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The Catholic Register

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 21.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Current Topics.

The Boer War.

The British advance has continued with unabated success all along the line. There may yet be battles to be fought, but the general opinion is that the end of war is in sight. The third temporary capital of the Orange Free State has been taken, and Mr. Steyn has fled to Pretoria. General Buller is fast clearing the north-eastern section of the Free State, while the burghers are surrendering to him in large numbers, recognizing the hopelessness of continuing the struggle further. General Buller, in his advance through Natal, has driven the Boers back to their own territory, which is now, in its turn, threatened with immediate invasion. On the west, Gen. Hunter and Lord Methuen are steadily moving, while in the centre, Lord Roberts, with the main army, is advancing on the historic Vaal River. The line of advance extends over 250 or 300 miles of territory, and is making a clean sweep in its progress. Against these superior British forces, it seems hopeless for the Boers to protract the war, which can only have one end. Whether the latter will abandon the struggle, or in the face of grim fate, prosecute it to the bitter end, the next few weeks will show.

The Relief of seven months against Mafeking.

After a gallant defence of seven months against superior forces Mafeking has been relieved. At the very commencement of the war the little garrison town away up in the north was surrounded and an active and unremitting siege maintained. As a military exploit it will be placed in history among the brightest pages and will rank with such feats as the defence of Lucknow, Delhi, Khartoum etc. The colonial force which Colonel Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, had at his command was not over 1000 strong, and he had to hold his own against such Boer Generals as Cronje and Snyman. The town was open and not adapted for a scientific defence, so that the Commander had to rely upon his own resources, constant vigilance, untiring endurance and all those qualities of a soldier called upon at a moment's notice to face and surmount innumerable difficulties and an ever-watchful and determined foe. He was supported by a small but brilliant group of British officers, among whom were Lord Edward Cecil, Lord Salisbury's son and half a dozen well known figures in London society. It is needless to say that the success of the defence moved the British public as no other incident of the war has done. From a patriotic standpoint as well as a redemption of the prestige of the British soldier and general, which in the early stages of the war suffered considerably, the relief of Mafeking has come as a peculiarly gratifying episode to the feelings of the nation. Upon the approach of the relieving force from the south, the Boers, probably fearing to be in their turn cut off and captured, abandoned the siege, but not before making one last supreme effort to capture the place, which resulted in the most serious loss they have sustained during the siege. London went mad with jubilation, and the excitement exceeded that over the relief of Ladysmith. Similar accounts of rejoicings over the event are reported from all parts of the British Empire.

Col. Baden-Powell.

Of course, the hero of the hour, is Col. Baden-Powell. He will, the heroic defender of Mafeking, whom friend and foe alike acknowledge to be a genius in the art of defensive warfare. Much is being said, and more will be known about him, both as a man and as a British officer, when the story of the exploit which has made him famous has been written in detail. His motives, the practical value of which he has had ample opportunity of testing, are said to be: "Don't hurry; patience gains the day," and "a stick and a smile will carry you through any difficulty." According to Reuters' correspondent, this distinguished British officer seems to have lived up to his own ideals in dealing with the knotty problems of military life, for he wrote of the defender of Mafeking as follows: "To see B.-P., as he is affectionately termed, go whistling down the street at Mafeking, deep in thought, pleasing of countenance, bright and confident, is cheering and heartening. Had any man in whom the town placed less confidence been in command, disaster might have befallen Mafeking,

and if we are able to pick up the name of the Empire's outpost, which have light for the honour and glory of Britain, it will be chiefly because Baden-Powell has commanded us." This is the fourth campaign in which Col. Baden-Powell has been engaged; he has been mentioned in despatches three times, and has, in every emergency, shown that cheerful acceptance of the inevitable, unflinching resource and abundant self-reliance which has come to be popularly associated with his name.

The position of President McKinley.

The Boer Envoys. The position of President McKinley is an enviable one, and the course of events has compelled him into a groove very much at variance with popular American ideas. Hitherto it has been the proud boast of the American people that they were free and ready to support republican government as against monarchism. McKinley is bound hand and foot, by fetters forged by his own policy with regard to Cuba and the Philippines. The Peace Delegation from South Africa is to be received at Washington courteously, but only as private citizens and not in any diplomatic capacity. The majority of the American people sympathize with the Boers. It is natural for them to do so; but their government, whilst waging an unjust and tyrannical war against a brave people, cannot consistently condemn England for entering into a conflict with the Dutch Republics. The great American Republic, and the greatest constitutional monarchy the world has ever seen, are in the same mind to bond other and weaker nations to their own will.

Be a Good Citizen.

No man can serve two masters who are directly opposed in principle. If he is true to the one, he must be false to the other; if he obeys the commands of one, he must disregard those of the other. He will be neutral and say that he will take neither side. In this world no man can be a non-combatant; if he is not on the wrong side, he cannot say "I will serve none. I will be my own master and follow my own inclinations and desires." As soon as he does this he will enter at once into the service of Satan. Some men are good or principled men, and some are not.

How much difference between Christ's method of establishing his kingdom and that of the temporal rulers of the earth! Jesus broadened his domains by words of hope and charity and love; Alexander, by the deaths of his fellow men, by the dash of steel and the shedding of blood. Christ burned no cities, slaughtered no people and took no prisoners captive. He conquered, not by force, but by persuasion. His sovereignty was established not by the shedding of his people's blood, but by the shedding of his own.

The rise of Christianity meant the rise of the reign of love. It was founded in peace and spread without the aid of the sword. It is the faith of peace and good will; it is the true and everlasting faith; the faith in the living God.

For the kingdom of Christ will last forever. Earthly kings rise and flourish and fall, Christ's will go ever upward and onward. Where are the empires of old? Where is the kingdom of Assyria, of Abyssinia, of Babylon? Lost among the shades of forgotten times; remembered only by old legends and crumbling monuments. Where is their might, their wealth, their power, their dominion? Gone, like all things earthly.

the background. He should be a good Christian. By serving his country he serves his God. I can see nothing in the constitution of the United States which is antagonistic to Christianity and nothing in Christianity which is antagonistic to the constitution. I am a Christian by the grace of God, and I am an American by the grace of God. Loyalty to one's country does not make impossible loyalty to one's church. Give unto God that which is God's, but also give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's.

There are few rewards for those who serve earthly kings. In South Africa, there are many who are in their unlovely grave without a requiem. There is no chronicler to record his deeds. But he who serves Christ is sure of his reward. His good deeds are remembered in heaven, and nothing can erase the record.—Cardinal Gibbons.

Lord Salisbury and Home Rule for Ireland.

The British Premier's remarkable speech before the Primrose League in London on Wednesday of last week seems to have created almost as much surprise in this country as in England. The paragraph that caused the most astonishment was this one: "Apart from the fact of the former struggles, I am still assured that there is no hope of the predominant partner ever consenting to give Ireland practical independence. We have learned something from the South African war—how a loyal government in spite of warnings can accumulate armaments against a most powerful combatant, and thus secure a terrible advantage. We now know better than we did ten years ago what a risk it would be if we gave a disloyal government in Ireland the power of accumulating forces against this country."

