they "had no clothes"; as young men, never having been taught their religion they do not realize what they are doing in neglecting their religious duties. They are "Catholics" in name, "Fighting Catholics" as the late Archbishop Walsh used to call them, that is to say that they have not gone so far as to join any Protestant sect. These men rarely do, but their children are not so, and thus in two generations, we find a fine crop of young Protestants, particularly when there is a mixed marriage brought into the case, as will happen in two cases out of three with young men with the training spoken of above. That is one leak. Another arises from drink. Young men who fall into the habit of drunkenness make it a point to get intoxicated on Saturday night, the usual pay day. Feeling rather shabby on Sunday morning they have great difficulty in getting up for Mass. In the beginning of their downfall, particularly if they live at home, they make the effort and go; after a time, as shame dies out, and the conscience becomes calloused, they are not troubled at losing Mass, and finally they cease attending altogether. They too are nominal Catholics, but as in the former case their children easily fall away. Sinful, shameful lives losses us many subjects who if they had had attentive to Mass and the Sacraments would have become good men and women; the setting of Catholic families in districts remote from a church has given hundreds of subjects to Protestantism; carelessness, indifference, improper or neglected training and especially mix-marriages are all causes contributing to this steady drain on our congregations. None are lost through study; all wander away, slip away through ignorance of the truths of their religion and are lost to us. Our converts are students; men and women who from a love of God have searched for the

truth and have found it. It is as easy a thing for a Catholic who knows little or nothing of religion to become a Protestant, but it is an extensively doubtful thing for a non-thinker to embrace Catholicism in this country where our Protestant brethren are in the great majority. We are gaining intellectually every day, but those who are being lost to us have souls to be saved as well as converts. It is, as has been said, the fault of the parsons, as a rule, that loses to us the young men who are falling away, and it behooves fathers and mothers to see to it that their children receive a proper instruction in their religion. A thoroughly instructed child never falls away unless through some of the other causes alluded to in the course of this article—and it stands as an almost invariable rule, that these causes never exist when a good Catholic training has been received.

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The spectacle that Ireland and the Irish factions have recently furnished the English-speaking world is a relief. From long-continued and ceaseless squabbling that has disgusted the friends of Home Rule in America, peace has been once more brought about. Every parish throughout the length and breadth of the land we love has sent forth the fiat that internal dissensions in the Parliamentary party must cease, and cease at once and forever. The United League's central meeting, held recently in Dublin, showed the firm but conciliating spirit that had pervaded the land. Scarcely a parish in all Ireland had had one or more representatives at this meeting, and Ireland placed herself on record as ready to face the future struggle for Home Rule and Irish Rights with unflinching ranks. The word of friendship and union was passed among men who had been strangers to anything but personal animosity for the past two years. The whole thing simply means that the people hitherto ignored, except at election times, have risen in their might, and have determined to show to England and to the world that, whatever may have been the bickering and quarrelling of their representatives in London in the past, they are determined that there shall henceforth by a united front at Westminster as there is and has always been in Ireland. In the future the Irish member will have to answer for his conduct to an organized constituency, to a constituency that will demand of him a strict account of his stewardship and that attending to the affairs of their souls. If the Church had no worse or no more subtle enemy than Orangism there would be but little cause for complaint.

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Were it not for the bad example—it can scarcely be said to go so far as scandal—that some of the Catholics men give in the way they make their genuflections on entering the pews on Sundays, it would be one of the most amusing sights in Toronto. One would think, to see some of them, that a tramp had seized upon them and that they were trying, by means of a little sideling kick to bring the rebellious member into condition again. It would require an immense stretching of the imagination to reduce such a movement to a genuflection. Others simply sneak into their pews, making the kneeling motion answer the double purpose of a genuflection and of getting to their knees with the least possible exertion. It must be that these men either do not realize to the full what a genuflection really means, or that they do not know how to make one—it can scarcely mean that their attention arises from contempt. A genuflection is an act of homage paid to the Divine Presence on the altar, and as such should be invested with all the devotion and dignity of which man is capable; it is no mere matter of form, it is the submissive bending of the knee to our Lord and Saviour. An outward kick is possessed of neither dignity, nor does it show honor. The proper way to make a genuflection is to bring the right knee right down to the floor, so that the knee shall be just at the ball of the left foot. It is not a matter of each man's fancy; it is properly defined, and should be made as the Church directs. It is to be hoped that this paragraph will strike the eyes of some of the offenders along this line, but is more to the point that they should heed what is contained in it.