Such references to Ireland after the Queen's recent visit, and at the very time when Irish generals and Irish troops are doing so much for England in South Africa, the London Chronicle (so the Catholic Register) thinks particularly harsh and tactless. The London Daily Mail declares that Lord Salisbury does not voice English sentiment in this matter, for from John O'Grady's 'Land's End' the British are urged in their declarations to their constituents through the channel and the London Daily Express observes that Lord Salisbury is guilty of one of those indiscretions that may be apologized for, but can never be explained.

The New York Sun remarks that "Lord Salisbury seems to have struck the idea of imperial federation a blow between the eyes," and the Philadelphia Ledger calls the speech "triflingly ill-timed." The Philadelphia Times says: "Whichever way it is looked at, the stupidity of this associating the Irish and the Boers is past comprehension. It is a reassertion of the old hostility in the most truculent and offensive way and can have no influence but to chill the good feeling which has been built up by Irish enlistment in the South African war. It is not strange that the London papers have taken Lord Salisbury sharply to task. The freshest American official scarcely would be guilty of a blunder so indefensible."

The New York World finds in the speech a point against British imperialism: "The Boers have taught England, according to Salisbury, that all the way round the world, from Ireland to Travancore, freedom is folly and force the only wisdom."

"Gladstone in a civil moment thought that the empire could be based on the consent of conciliated peoples. Salisbury has discovered that his foundations must be laid by conquering armies and cemented with the blood of slaughtered patriots."

Federation of Catholic Societies.

The following timely article from the Catholic Columbia is quite as applicable to Canada as it seems to be to the United States: "The purpose of the proposed Federation of Catholic societies is not, to break up our present organizations in order to combine them into one new association. No. It is, while leaving them all just as they are, to let them send delegates to a common council, the objects of which would be to promote brotherhood and to defend Catholic rights."

At present too many of our societies are formed on lines that separate them from other Catholics so that conversation between them is impossible, and antagonisms, which we should have union and harmony. Such lines should be obliterated, at least in church associations, so that there should be no test for admission to them except practical Catholicity.

Moreover, our rights as citizens are constantly ignored and frequently denied. This is against us organized opposition, and it often prevails because it meets no general and persistent resistance from us. We should get together, and when necessary, act together and vote together as citizens are. One clergyman has been accused of controlling the Catholic vote, but the accusation is not true. On the contrary, they have rather left us too much to ourselves even in political matters affecting our rights, and we have been affected

fond of party, on one side, and too much afraid of politics, on the other side. We were "in politics," on the other side. Well, clerical leadership is not necessary in matters affecting our civic rights and we will not be "in politics" unless we are compelled in self-defence to work together to make a case which is fairly our own. Our enemies do not fear to be in politics to injure us, and we should not shrink from being "in politics" simply to defend ourselves.

Now we do not even know one another. Now one of us dares not speak a complete word to the Catholics in this city, not to speak of all the State. If we want to communicate with one another, to take counsel to spread information, to urge concerted action, we can't do it—we have no union, no league of intelligence, no directory of Catholic organizations. The Federation would remedy this. It would bring us together, it would enable us to make our influence opportunistically for the common good. Let us get together!

The Queen's Departure.

The following article from the Weekly Nation forms an instructive contrast with the recent bitter and un-called-for utterances of Lord Salisbury before the Primrose League: "On 20th ult. ended, as happily and pleasantly as it began, the latest visit of Queen Victoria to this country. We only echo the feeling which will, we believe be entertained by our people of all creeds and classes when we press the hope that the aged lady who has left our shores may have no further much to do with us, but that she may spend her remaining years in the quietude of her own country. It is, no doubt, regrettable that our Royal visitor was unable to make any lengthened progress through the provinces. Had this been feasible, we have no doubt her Majesty would have been received as she was in Dublin, and with that chivalrous regard for her age and sex and rank, the denial of which would have been inconsistent with the most ancient and creditable of the traditions and customs of our race. To apply the epithets of noble and generous to her is to do her justice, and to do her justice is to do her credit."

The Queen by her citizens undoubtedly was, it is impossible for even the most ardent amongst the enemies of Irish self-government to argue that she who causes any abandonment of their own principles is not a political principle which they have always maintained. With much wisdom, Lord Cadogan announced, in his preliminary intimations of the Queen's intention to visit the Kingdom, that her coming was unaccompanied with questions and contentions of an ordinary political nature. The course of events since has amply justified and corroborated the statement voluntarily made by our general manager and fellow citizens by the residence of her Majesty in Ireland which has touched on the susceptibilities of Nationalists or involved demand upon them for the suppression of the political principles they have always maintained. The good sense of the Queen's visit is manifested throughout the entire period of the Queen's stay, and to this fact is mainly ascribable the happy nature of the circumstances which prevailed."

It is to be hoped that our shores, either on this side of the channel or the other, to impart to the events connected with it a colouring which they would not bear. Ten thousand Royal tours, instead of a discontent with which Irishmen view the system of Government which maintains a constantly tottering existence on the ruins of the right of Parliamentary Constitution of the Kingdom. The existing disabilities of Catholics of Ireland are not rendered the more easy or sweet to bear by knowledge of the fact that the Queen has dwelt amongst us for a brief space. The cruel financial extortion to which Ireland has been subjected during long periods of years has not limited our own Royal smiles or courtesies, however gracious, win back to our shores the millions of our race whom alien rule has exiled. We readily admit that on her leaving the Queen has distributed largesse freely, while her bounty of the same kind will be forthcoming. While we think it will be generally agreed that the titles conferred on the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork and the Mayor of the respective recipients, we feel sure that not one amongst the civic functionaries thus honoured would advance the theory that any radical change has been effected in the material or political condition of Ireland by the addition which has been made to their personal dignities. Our own Lord Mayor for instance, has quite recently reiterated his admission to Nationalist principles in the civic relations of the Queen and her departure from the political attitude he has consistently and honourably maintained.

If facts such as these are recognized and their meaning correctly appreciated in England, there will be little fear that any false or injurious notions will be generated by the events of the last few weeks. It may even be that so far from this being the case, many errors of judgment regarding this country and its people which have long been cherished amongst those who take a political action towards Ireland will disappear, and that the best may be laid for the erection of

better and happier relations between the two Kingdoms. If amongst English statesmen any real desire prevails to assist in securing such results as this, they will find Irishmen anxious and willing to co-operate with them. It is well known that no mistake should be allowed to exist relative to the man and central point of the situation. If England wishes to secure the amity and alliance of Ireland she must be prepared to make those acts of reparation and of restitution without which it would be absurd to expect that our people could place any reliance on professions of English good-will. When first the announcement was made of the Queen's intention to come amongst us, we pointed out that it would be the most useful to suppose that any Royal progress through our streets would produce any real alteration in the political circumstances of this Kingdom. The Queen's visit is now over, and at its close, as at its opening, we are compelled to renew our warnings to the British people, lest, misled by egotism, they might misinterpret the righteous courtesy shown the Queen as indicating submission to a system of rule which Ireland abhors and rejects. We will recognize that the Queen's visit affords her Ministers an almost unparalleled opportunity for adopting a wise and beneficent policy towards this kingdom. Irishmen have long since given proof that they have no desire to see strife and ill-will perpetuated between their country and England, and national Ireland should not be, and never will be, content. With England rests the obligation and the power to perpetuate the memory of the Queen's visit to our shores by the creation of a true union between the two Kingdoms. Such a treaty would be a worthy monument of a great reign, a pledge of England's security, and a guarantee of Ireland's freedom and prosperity. Have English statesmen the will or courage to make such a pact?

Obituary.

We deeply regret the death of Mr. M. J. Ryan, who died suddenly at 574 Yonge street on Sunday evening.

He had been ailing some weeks with heart trouble, but there was no serious apprehension before the sad event occurred. Mr. Ryan was a native of the County Wexford, Ireland, came to this country, and has resided in Toronto for the last 35 or 40 years.

He was well known in the city as a leading Irish Nationalist. He was also a member of the A.O.H. since its inception in Toronto. The news of his death will be learned by all his friends with sincere sorrow. He was a warm friend, and endeared himself to his fellow-countrymen and fellow citizens by his genial nature and kindly disposition. Generous to a fault, he gave freely to every object of a Catholic and national character.

He will be missed in Hibernian circles of Toronto, in which he did much to infuse his own ardent spirit into the cause in faith and fatherland. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning, to St. Basil's Church—the Requiem Mass being said by Rev. Father Brennan. There was a large attendance of the most ardent and devoted members of the A.O.H. and many of the A.O.H. members of other parishes, Messrs. A. T. Hannon, P. W. Falvey, N. J. Lonihan, T. Elyand, J. Van, Sheridan and Patrick Boyle.

After the solemn services in the church the body was taken to St. Michael's Cemetery, where it was interred. We tender our earnest sympathy to the family of the deceased, as well as to his venerated father, brothers and sisters. They, as well as the community, have lost in Mr. Ryan a warm friend, a devoted helper and a worthy citizen. May his soul rest in peace!

Resolution of Condolence.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of Div. No. 5, A.O.H., Toronto, held on Sunday last, 20th inst., the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved, that the members of the A.O.H. do hereby extend their sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased, as well as to his venerated father, brothers and sisters. They, as well as the community, have lost in Mr. Ryan a warm friend, a devoted helper and a worthy citizen. May his soul rest in peace!"

HUGH KELLY, JOHN P. HALL, Secy. Toronto, 22nd May, 1900.

St. Clement's Bicycle Club.

The election of officers for the above club held last week resulted as follows: President Mr. W. J. Burns; secretary-treasurer Mr. Chas. V. Shea; captain, Mr. J. A. McNamara. The club held their first run of the season on Sunday May 21, from 10 to 12 miles. There were about 85 members present. Captain J. A. McNamara promises a very successful season for this club, and the turnout on Sunday was beyond the expectation of even the knowing ones. Their next run will be on Sunday May 24, from the club room 184 William street 5.30, a.m. to Hoak's at Dixie, and all prospective members are invited to communicate with the secretary, Mr. Charles V. Shea, at the club rooms.

Fact or Fancy.

Men and Women. No. 20.

There is a fine balance observed in the following sentence written of Pope by Johnson: "The weakness of his body continued through life; but the mildness of his mind perhaps ended with his childhood."

The admirer of Pope such as Dr. Croly, feign to see nothing in it but the hard-won acknowledgment of genius, and certainly the old Doctor was not too partial to the subject of his best biography. But we must all admit that Johnson was anxious of Pope's fame and good fortune, he must have put a rigid and galling penance upon himself to maintain the standard of fair criticism observable in his life of this poet. It would scarcely, however, be deemed hyperbole to say that Pope was all mind, when we consider the artificial care and resort to preserve the frail encasement of as bright a spirit as ever inhabited mortal frame. It was probably on this account that so little thought was given to his childhood education. He seems to have broken out of himself and learned to write by the laborious method of imitating printed books. As he was sent from home at the age of eight and placed under a tutor, it is difficult to see the force of Johnson's remark: "Being not sent early to school, he was taught to read by an aunt; and when he was seven or eight years old became a lover of books." Probably by school, Johnson meant a public school, to which he was, however, sent a little later. But for any good derived from attending school, Pope would still have been Pope, had he never entered a schoolroom, a sanctuary for which he had very little reverence. At the age of twelve he left school and gave himself up to private study and self-education, a process which seems to have worked admirably in the case of a genius and poet but which would be ruinous to a lad of only average ability.

If it be true that "a poet is born, not made," Pope was a poet for he was born "in a poet's nest," as he used to make verses. "In the style of fiction," says Johnson, it might have been said of him, as of Pindar, that when he lay in his cradle, "the bees swarmed about his mouth." But to this natural endowment he added the gift of making verses in English literature. So that he was in the realization of his own ideal as expressed in his lines: "True ease in writing comes from art, not chance."

As the more easiest who have learned to dance. The sound must seem an echo to the sense." From the age of twelve to sixteen he was engaged in the task of forming style. "He tried all styles," as he used to say, and building on the models of the English poets he outstripped his originals. But most of his poetic and experimental productions he afterwards destroyed, wisely, as the taint of imperfection however small, might be traced to the unwelcome leaves in the legacy which his genius bequeathed for the delight of posterity.

Pope's famous line: "The proper study of mankind is man," is an index of his literary character, but he who sets him self out to criticize the weaknesses and short-comings of his fellow-men and to hold them up to ridicule cannot reasonably expect to have an easy time of it. There are always fools and clever scoundrels who will assume that the plaster is meant for them. In this case the plaster was intended, and so it came to pass that his "Essay on Criticism" enraged one Dennis, who conceived himself to be attacked, without any manner of provocation on his side, and attacked in his person, instead of his writings; by one who was wholly a stranger to him, at a time when all the world knew he was persecuted by fortune. Dennis hit back and covered his opponent with abuse and scurrility which we are told wounded Pope in his most vulnerable spot, namely his personal appearance. Never was the truth of the adage of "living in glass-houses" more signally vindicated.

"I remember," says Dennis, "the little young gentleman whom Mr. Walsh used to take into his company as a double foil to his person and capacity. Inquire between Sunninghill and Oakingham, for a young, short, round gentleman, the very bow of the God of love, and tell me whether he is a proper subject to make personal reflections? He may exalt the ancients, but has reason to thank the gods that he was born a modern; for had he been born of Grecian parents and his father consequently had by law had the absolute disposal of him his life had been no longer than that of one of his poems, the life of half a day. Let the person of a gentleman of his parts be never so contemptible his inward man is ten times more ridiculous; it being impossible that his outward form should be that of an over-right monkey, should differ so much from human shape as his unthinking immortal part does from human understanding." And thus the abusive scurrility of a venomous pen has become literary history through the grace of Dennis's own wit. This is the times of the subject of his attack—a notable instance of lasting fame or infamy dragged into lasting notoriety.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.

THE CARDINAL AND THE CHILDREN.