The spectacle that Ireland and the Irish factions have recently furnished the English-speaking world is a relief. From long-continued and ceaseless squabbling that has disgusted the friends of Home Rule in America, peace has been once more brought about. Every parish throughout the length and breadth of the land we love has sent forth the fiat that internal dissensions in the Parliamentary party must cease, and cease at once and forever. The United League's central meeting, held recently in Dublin, showed the firm but conciliating spirit that had pervaded the land. Scarcely a parish in all Ireland had had one or more representatives at this meeting, and Ireland placed herself on record as ready to face the future struggle for Home Rule and Irish Rights with unflinching ranks. The word of friendship and union was passed among men who had been strangers to anything but personal animosity for the past two years. The whole thing simply means that the people hitherto ignored, except at election times, have risen in their might, and have determined to show to England and to the world that, whatever may have been the bickering and quarrelling of their representatives in London in the past, they are determined that there shall henceforth by a united front at Westminster as there is and has always been in Ireland. In the future the Irish member will have to answer for his conduct to an organized constituency, to a constituency that will demand of him a strict account of his stewardship and that attending to the affairs of their souls. If the Church had no worse or no more subtle enemy than Orangism there would be but little cause for complaint.

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The spectacle that Ireland and the Irish factions

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE

St. Jerome's College, Ottawa held a very successful prize distribution and all last year's work was...

- President—Dr. G. M. Fitzgerald, Brooklyn, N. Y. First Vice-President—Rev. P. Quinlan, West Lorne, Ont. Second Vice-President—Rev. P. Ph. Gann, Wyoming, Ont.

At five o'clock the students, alumni and invited guests partook of a banquet at the college refectory...

THE PRIZE LIST

- Higher Philosophy Class.—First, Fr. Schwartz. Lower Philosophy Class.—First prize, Ed. Goetz; second prize, A. Stroeder; honorable mention—A. Loyes, Charles Windisch.

Arnold, Ed. Goetz, honorable mention, Wm. Kloepfer, Wm. Michm, Leo Jaglowicz, F. Odrowski.

Highest Division.—First prize, A. Loyes, second prize, E. Goetz, honorable mention, Montag, A. Stroeder, Wm. Becker, J. Klabs.

Middle Division.—First prize, Jos. Schmitz, second prize, H. Hennessy, honorable mention, John Arnold, Leo Jaglowicz.

Lower Division.—First prize, Wm. Kloepfer, second prize, Wm. Wintehalt, Fr. Meyer.

Higher Division.—First prize, Wm. Kloepfer, second prize, Wm. Becker, J. Klabs; honorable mention—Fr. Cesco.

Lower Division.—First prize, Wm. Kloepfer, second prize, Wm. Wintehalt, Fr. Meyer; honorable mention—Fr. Cesco.

Higher Division.—First prize, Wm. Kloepfer, second prize, Charles Grovo, Fr. Cesco; honorable mention—F. X. Arnold.

Middle Division.—First prize—Joseph Schmitz; second prize, L. Radigan; honorable mention—J. Dardas.

Lower Division.—First prize, P. Winklemann; second prize, Geo. Kloepfer; honorable mention—John Wintehalt, A. Ozyan, L. Radigan, Jos. Wenzel, L. Walsh, Chas. Brohmman.

Higher Division.—First prize, J. Klabs; second prize, Geo. Schmitz; honorable mention—Ed. Goetz, Wm. Michm, M. Dunphy, Fr. Cesco, Fr. Odrowski.

Lower Division.—First prize, P. Winklemann; second prize, Jos. Schmitz; honorable mention—Leo Jaglowicz, Jos. Wenzel, John Oberholz, Wm. Kloepfer, J. Klabs.

Higher Division.—First prize, Fr. Schwartz. Lower Division.—First prize, A. Stroeder; second prize, E. Goetz; honorable mention—A. Loyes, M. Wenzel.

Higher Division.—First prize, Wm. Kloepfer; second prize, J. Dardas; honorable mention—Fr. Cesco, Chas. Grovo, Leo Jaglowicz, Jos. Wenzel, Wm. Becker, E. Goetz.