The Cardinal and the Children—Sunday 20th April, the Cardinal presided at the... The Cardinal and the Children—Sunday 20th April, the Cardinal presided at the... The Cardinal and the Children—Sunday 20th April, the Cardinal presided at the...

drives to the different pieces of interest about the... drives to the different pieces of interest about the... drives to the different pieces of interest about the...

that we should marry her, and when it was the... that we should marry her, and when it was the... that we should marry her, and when it was the...

of the tomb of Cardinal Pole, At the time some £40 was collected, but it had since been discovered that a considerable sum was still necessary... of the tomb of Cardinal Pole, At the time some £40 was collected, but it had since been discovered that a considerable sum was still necessary...

Kingdom out of cultivation and millions more only partly cultivated... Kingdom out of cultivation and millions more only partly cultivated... Kingdom out of cultivation and millions more only partly cultivated...

them so very often that it became a nuisance to the neighbors, and was the subject of many a... them so very often that it became a nuisance to the neighbors, and was the subject of many a... them so very often that it became a nuisance to the neighbors, and was the subject of many a...

FAMINE IN INDIA

The following press despatch tells the Hindoo sad story of famine... The following press despatch tells the Hindoo sad story of famine... The following press despatch tells the Hindoo sad story of famine...

ATTACK ON FRENCH RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS.

The severity of M. Saint-Gonix's words, which Roman Catholics regard as due to extreme bias and a lack of judicial spirit, has called forth many protests from Roman Catholics... The severity of M. Saint-Gonix's words, which Roman Catholics regard as due to extreme bias and a lack of judicial spirit, has called forth many protests from Roman Catholics...

THE AGRICULTURAL LABORER.

No finer race of men walk the earth than the British and Irish agricultural laborers... No finer race of men walk the earth than the British and Irish agricultural laborers... No finer race of men walk the earth than the British and Irish agricultural laborers...

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Cardinal Vaughan, the President of the Catholic Truth Society, presided at the annual meeting, held at the Archbishop's House, London, on the 27th ult... Cardinal Vaughan, the President of the Catholic Truth Society, presided at the annual meeting, held at the Archbishop's House, London, on the 27th ult...

A HISTORIC BELL.

The bell which was over the Bourse, or Stock Exchange, got cracked a few days ago, and was sent to a foundry to be broken up... The bell which was over the Bourse, or Stock Exchange, got cracked a few days ago, and was sent to a foundry to be broken up...

PARLIAMENTARY AND SOCIAL.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune writes: The debates at Westminster are utterly stagnant... The London correspondent of the New York Tribune writes: The debates at Westminster are utterly stagnant...

CAUSES FOR DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have no special liking for parading the causes leading to divorce in the United States... We have no special liking for parading the causes leading to divorce in the United States... We have no special liking for parading the causes leading to divorce in the United States...

PILGRIMS IN ROME.

The streets of Rome present a most picturesque and interesting spectacle just now... The streets of Rome present a most picturesque and interesting spectacle just now... The streets of Rome present a most picturesque and interesting spectacle just now...

THE ENGINEER MISTAKENLY UNDERSTOOD THE SIGNALS.

The engineer misunderstood the signals and there was a frightful railroad collision with terrible loss of life... The engineer misunderstood the signals and there was a frightful railroad collision with terrible loss of life... The engineer misunderstood the signals and there was a frightful railroad collision with terrible loss of life...

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The engineer misunderstood the signals and there was a frightful railroad collision with terrible loss of life.

GIVEN FREE.

Sent right to your home presents for friends and loved ones... Sent right to your home presents for friends and loved ones... Sent right to your home presents for friends and loved ones...

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THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

IRELAND. ARMAGH.

Among the many valuable prizes which have been received by his Eminence Cardinal Logue, for the forthcoming bazaar for the completion of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, special interest attaches to those forwarded by the Royal Family of Spain, which include a costly and beautiful work presented by Queen Isabella; a fan of rare beauty and workmanship, given by the Queen Regent, the Infanta Isabella sends a christening (shoe) water font, of exquisite design, the background consisting of marble, to which is attached a cross, richly inlaid with gold and mosaic the font being formed of bronze and copper and the contribution of the Infanta Eulalia, and a charming set of doll's furniture, richly ornamented with hand-painted work. In the gift of the Princess Clara of Bavaria. The Duchess of Magenta sends a beautiful cushion worked by her own hands, and the Princess Paz of Bavaria presents an antique Bavarian clasp of solid gold, set with pearls.

BELFAST.

On April 22nd, his Eminence Cardinal Logue was presented with an address of welcome in Belfast on behalf of the Belfast Branches of the Gaelic League. His Eminence, having replied in the Irish language, dwelt on the advantages of bi-lingual education, which should be maintained in the Irish schools the same as in the Highlands of Scotland and in Wales. He deplored the loss of our National music and other traits in our National character, and said that, of all the movements for the welfare of the country, the revival of the Irish language was most deserving of their efforts; and he hoped that their efforts in the direction which should have—not as the only language in Ireland, but as the leading language in Ireland—would be crowned with success. Most Rev. Dr. Henry Blaylock and the address to the Cardinal was read by Councillor P. J. Magee.

DUBLIN.

The small amount of popular attention that the so-called "royal visit" attracted in Dublin and its vicinity is strikingly manifested in the fact that on the 24th and 25th, "The Races"—as they are familiarly called by the city people—have always been a favorite diversion with the population of the Irish capital, and usually receive a throng to the race-course by every mode of conveyance and locomotion—from railroad expresses and four-in-hands to donkey carts and "shanks mare." On the occasion of the race-meet anticipated by the announcement that the "royal party" would be present, in all the glory of equestrian and regatta, the ranks and fankies in general, of every rank and color, and in order that (to these latter, at least) a useful disappointment. The accounts of the "meet" received by mail, state that, on the first day, "the attendance at the race-course was so small that not in the memory of the most habitual race-goer, did so few people journey to the famous plains, notwithstanding the weather was glorious, and the elaborate arrangements made for the reception of the "royal party" were modelled on the lines which are followed at Ascot. The scene was particularly pretty, and well worth looking at; but as the racing could not begin until the arrival of the "royal party" who were more than half an hour behind the appointed time—the multitude had to wait that space for the opening of the sports, and there was grumbling accordingly. The general dissatisfaction appeared to intensify when the racing was commenced. Mr. M. A. Hanlon got a horse fall while riding Pamela, in the Ticker Cup race, and the favorite horse, Prillon (the son of Dog Rose), in which represented Mr. J. White, in the Drogheda Plate, was so much injured that it became necessary to have him shot. Another horse which met with a mishap on the opening day was the Willie, which, while running in the Military Stakes, fractured a small bone in his knee, and had to be withdrawn. On both days there was a marked falling off in the strength of the meet; and, in the course of nearly two score years' experience, the habits of the race-course never saw so few people present.

LIMERICK.