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and entertainment, that they had prepared on the stage. He congratulated them on the manner in which they had all taken their parts, and expressed the hope that they would later take their parts on the stage of life.

Sisters at Kimberley.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Rev. Mother General, Nazareth house, Hammaromith, England, from the Sister Superior, Nazareth house, Kimberley, dated May 20th, 1900.

Our house is still filled with wounded soldiers. They get nothing on as well as can be expected under the circumstances. They are very good and very patient on the whole. There are a great number of cases of typhoid fever in the town, but this is the season for it in the country in such a state with the increase of dead animals. The doctors say the flies carry a great deal of the disease. A gentleman went out for a drive six miles from Kimberley and while walking through the fields came across the bones of a poor fellow over ground. Some one had just thrown a little earth over the body and left him. I suppose this is what must be expected during war. God in His mercy grant that it may be soon over. Every one is longing for peace, as the horrors and privations of war are becoming more and more unbearable. There are two of our friends still in the civil hospital not getting on as well as we should like. Many thanks to our friends for the further remittance of £10, which we received through you. It will enable us to get more warm clothing for the men. They are beginning to feel the cold very much, as you know the mornings and evenings are very cold during the winter season. I told one poor soldier the other day that we were entering upon our winter, that he must get some good clothes for Kimberley, and be sorry to leave. To my astonishment he declared that 'a month in this God-forsaken country was enough for any man.' Our sisters in Port Elizabeth sent a parcel by yesterday's train—shirts, socks, handkerchiefs, etc. The moment they arrived a great lot of men were just waiting for a change, so they were disposed of at once. Father Goodfriend is nearly well again. To day he was able to attend Mass and go down to see the bishop. His illness was a long and trying one, but he is now getting on his feet. He arrived at Mass this morning at 10 o'clock. All our poor Catholic soldiers attended, although the hour was so early. Many could hear Mass from the gallery, making it very convenient for them. I had a letter from Father Morley. He is still at Kimberley. We hope that his recovery is increasing there. The large school-rooms are full of fever and wounded cases, and there are about 5,000 sick in the town and field hospitals. The infernal average about twenty daily. There is also an enormous number of sick and dying horses. As may be imagined, the sanitary arrangements cannot be very satisfactory. It was current in many of the papers here that when some one suggested to Mr. Kruger to expel some from the Transvaal on the footing of the war he replied: 'No, it is better to make friends with the mamon of unrighteousness.'

I send you a cutting from one of the local papers which will interest you. It runs as follows:— STRANGE COINCIDENCES.—There was only one man of the Colonial Division shot on Good Friday. The unfortunate man was a trooper in Braubach's Horse, a fine, upstanding fellow, evidently a sailor, who was tattooed literally all over his body. Over his heart was tattooed a crucifix, and, strange to relate, the bullet went right through the heart of the man, who died through the heart of the trooper. The three coincidences made a great impression on his comrades.

A Sister of Nazareth, writing from Port Elizabeth, says:— The Loinsters landed here during the week—a splendid lot of men. One could not help saying, 'God help the Boers this time!' They are a magnificent fine lot. I am proud to say that four are fighting for Queen Victoria. I think every minute an hour till I get to the front.' The Loinsters are all Catholics. They surround the sisters, asking for rosaries, scapulars, etc. I am afraid the sisters will come back to me some day after having given away the minor part of the habit—namely, their own rosaries and crucifixes—they are so anxious to supply the poor fellows leaving for the front. They have long since distributed all their rosaries and crucifixes. The sisters begged of the soldiers to go to confession, which, 'thank God, many of them did, although they had such a short time.

The Catholic Truth Society of Ireland, On the 9th of June the committee of the Catholic Truth Society of Ireland received an official communication from His Holiness the Pope, conveying his congratulations to the members of the society and the promoters of its work and also sending the Apostolic Benediction. This is the first time that so many thoughtful instances which His Holiness Leo XIII. has taken to express his solicitude for the spiritual welfare of Ireland, which on many recent occasions the Holy Father has referred to as 'a land in need of the light of the Gospel.'

After the prizes, medals and diplomas had been distributed, His Lordship the Rt. Rev. T. J. Dowling, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton, briefly addressed the students. He thanked them in the name of the audience, for the beautiful

A Reformed Politician

A ROMANCE BY TUDOR JENKS

I was captured by bandits during a trip to Italy. The details of those of similar cases differ essentially from those of similar cases. My captors ran away at the first shot, and as soon as I saw the outline of the blunder-busses that were pointed at my head, I concluded that even an Italian brigand could not at short range with such a weapon, and I surrendered.