The committee of the great Kincora fete to be held in Limerick on 13th June and the following days, are adopting an arrangement which will have very special interest for business people. It is expected that an immense number of visitors will be attracted to the fete daily, and in order that the advantages of such an opportunity may be availed of by business people it is proposed by the Fete Committee to have a special section devoted to the industrial exhibition, where goods and manufactures of all kinds would be on view, and facilities thus offered to enterprising business people for bringing their materials prominently before the public. For this purpose a large space at the entrance to the Butter Market in Cathedral place, and which will serve the main public entrance to the fete grounds, will be set apart for exhibition and advertising purposes. A space of about six hundred feet in length and of sufficient depth will be available for all classes of exhibitors, and as this ground will be covered in and well lighted, both day and night, it will afford a very attractive place for the display of all kinds of manufactures, and of shop goods. The features of the fete promises to be most interesting and already applications have been received from many business people for exhibition spaces. All information in connection with this arrangement may be obtained on application to Mr. Robert Hickey, hon. sec. Fete Committee, Catholic Institute, Limerick. A very energetic committee

of the citizens have charge of the details of the fete, which promises to be a big attraction, both in point of numbers and of splendour. As already announced, the opening ceremony will be performed by his Eminence Cardinal Logue.

MAYO.

On the 25th ultimo, in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, a strange incident occurred, which appears to have escaped record, at least in any newspaper. An application was made in respect of property of the Knox family in the County Mayo, for directions from the court. There was produced before the tribunal a venerable Catholic priest who attempted to have been an heirloom in the family, although Protestant, which was described by counsel as "The Mass Thierma." It consisted of a shrine, apparently of copper gilt, containing a small image of the Virgin Mary. The shrine, apparently, did not realize sufficient to pay all the creditors, and in the course of discussion one of the counsel asked how the Mass was to be disposed of. The Vice-Chancellor paused for a moment and then gave the routine direction that it be lodged to the privacy of the Accountant-General. To the Bank of Ireland, therefore, the ancient shrine was sent, there possibly to be forgotten unless it can be procured as an asset which can probably be disposed of for the benefit of the Knox creditors. As the incident has escaped notice we bring it before our readers so that inquiry may be necessary to ascertain whether some steps cannot be taken to place the shrine in worthy custody.

For the last quarterly return of marriages, births and deaths issued by the Registrar-General it appears that during the quarter ended 31st March the number of births registered in the 329 registrars' districts in Ireland was 26,345—a number equal to an annual birth-rate of 23.1 in every one thousand of the population, while the corresponding annual rate of 27.7 per thousand. During the same period, according to the best information available, 5,302 deaths were registered, which represents an annual rate of 4.7 per thousand. The persons emigrated, so that the total decrease in population during the quarter was 1,000. The excess of deaths over births and from emigration during the first three months of the year was one of 10,135. It will be noted that the number of deaths registered in January, February and March is 1,818, which, being, in fact, 5,829 above the average of the corresponding quarter of the last ten years, and 11,864 over the number of deaths registered during the previous quarter, or 27.7 per thousand, as against 21.7 per thousand in the corresponding quarter of the year 1899. The cause of the high rate of mortality is stated to be found in the ravages of influenza, with its complications, during a long and severe winter. One of the most interesting tabular features of the Registrar-General's report is the increase in the number of deaths from influenza, which are now dealing in that which sets out the population of Ireland, estimated to the middle of each of the seventy-five years, 1825 to 1900. A glance at the figures shows that from the year 1825, the number of deaths from influenza in this country at that time steadily increased until 1845, in which year it was estimated to amount to 8,277,348. From that year downwards, the number of deaths from influenza gradually went on diminishing, until the total number of the present inhabitants is estimated to be only some four and a half millions odd. The story of this terrible shrinking in one of the seven deadly sins, which is one of the most striking and most damaging indictments of English misrule which could be formulated.

The Weekly Nation says: An American contemporary publishes some interesting facts concerning the great industry of the American yearly increasing in importance. The best authorities, we are told, say that there are at least 100,000 acres of undeveloped peat- bog in the Province of Ontario, principally in the counties of Front, York and Essex. The largest area lies in the County of Perth, eight miles north of the City of Stratford, on the Grand Trunk Railway. Here there is a swamp of 40,000 acres, with a depth of peat of various degrees of manufacture by which the peat is prepared for various uses as fuel, may be briefly described. The peat is cut and air-dried, after which it is pulverized by being passed through a picker, and is automatically deposited in a hopper which feeds a steel tube about two inches in diameter and fifteen inches long. The pulverized peat is forced through this tube by pressure of water, and is formed into blocks three inches in length and almost equal in density to anthracite coal. The fuel is non-frangible and weather-proof by reason of its solidity and the extreme glaze imparted to it by frictional contact with forming dies. The inherent moisture of the peat is reduced to 12 per cent. of the mass. In weight it compares with coal as follows: Eighty-three pounds per cubic foot of peat is equivalent to three pounds of bituminous or ninety-three pounds of anthracite coal.

In view of the fact that Ireland possesses vast tracts of peat-lands, it is strange that no effort on an important scale has ever been made to utilize the peat, in which nature has placed at our disposal. In numerous districts in every province these peat-bogs occur, and it is certain that if local enterprise, intelligence, directed by expert assistance, were to be applied to the peat-lands, it would yield, with effects beneficial to those immediately concerned in carrying it on, as well as to the community at large. The peat has been proved a substitute for coal has been proved where its use is daily extending. In the first place, it is claimed for the peat that it is superior to coal in its freedom from sulphur, and its absolute freedom from dust and cinders during consumption. In a great measure this solves the problem of furnishing cheap, clean, uniform and reliable fuel for all domestic purposes, as it is equally applicable to stoves, cooking ranges and furnaces,

giving a long, bright flame, and intense heat almost from the moment of ignition. It has been tested in locomotives with excellent results, showing that the heat produced was much greater than that of coal, but it was 80 per cent. deficient in lasting power. It requires but little draught and burns best in a shallow fire box. The machinery used in manufacturing peat-fuel is not expensive and requires but little attention when in operation. Knowledge of these facts should stimulate persons of an enterprising disposition and possessing some capital, to make an effort to utilize the natural resources in which our country so richly abounds.

SCOTLAND.

A Tour in the Western Highlands.—The Very Rev. Father Archibald Campbell, S. J., lectured recently with object to the members and friends of the Caledonian Catholic Association. Starting from Oban the lecturer conducted the audience to Ballachulish, and pointed out the place where "St. Columba" was executed for the supposed murder of Colia Campbell's daughter. He was tried by a jury of Campbell and condemned on very questionable evidence. Glencoe was next visited, and the scene of the long massacre described. From thence were carried to Tobaromoy and Iona. The historic ruins were graphically described by the lecturer, who also gave a brief biography of St. Columba. From Iona we went to Castle-Island, where Cnocan Castle was described. We were also shown "Colling a Phionnna" and the Isle of Eileyrrey, where Prince Charlie landed. The lecturer referred in fitting terms to the benefits conferred on these islands by the passing of the Crofters Act, which had raised them from tenants-at-will, entirely at the mercy of the landlord or his factor, into holders of crofts, with fifty of tenure and a fair rent fixed by an independent tribunal. He knew of no place where you could find more devout or earnest Catholics than in Ulst and Barra. One felt in sympathy with all the surroundings—these Catholics had special hymns or prayers associated with every saint. They never put present without having their feet washed. They carried a bottle of holy water in the prow of each boat, and they never throw out their row or their lines without invoking the blessing of the Trinity on the action.

ALWAYS ON HAND.—Mr. Thomas H. Porter, Lower Ireland, P. Q., writes: "My son, 18 months old, had a fever, but I had nothing to give him relief until a neighbor brought me some of Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil, which I gave him, and in six hours he was cured. It is the best medicine I ever used, and I would not be without a bottle of it in my house."

STRANGLER.

There is a legend in some Spanish book about a night reveler who, at night, returning home with others, saw a Shine from a window, and climbed to look. And saw within the room, hanged to a beam, a man in a white sheet, with his own self-strangled self, grim, rigid, white. And who, struck sober by that livid specter, turned and fled. Feasting his eyes, in tongue-tied horror.

Has any man a fancy to peep in a window, and see, as through a window, in the night, a man in a white sheet, with his own self-strangled self, grim, rigid, white. Or, slither, or folly? Round the throat of a man, and see, as through a window, in the night, a man in a white sheet, with his own self-strangled self, grim, rigid, white. 'Tis but thyself. Look well. Why be afraid?

TOWN TOO VALUABLE TO LIVE IN.

A gold mine has been located on one of the streets of Keswick, Shasta County, Cal., and there are indications of an oil vein in another. The population will soon be very motley. Why, then, do you not altogether too valuable property to be lived in.

Help Wanted.

You will notice in this issue the big list of presents we are giving free with \$1.00 or \$2.00 mail order of any price Tea or Coffee, etc., for 60 days or will agent in your district. We will give you your customers or friends every article mentioned in the \$1.00 or \$2.00 list and if you will canvass a few friends and get us a club order and send us in 25 one dollar orders, or 15 two dollar orders, we will present you with a heavy gold plated watch, closed case, warranted good time keeper stem and wind, set, beautifully engraved, artistic design ladies' or gents' size. This extra for yourself, free as a premium for introducing new agents. Agents wanted salary and commission.

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Samuel Laing says: "In any true reading of history the Church and her establishments were the only asylums in which the spirit of freedom and independence of every country, which kept alive and nursed to their present maturity." And again: "All that men have of social, political and religious freedom may be clearly traced in the history of every country, to the working and effects of the independent power of the Church of Rome." De Quincy says: "We maintain that in any one period of sixty years, in any one of the countries which we call civilized, the Dark Ages (yes, even in the tenth and eleventh), we engage to name more and better books as the product of the period, than were produced in the whole 350 years from Trajan to Honorius and Attila."

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP MACDONALD

In our last issue we published a brief announcement of the death of this eminent prelate. We now give an abbreviated account of his life, clipped from the Livy Good Catholic Times. A distinguished career characterized in an eminent degree by all those ennobling virtues which tend to make an archbishop the beloved of all his flock, has just closed by the sad death of the Most Rev. Archibald Macdonald, D.D., Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh and Metropolitan of Scotland on Sunday afternoon, April 25, at 4 o'clock. His Grace peacefully breathed his last, after enduring with quietude and tranquillity the last stages of a long and trying illness of about three weeks' duration.

Archbishop Macdonald it is interesting to learn, came of an old and distinguished Catholic Highland family, the Macdonalds of Glenaladale, who have been ever

TRUE TO THE GRAND OLD FAITH.

of the land and whose fortunes were closely intertwined with the cause of the ill-fated Stuarts. The elder brother of the late archbishop, Col. Macdonald, C. B., formerly commandant of the militia battalion of the Cameron Highlanders, is the present holder of Glenaladale, and was formerly a supreme satisfaction to Scottish Catholics to learn, about eight years ago, that a distinguished member of so old a Scottish family had been raised by the Vatican to the Metropolitan See, vacated by the death of the late Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, the late Mr. Angus Macdonald of Glenaladale, the deceased archbishop was born at Borrodale, Invernesshire, on 21st September, 1814. He received his ecclesiastical training in

ST. CUTHBERT'S COLLEGE, LISBOW.

where he proved distinguished student in the philosophical and theological classes, and where he received the various orders up to the priesthood. After his ordination in July, 1872, his first mission was St. Patrick's, Glasgow, where, by the assistance of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow, he was appointed to the care of his superiors and of the dense population amongst whom he ministered. Spraying Gaelic as his mother tongue and having already become an accomplished Gaelic scholar, he was acknowledged authority on the literature of the Gaelic tongue, and was only a year or two when, in the course of a few years, the ministerial charge at Arisaig fell vacant by the death of Father Mackintosh—himself a rather remarkable man in his way. Father Macdonald had been selected by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow to succeed him, and he threw himself into the work among his Highland brethren in the new sphere marked out for him is still gratefully remembered in the locality. But early preference was not the end of his career, he was re-established or restored in May, 1878, and, among all the appointments to which the new order of things gave rise, it was acknowledged that there was none more appropriate than that of the See of Argyll and the Isles, which his ancestor had held more than a century and a quarter previously. Under his fostering oversight the Catholic body made

STUBBANTIAL PROGRESS.

and chapels and schools grew up in localities where there had been none seen for centuries. His unobtrusive manner and his unselfish devotion to his work earned the admiration even of those who did not own his spiritual sway; and it has been said that he often overtaxed the strength of his long and arduous journeys by land and sea which he was accustomed to undertake in all weathers, from Oban, his headquarters, in order to visit even the most outlying parts of his scattered diocese. Self-sacrifice seems to have guided him in all his actions. When the Archbishopric of St. Andrews and Edinburgh fell vacant by the death of Archbishop Smith, the Holy See went very deliberately about the appointment of his successor, and it was generally supposed at the time that the delay in filling the vacancy was due to the adjustment of certain financial questions, as between diocese and diocese, which were then under consideration. We are at length assured to be pending before the ecclesiastical authorities. We are at length assured that the Vatican had decided to bestow the vacant pallium upon the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. It was felt that the decision was beyond appeal. In St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, on the 25th of August, 1892, he took formal possession of his new see, and was

INVESTED WITH THE PALLIUM

the badge of archiepiscopal dignity. How he discharged the duties of his high office from that day until laid aside by the illness which has now terminated his earthly career, we do not know. He was a member of his flock who ever came into contact with him. Beyond the pale of the church Archbishop Macdonald had also many friends, who admired and loved the life and character of the prelate. He was a man of letters, and he was one of the distinguished company which entertained the late Prof. Blackie to dinner in celebration of his return to the City of Edinburgh University. Of written English, too, he had a fine command.

HIS PASTORAL LETTERS.

Being models of style. His death is not only a loss to the Catholic church in Scotland, but is in the nature of a personal loss to every member of his flock who ever came into contact with him. Beyond the pale of the church Archbishop Macdonald had also many friends, who admired and loved the life and character of the prelate. He was a man of letters, and he was one of the distinguished company which entertained the late Prof. Blackie to dinner in celebration of his return to the City of Edinburgh University. Of written English, too, he had a fine command. When the funeral obsequies took place, with Bishop Macdonald of Glasgow as the preacher, all the leading Catholics of Scotland took part in the solemn and solemn function. The Highland heart to-day mourns as no other heart can the demise of Archbishop Macdonald.