The question of ransom was soon settled. The sum demanded was so ridiculously small that I at once promised that it should be paid, and gave my parole not to escape. Awaiting the arrival of the money, I was comforted by the thought that I was in a cabin upholstered as natural in trap rock, and I dined sumptuously upon garlic and other luxuries in their season.

As the brigands' library was neither large nor choice, but I say, 'It is a torn "Almanac," and a "Montal Arithmetico," in English, I did not see the way clear to a field of literary ease. In the case of minor reads, therefore, I held many conversations with the leader of the bandits.

It was a man of easy humor and frank address. Our conversation I held with him in the morning, and in the afternoon, in a philosophical mood we all turned to our own ways of life—not unlike the old piece in the readers. "The Conversation between Alexander The Great and a Robber" was the subject of the day. It was his right to the title of robber, little as I represented Alexander.

"What is your pursuit or business?" he asked. "I am a manufacturer—I make machinery in America," I answered. "You make much returns?" "Oh, very little," I returned a little caustically. "You need not fear," he replied, smiling. "I have passed my word for the ransom. I shall not make it larger. Besides, that would not be permitted in the business. The ransom would be down on me at once."

"The police!" "Oh, yes. It is all made regular with the officials. They insist on certain regulations. Otherwise the business would grow too fast for them. They are not good for business or for police."

"Ah, I see. It is regulated to avoid competition." "Certain. And is it not so in your business?" "Um, well—yes. It is, you see, being in a legitimate business, so to speak, have no dealings with the police."

"With the Government? Ah! that's a little different. We are a trust, you know. A sort of big partnership of all the larger concerns in the same line of trade. The police are the beneficiaries of the trade. To help the other merchants, I see."

"Not exactly. We wish to keep up the profits. If we let everybody in, nobody would be getting anything." "It is the same with our own profession," said the bandit, reflectively. "If every young who can handle a gun were to take the road, there would be as you say, no nothing for anybody."

"But, I objected, laughing, 'you don't claim to put your business on a level with mine?'" "And why not?" inquired the bandit. "Because mine is an honest industry, and yours is a plain robbery."

"I do not see it remarked the bandit, 'with great coolness, 'so but one small difference, namely that you make yourself into a band, and do thus force the people to pay for more than they get. Say that what you make is worth ten francs. Very well. Your trust makes them to pay fifteen. Your trust makes them to pay five francs, for the which they get nothing. Very good. We, the bandits, take the five francs for nothing too. We do not make the other business. A that is, even bargain, ten francs money for ten francs good, it is nothing to either side. Cross it out, and we are the same."

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MONUMENTS

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General News.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO

Toronto Priests Retreat

The annual retreat for the clergy of the Archdiocese of Toronto will be held this year at the Hospice of Mount Carmel, Niagara Falls, Ont. The exercises will commence July 9 and will be conducted by Very Rev. Prior Macdonald. The retreats for Catholic teachers will be held in August. As on former occasions, a special train will leave the New York Central depot on July 16th to convey Buffalones to the Spaulter festival. Very Rev. Father McHale, C.M., of the Niagara University, will be the preacher on the occasion. The Hospice is now open, equipped with every modern convenience. The Carmelite Fathers cordially invite intending guests and retreatants.—Union and Times.

St. Helen's.

The closing exercises and distribution of the prizes of St. Helen's School took place last week and were largely attended. The pupils acquitted themselves with credit and received the congratulations of their pastor and a hearty wish for pleasant holidays and a return to school with an increased appetite for study.

St. Paul's.

The closing exercises of St. Paul's Schools took place last week and were very successful in every respect. The program of entertainments furnished by the pupils for their relatives and friends was exceedingly well given and reflected great credit on themselves and their teachers.

Our Lady of Lourdes.

There were married at this church last week by the Rev. J. M. Cruise, Mr. Michael Martin and Miss Orla McGuire, Miss Alice McCarron was bridesmaid and Mr. James Wright acted in the capacity of best man. A reception was held, after the ceremony, at the residence of the bride's parents, 97 Wood St., at which a large number of the immediate relatives and friends were present. In the evening the newly married couple left on a trip to Buffalo and other cities.

De La Salle.

The closing exercises of this institution were held on Thursday, June 28. There were present Rev. Fathers Ryan, Cruise, Hand, Finnegan, Walsh, Lalor, Richardson and Messrs. D. A. Carey, chairman of the Separate School Board; Eugene O'Keefe, J. G. O'Donohue and many other relatives and friends of the pupils. Rev. Father Ryan presented the prizes, and at the close of the exercises congratulated the pupils on their success, and the Christian brothers on the state of efficiency to which they had brought the pupils, and the parents on being so fortunate as to have such a system of education for their children—a system, the aim of which was to establish first of all a foundation with religion as its basis—the only true, lasting and real education, and in this the Separate differed from the Public Schools. The Rev. Father took occasion to thank Mr. Eugene O'Keefe and others for the practical interests they had always taken in the furtherance of Catholic education, by generally donating medals and prizes. Mr. Carey, for the Separate School Board, regretted that they could not afford to give prizes as they could, and spoke of the interest always taken by Rev. Father Ryan in the encouragement of the boys in their studies, and the generosity of Mr. O'Keefe, in giving medals. The entertainment, provided by the pupils, was extremely good.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The following is the prize list: Gold medal, donated by Eugene O'Keefe, for general proficiency, awarded to Daniel Murray. Prizes for general proficiency, Form III, commensal course, awarded to Edward Byrne. Prizes for general proficiency, Form II, awarded to James Oostello. Prize for general proficiency, Form II, commensal course, awarded to Francis Ryan. Prizes for general proficiency, Form I, Section A, awarded to Walter Oates. Prize for general proficiency, Form I, Section B, awarded to George O'Donohue. Prize for best junior essay, awarded to John Doyle.

Distribution of Proficiency Rewards.

Chorus, "The March of the White March," "Topsy in Town," Clarke Orchestra.

St. Joseph's.

The Triduum given by the Rev. Dr. Treacy at St. Joseph's Church was a complete success. Devotions were held in the church for three consecutive evenings, which were more than usually well attended. Dr. Treacy preached on the Thursday and Friday evenings and Father Kelly on Saturday, at which there was a large congregation. After the devotions there was a rush for the confessional and it was evident that the priest could not hear them all. One of the collectors, Mr. Conroy, knowing that Father Howard, of St. Basil's, was at the French church, sent for him about half an hour and did not come back till 11. It took Father Kelly half an hour to give Holy Communion at the 9 o'clock mass on Sunday. All the masses were largely attended. At the High Mass a beautiful and touching discourse was given by Father Kelly on devotion to the Sacred Heart. The attendance at Vespers for the Solemn Act of Consecration exceeded any act in the history of St. Joseph's, the church was actually packed.

The half yearly collection for paying the interest on the debt was taken up on the two masses and was gratefully responded to, so that the Rev. Father in charge should be perfectly satisfied with the results of his labors of the last few days.

At the 9 o'clock mass on Sunday last about 40 children received their first Communion and at Vespers in the evening renewed their Baptismal Vows and were invested in the Spaulter.

There were married at the 7 o'clock mass Mr. Fred Beed and Miss Bertha Dolan, of Hogarth Ave. two well and favorably known young people of this parish.

St. Mary's.

The closing exercises of St. Mary's Convent, Dabhurst St., were held on Wednesday, the 28th inst. Very large numbers were present, prominent among who were: Vicar General McCann, Rev. Fathers Wm. McCann, and O'Leary, Trustees D. A. Carey and Dr. McMahon. The pupils did themselves and their teachers credit by the manner in which they executed the different numbers of the programme which we give below, and elicited frequent and well merited applause from the audience. At the close of the exercises Vicar General McCann addressed the pupils, congratulating them on their success, referring particularly to their proficiency in music, and wished them a pleasant vacation. Mr. Carey spoke on behalf of the School Board and spoke in the same strain. There are about 400 pupils now attending this school, which speaks well for the work done.

PROGRAMME.

Part I. Chorus, "The Rose of the Holiday," Fischer; Holy Angel's Choir. Recitation, "The Message," Mary Lane. Song, "The Man Behind the Gun," St. Mary's Cadets. Instrumental, "Duo Galop," Behr. Cantata, "The Fairies' Revolt," Donald Pat Song, "Moonlight on the River," The Choral Class. Recitation, "A Bunch of Daisies," Miss Ida White. Instrumental Duo, "Selections," Geobel. "Way Over Under the Hill Top," Moore, Junior Boys. Japanese Fancy March; Senior Girls. "Magnificent," Millard; Holy Angel's Choir.