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THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1900.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, May 27th, Red. (Within the Octave of Ascension) St. John the Evangelist. Double.
TUESDAY, 28th, Red. St. Basil the Great. Double.
WEDNESDAY, 29th, Red. St. Felix Pope. Double.
THURSDAY, 30th, White. Octave of Ascension. Double.
FRIDAY, June 1st, Red. St. Eleutherius Pope. Double.
SATURDAY, 2nd, White. Vigil of Pentecost. Fast. Semiplein.

Catholic Laymen and Public Life.

The Catholic layman had never a better opportunity of improving the general status of his coreligionists and of rendering material aid to the Catholic cause than he has at the present time.

The authorities of the Church invite his cooperation in many ways and works intimately connected with public life and the salvation of souls.

Hence it is incumbent upon the leaders and advisers to point out that it is for the good of the Church, as well as of the State, to promote the full registration of Catholic voters.

In a country like Canada it does not do for the Catholic voter to ostracize himself from his fellow-countrymen merely because he is in the minority, and they in the majority.

The Catholic Church has so many undertakings in operation in which laymen can assist, the improvement of Catholic society, the education of the young, caring for the poor, the relief of the afflicted, etc.

But everywhere Catholic laymen should remember that they are Catholics, and as such, bound by a sense of honor, founded on their holy religion, to render the highest service to the State and religion, by advancing and spreading Christian principles, and counteracting the errors which destroy or injure society.

War and Famine.

It is astonishing how much money the British Government cheerfully spends in killing people and how little it is inclined to spend to save His Majesty's subjects from actual and unavoidable starvation.

into the cause of the Indian famine, and an Imperial grant to relieve the sufferings caused by it. The motion was seconded by Mr. S. Smith, who attributed the poverty of the masses in India to over taxation.

An amendment was moved by Sir L. Molver, that Parliament could safely trust the Indian Government with relief measures. This amendment was carried, little interest being shown in the matter.

The Daily News (London), however, questions the wisdom of this attitude on the part of the government and says:

"Private subscriptions are not a national act; a vote of the House of Commons is. Such a vote is a contribution from every taxpayer of the country. No doubt, as Lord George Hamilton said, this would be a somewhat startling precedent."

The Welland Canal Case.

According to a special despatch to The Globe from New York, Chief Inspector Murray, the head of the Ontario Detective Department, has said that the misguided men now under arrest, charged with attempting to wreck a Welland Canal lock, "committed the crime at the instigation of the Napper-Tandy Camp, an organization of New York City, more or less intimately connected with the Ancient Order of Hibernians."

But, is it fair to the Irish people as a whole, and to the Irish people in Canada in particular, to lightly, and without due reason being shown, to besmirch the good name of the Irish race and insult good citizenship? It has become the custom in Canadian journalism, when anything aimed at the Dominion happens, to immediately connect it with the Irish Americans.

In this particular instance, according to current despatches, the good name of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, one of the most prominent and respected Irish societies in America and Canada, had also to be aspersed in the same reckless and ill-intentioned manner.

It may, or it may not, be proved eventually that the accused in the Welland Canal case were remotely or closely, by membership, connected with one or other of the many Irish-American societies flourishing in the United States—most Irishmen in the United States are members of some such society as, say, the A.O.H. But what then? Until the trial has shown that they were "instigated" by some Irish American Society, it would be prudent and fair for our Canadian papers to refrain from passing sentences, which, to their own confusion, the court of trial may have to reverse.

It is not wise to be too sure in cases of this kind, and there are other theories upon which to speculate. A special New York despatch to The Globe says:—

"A man prominently identified with Irish societies, and a close friend of John Devoy, characterized the story as a political plot. 'This is another of the many plots to besmirch the good name of the Irish race,' he said. 'When the Queen paid her visit to Ireland she received a cordial welcome. It was believed that some of the many wrongs and injuries to Ireland would be remedied. The Queen's welcome created sympathy for the Irish all over the world. On the top of this came Lord Salisbury's declaration that the Irish were not to be trusted. He re-

ferred to the Irish brigades enlisted in the cause of liberty, fighting for the Boer republics. Something," he said, "had to be done to arrest the growing sympathy for the Irish. So another Scotland Yard plot was fashioned and laid on the Irish organizations here. It will fail as did the plot to send Ivory to prison for life. There is no truth in it whatever. There is absolutely nothing to be gained by the destruction of the canal. The story is devised to cast a slur on the Irish people."

The Rescript on Reservation.

The following remarkable editorial criticism of the Church Times, the English organ of the Ritualists, of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Rescript on Reservation, will prove of interest to such of our readers—and they are many—as have watched the development in the English Church of the Ritualistic schism now so prominently before the religious world.

"We have always held the Archbishop of Canterbury to be among the boldest and most honest men of our time. His rescript on the practice of Reservation does not lead us to alter our judgment, but it leaves us in graver doubt than before his declaration. Boldness and honesty are shown by his frank abandonment of a certain ancient convention."

"The English Reformation has been lauded as a return to primitive antiquity. The praise was never much more than a false pretence; but it has long deceived men whose intention was to be truthful, and they have repeated the well-worn platitude with a conviction born of familiarity. The Archbishop explodes it. The kernel of his opinion is the assertion that at the Reformation, the English Church deliberately abandoned the practice which can be traced back at least to the second Christian century. But his boldness does not stop here. The practice of Reservation he declares to be 'quite consistent with the Christian faith.'"

"When we commend the Archbishop's honesty and boldness, we have said all that we can say in favour of his rescript. Apart from its conclusion, which we deplore, it lacks both dignity and power. To our great disappointment, the Archbishop falls once more to rise to his opportunity. He has taken ample time for consideration; we might look for evidence of a profound study of the subject. We find nothing of the sort. For some cause, perhaps through weariness of the subject, he failed to produce anything valuable or even interesting. He shows no signs of understanding the arguments that were laid before him. Consequently he does not answer them, while they abide as an answer to what he now says. In particular, he has entirely misconceived the purport of the argument drawn from Escott v. Martin, as lawyers, with their usual zest for examining the work of amateurs, will not doubt explain. His language is, at times, inexcusably careless. In one place he implies that the Thirty-nine Articles are a part of 'the form prescribed in the Prayer Book.' He quotes, as if it were to the point, the statement of the Thirty-fourth Article that every particular Church has authority to ordain, change and abolish ceremonies or rites, forgetting apparently that the Reservation is neither a ceremony nor a rite. He remarks that overwhelming evidence is required 'to prove that Reservation, in any sense whatever, is part of the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer; and he continues, 'against this is urged the practice of the Early Church.' We are quite sure that no one has ever urged the practice of the Early Church, or the evidence of St. Justin Martyr, to prove that something is prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer. In thinking that he has to meet an argument so absurd as this, the Archbishop shows that he has not grasped the elements of the case.