St. Mary's School.

On Friday, the 29th June St. Mary's School held their closing exercises in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends and acquitted themselves with much credit.

PROGRAMME.

Part I. Opening Chorus, "Piano Gloe." St. Mary's Choral Union. Recitation, "Don't Run in Debt," J. Cozens. Song, "Children's Voices," J. Hagerty. Dialogue, "Our Boys," J. McMahon. O. Violin Solo, Selected, B. Brown. Chorus, "Give Me My Own Native Isle," Promotions. Part II. Song, "If The Waters Could Speak As They Flow," B. Brown. Recitation, "The Everlasting Church," W. LeRoux. Chorus, "Last Rose of Summer," St. Mary's Choral Union. Dialogue, "Whose Turn?" E. Cahley. H. Axworthy and L. Dancho. Part Song, "Soldier's Death Bed," Prizes. Closing Chorus, "Twinkling Stars," St. Mary's Choral Union. God Save The Queen. We have to chronicle two more weddings celebrated last week. In the first, the principals were Mr. James J. Bailey and Miss Mary A. Brown, the bridegroom Mr. James Niven. In the second Mr. George Carley took the leading role with Miss Rosa Egan as the partner of his joys and sorrows, assisted by Miss Lena Wilson. Mr. Thomas Carley performing the same offices for the groom. Vicar General McCann officiated.

St. Patrick's.

The closing exercises of this school were held on Wednesday the 27th June, and in order to save time, the

boys and girls separate entertainments were combined, thus forming a very lengthy and excellent program. One of the chief features of which was the presentation of an address to the rector, Rev. Father Ward, O.S.B.

PROGRAMME.

Chorus, "Long the Lily Bells," Suda. Recitation, "A Legend of Spain," Johnston. Welcome Chorus, "Little One," Loch. Recitation, "Quo Vadis Domino," Cass. Fancy Drill. Recitation, "Angel and Soul," E. Leveque and E. Ford. Drama, "Little Sunshino and the Fairies," Dramatic Personae: Sunshino, (Who is bewitched by the fairies and joins in their nightly revels), E. McHugh. Madam Javotte, Sunshino's Aunt, A. Butler. Entry Queen, M. Fletcher. Madam, M. Fletcher. Beatrice and Angelique, Maids to Madam Javotte, K. O'Leary, E. O'Mahoney. Fairies, E. Ford, E. O'Grady, M. Grant. L. Fair, M. Seitz. Epilogue. Feast Day Greeting (Adapted) Part 2. Chorus, "Piano Gloe," Boys' Choral Union. Dialogue, "Whose Turn?" J. Crosby, J. Walter, F. Corrigan. Duett, "Oh, Tell Us Merry Birds, II Clark, J. Crosby. Recitation, "Little Jim," A. Finsigan. Chorus, "The March of Knowledge," Boys' Choral Union. Dialogue, "Remember Bannan," E. Malone, J. Halloran, H. Clark. Drill, St. Patrick's School Drill Corps. Quartette, "The Bugle Song," Boys' Choral Union. Chorus, "The Last Rose of Summer," Boys' Choral Union. Address to Rev. Father Ward, C. St. B. Musical Director, Professor Donville. Pianist, Miss Nellie Costello. Distribution of Prizes. National Anthem.

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Canadian News.

Rev. Father Montreuil, O.S.B., of Sandwich college, officiated at Ridgetown Sunday Morning.

Rev. Father O'Donohue said farewell to his parishioners at Ridgetown on Sunday. He goes to Raleigh. His successor will be Rev. Fr. Boubat.

Rev. Father Logarty last week married Miss Cecilia Rooney to Mr. Frank Melady, both of Hibbert. The affair was happily conducted and was a very pretty wedding.

A very pretty wedding took place at Kinkora when Rev. Father O'Neill officiated at the marriage of Miss Louise Stook, daughter of James Stook of Elliot and Mr. Wm. O'Callaghan of Irish Church.

The White priest will be held at Eriau, Ont., on July 26th. A strong committee has the matter in charge and with the experience gained last year will be able to provide for the comfort of the thousands that will attend.

At St. Michael's church, Ridgetown, on Sunday, was announced the first publication of the bands of marriage of Miss Edna Palmer, Middleton, Norfolk, and Mr. L. O'Connor, of this town.

John Warren, of T. Hazell & Sons, was married in Hamilton last week to Miss Sylvia Fair, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Brady in St. Lawrence church in presence of a large number of friends. Miss Mabell Fair attended the bride, her sister, and the best man was the groom's brother, Thomas Warren.

Among those present from a distance to attend the closing exercises of St. Jerome's College were: The Rt. Rev. J. J. Dowling, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton; Rev. J. Donovan, Guelph; Rev. C. W. Brohan, Galt; Rev. W. Gehl, Galt; Rev. E. Agnew, O.R.N.; St. Anastasia; Rev. J. Walter, D.D., Montreal; Rev. S. Forster, New Germany; Mr. J. Day, Guelph; Mr. F. Buelhelt, Buffalo; Mrs and Miss Honnessay, Hamilton; Mr. J. Hamilton; W. J. Fischer, Waterloo.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

The Ontario Mutual LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The 30th annual meeting of this growing company was held in its new and elegant room on Tuesday, May 24th, 1900, at 11 p.m. The attendance was as usual large and the proceedings were characterized by the most correct harmony and unanimity. The President, Mr. Robt. Melvin, of Guelph, occupied the chair, and among those present, in addition to Mr. T. Earl, Superintendent, and the Company's agents, we noticed: Messrs. Hoskins, Dec. R. 1899, Britton, Q.C., M.P., F. C. Bruce, J. Kerr Fisher, G.A., E. P. Clement, W. J. Kidd, D.A., Geo. A. Somerville, Hon. J. T. Garbutt, C. W. Wain, J. H. Jones, Dr. Webb, Rev. M. Gilchrist, A. Miller, E. C. George Moore, D. Bean, Geo. G. Dichel, Mayor, Frank Haight, L. Graybill, and others.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your directors respectfully submit for your consideration their report of the business for the year ending December 31st, 1900. We are pleased to inform you that the business was of the most gratifying character, and in volume exceeded that of any year in the history of the Company. Our surplus was sufficient to enable us to continue the same liberal scale of surplus distribution to policyholders as in the past. The death rate was light, and much below the rate for the year 1899, and in proportion to new business and that already in force still continue to decrease. Applications numbering 3,313 for \$5,484,702 insurances were received, of which \$1,420,450.45 were accepted and policies issued, and 1,011 for \$13,250 declined. The number of policies in force is 13,918, amounting to \$26,916,441.20; the reserve, actuarial 4 per cent, on amount of policies in force is \$4,329,050.64 premium and annuity income \$853,897.13, interests and rents \$107,509.06, sundries \$9.43. Total income \$1,051,396.10, total assets \$1,420,450.45, and the surplus to policyholders \$358,901.00, embracing death claims \$169,174.71, matured endowments \$64,441, purchased policies \$51,467.66, surplus \$76,569.23, annuities \$3,028.15.

The surplus over all liabilities on the Company's standard actuaries 4 per cent. \$302,855.28, and the Government standard 110.43 per cent. \$491,394. As the last year's surplus was \$202,855.28, the increase of the Dominion Parliament the Government amended the insurance act, giving much larger scope for the investment of money and raising the standard of reserve from 4 to 3 1/2, the latter for 1899, the increase and the accomplished within fifteen years. The amendments we believe to be in the right direction and in the best interests of policyholders. We have at present a bill before the House in force for the amendment of the insurance act, which we think should be amended by changing the name of the Company to the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada and by changing the date of the annual meeting from the first Thursday in May to the first Thursday in March.

Mr. George Davidson, who had been one of our auditors for some years and who performed the duties of that office to the complete satisfaction of the directors and the board, resigned his position early in the year, and the board appointed Mr. A. J. Brewster in his stead. In consequence of the fact that the business of the Company's business has become necessary to have a monthly audit. This is now being done, and a report is submitted to the board at each meeting.

Reference was made by the President to the liquidation of the assets of the standard of valuation, about which I desire to say a few words. The new Act requires all business written from and after January 1, 1900, to be valued on a liquidation basis, and interest. Necessarily, the premium rate of all companies were required to be adjusted on a new standard, and nearly all Canadian companies had to raise their rates, and this change, no difficulty will, therefore, be experienced in complying with the law, so far as new business is concerned.

As to the business issued prior to January 1, 1900, the higher basis may be made in two steps. (1) From and after 1910 all such business must be valued on a four per cent basis, and (2) From and after 1915 on a three and one-half per cent basis.

The law, therefore, allows fifteen years in which to bring all the old business to the ultimate standard of three and one-half per cent, and it is anticipated that any of the existing Canadian companies will have, or ought to have, any just ground for the objection to this important change in the valuation.

E. P. Clement, Esq., barrister, Berlin, moved, seconded by W. J. Kidd, B.A., Ottawa, the following resolution: "That the Mutual meeting of the policyholders of The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company heretofore expresses its entire concurrence in the provisions of the bill now before the Dominion Parliament for the change of the name of the company to The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, and the change of the date of the annual meeting, and requests that the members of both Houses of Parliament will support the passage of the bill."

Messrs. J. M. Scully, O.A., Waterloo, and A. J. Brewster, Respector, were elected auditors of the Company for the ensuing year. The retiring directors, Messrs. Melvin, Borden, Kidd and Snider, were re-elected for the ensuing term of three years.

The Directors met subsequently and re-elected Mr. Robert Melvin, President; Mr. Alfred Hoskins, Q.C., Vice-President; and Mr. B. M. Britton, Q.C., M.P., Second Vice-President of the Company for the ensuing year.

SEVERAL TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and lodged with the Board of the Dominion Buildings, will be received until 3 o'clock on Thursday, 24th July, 1900, for the purpose of building the Dominion Buildings through-out the Dominion.

Combined tenders and forms of tender can be obtained at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application. Each tender must be accompanied by an acceptable bank cheque made payable to the order of the undersigned, for the sum of ten per cent of amount of tender, which will be returned when called upon to do so or if the tender is not accepted. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, J. O. ROY, Secretary, Dominion Buildings, 71 Broadway Street, W.

PAMPHLETS The Confederation Life Association publishes an interesting set of Pamphlets, giving full particulars regarding its different plans of insurance, and will be pleased to send them on application to the Head Office or to any of the Agents. THE UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE POLICY IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM CONDITIONS. Confederation Life Association. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director. Head Office - Toronto.

This last past year has been the most successful in the history of the company. In every other respect that denotes prosperity and stability the operations of the year were prominent. We added to our income \$127,444 to our reserve, \$465,262.79; to surplus, \$31,403.79; and to the total assets, \$76,830.28 in surplus to policyholders, an increase of \$1,810.58 over amount paid in 1899. At the close of the third decade of the company's history it may be interesting to look back over that period and note the progress that has been made and what the result has been to our policyholders. On the 1st of February, 1871, the first meeting was held, the report showing receipts amounting to \$4,056.53, and expenditures, \$4,482.66, leaving a balance of cash of \$1,473.87, and the total assets of \$4,743.37. The surplus since may be gleaned from the following summary: Total premium income from 1870 to 1900, \$8,480,078.31; death benefits paid, \$1,217,171.21; dividends and annuities paid, \$57,800.79; surplus paid to policyholders, \$3,924,271.61; total payments to policyholders, \$3,823,017.99, while on the 1st of January, 1900, the company held in reserve for the security of and belonging to its policyholders the substantial sum of \$4,824,080.64. In conclusion I have endeavored to place before you a simple statement of the operations of the company for the past year as well as a short retrospect of the past thirty years, and I feel assured that you will agree with me that The Ontario Mutual Life has in its all the elements that constitute a strong and progressive company, that it is doing as well, if not better, for its policyholders than any other Company, and that it has received in the past and deserves in the future the fullest confidence of the public. In supporting their motion the First Vice-President, Mr. Alfred H. Wain, Q.C., said that he was pleased to state that the funds of the Company have been carefully invested by the Board at the best available rates, in view of the fact that none but the highest class of securities are accepted. Mr. B. M. Britton, Q.C., M.P., Second Vice-President, desired to congratulate the policyholders on the success of the company, and in supporting their motion the First Vice-President, Mr. Alfred H. Wain, Q.C., said that he was pleased to state that the funds of the Company have been carefully invested by the Board at the best available rates, in view of the fact that none but the highest class of securities are accepted.

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