"Indeed, the opinion hardly calls for serious examination. Otherwise we might defend the Twenty-eighth Article against the Archbishop. Its language, he says, 'cannot be taken otherwise than as condemning the practice altogether.' But good authorities have taken it in a sense entirely different from this, and have given their reasons. It is possible still to subscribe the Article, without condemning a practice of the Primitive Church, or one which is quite consistent with the Christian Faith. We prefer to say nothing about the Archbishop's remarks on adoration but this one word: That if any 'Pope Prelate or Priest' forbid Christian men to worship their Lord, Christian men are bound to worship him the more conspicuously. So long as the Lord's Supper is celebrated, they will not lack opportunities for Eucharistic Adoration. In sum, there is only one answer to the Archbishop which is needed. It is that which we recently gave to the Bishop of London's Charge. Both prelates alike seem to think that we are in some way bound by the opinions and objects of the men who, in the sixteenth century, wrought some good and some evil for the Church under the name of Reformation. We repudiate the idea. We are bound neither to their opinions, nor to their acts. We accept the good without much gratitude; we mean to undo the evil. The Reformation was merely an incident; and the men of the Reformation are no more to us than men of any other period. By what became the actual law of the Church at that time, and so remains, we are bound; by this, and by nothing more.

"As we said last week, the rescript is practically nothing. The Archbishop has himself reduced it to its true insignificance. The only thing that practically concerns anyone is the action that may be taken by the Bishops after it or in consequence of it. Should any action be taken, it may be necessary for those affected to bear in mind the nature of the canonical obedience which they owe to their Bishops. 'Canonical obedience does not mean that a clergyman will obey all the commands of the Bishop, against which there is no law, but that he will obey all such commands as the Bishop is authorized to impose.' The maxim is true and true, and is not the less sound because it was enunciated by the Privy Council in one of the judgments levelled against the Bishop of Capetown. If, then, a Bishop forbids a priest to carry the Sacrament to the sick he should be met by a respectful but firm request to show the law, human or divine, which authorizes him to impose such a command. He will not easily find such a law, nor will the Archbishop's rescript aid him in the search. If the priest be reminded that he is bound to use the form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, and none other, let him reply that he communicates the sick with the form of words prescribed for Communion, and with none other, and let him be careful that his answer is true.

"We lay stress on the last point. In refusing obedience to an unlawful command, a priest should be scrupulously careful to render all obedience that is due. And there is an obedience that is due in this matter. We quote from Mr. Lacy's letter to the Archbishop on Reservation:—'The inception of a new rite or service, unprovided in the prescript order of the Church, which is for us the Book of Common Prayer, is confessedly reserved to the discretion of the Bishop. No rite or form of service therefore, in connexion with the reserved Sacrament, could lawfully be used without his approval. But carrying the Sacrament to the sick and communicating them therewith, involves no rite or form of service whatever.' We would go further. The practice of Reservation needs careful regulation, and regulation falls naturally within the province of the Bishop. We urge all priests to make it plain that any regulation, however unpalatable or irksome, will be loyally accepted. They are not bound to scrutinize too carefully the authority by which the Bishop acts. They have no right to adhere stiffly to their own way of doing what is needed. A worse way, accepted with humility and submission to authority, is better than the best way chosen by self-will. It is their duty to prove their readiness to obey any command which does not frustrate the purpose of God in giving this Holy Sacrament.

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Railroad Despotism.

It would be worse than useless to attempt to depreciate the immense services done to the Dominion in opening up and settling new territory, by the two great railroads that now form the main arteries of traffic and trade through the country; but the necessity for yielding to every demand made by them, and of allowing them to have their own sweet way in, as well as through, the country, upon which they have fattened and prospered, has long since passed away.

Of the two chief Canadian railroads, the C.P.R. has come to be looked upon as a distinctly national concern; and if it has in the past milked the Canadian cow, it has likewise sold a fair share of the milk at a fair price to the Canadian people. It is still, however, too much the practice of both these railroads to make it their chief object to fill the pockets of their shareholders at the expense of the people whenever occasion arises. As a proof of this, we have only to instance the scandalous piece of business recently brought to the attention of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council at Ottawa, in connection with the private arrangements for discrimination in carrying rates effected in favor of the Standard Oil Company as against independent dealers.

The G.T.R. is, however, somewhat differently situated in the popular view. Under an almost exclusively American management, and with a General Superintendent whose sympathies seem to be just as exclusively American, the G.T.R. is looked upon as an American and foreign enterprise, being operated in Canada, not so much for the benefit of the Canadian people as a whole, but simply as a grinding and money-making concern for people not otherwise much interested in the affairs of the Dominion. Such a management, with the introduction of new methods applied despotically, does not appeal to the good will of the employed, and it is widely known that a great deal of dissatisfaction exists among the trainmen who have threatened to strike for higher pay, and not without reason, seeing that their present rate is below a dollar a day. Many of these men are Irish Catholics, and on that account, as well as for the common good, we venture to raise our voice against the oppressive treatment meted out to them by the G.T.R. management. English shareholders in G.T.R. stock, we were informed some time ago by the Globe, complained of the frequent and extensive destruction of rolling stock on the G.T.R., and recent accidents, such as that which occurred this week at Niagara Falls, when a Wabash express collided with a G.T.R. freight, wrecking three engines and endangering the lives of a large number of passengers seem to lend color and strength to that complaint.

Viewed from any reasonable standpoint, it is to the best interests of a great railway like the G.T.R., that the management should be such as appeals to the sympathy of the people of the country through which it runs, to the loyalty of its employees, and to the sense of security on the part of its passengers. For any deficiency in these respects, some one must be responsible, and naturally the eyes of the observant public will be turned on the General Superintendent of the line.

Anti Irish Speeches.

The summing up of the situation regarding Ireland by the London correspondent of The New York World, comes pretty near the truth:

The Irish Parliamentary party leaders, John Redmond and John Dillon, regard the recent anti-Irish Rite speeches of Lord Salisbury, Balfour and Chamberlain as simply a political move to weaken, if possible, the position of the Irish party, which, in the next Parliament, will command a solid phalanx of from eighty to eighty-five votes. That party will not be committed to either the Liberals or the Tories, but in the natural course of events, its strength must mainly be thrown for the Liberals, and may be the deciding factor. These anti-Irish utterances are regarded by the Irish leaders as calculated to set on the Irish Nationalists, preventing them from expecting anything of the British Parliament except what can be extorted by the exigencies of the other parties.

Lord Roberts' successful advance, and his overwhelming force, it is thought, will now enable him to overcome any resistance the Boers can offer. The middle of June is the date now set down by the London war critics for the capture of Pretoria.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Forty-second Annual Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians opened in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on May 8th, and continued in session for four days. Delegates from every State in the Union were in attendance, and Canada was also represented by a big delegation. Not since 1879 had the national convention been held in Boston. Mayor Hart represented the city at the opening session, and extended an official welcome to the delegates.

Mr. John E. Redmond, session chairman of the United Irish Nationalist party, and Mr. John Dillon, former chairman of the then dominant wing of the Irish Parliamentarians, appeared on the same platform at Manchester, Eng. Mr. Redmond said the meeting celebrated the close of a disastrous chapter in Irish history, and alluded to Lord Salisbury's speech in the following terms: "At the very moment, after the obituary reception to the Queen in Ireland, when an opportunity presented itself to cement the feelings between the two countries, Lord Salisbury has misrepresented Irish claims with cynical and brutal frankness, offering an absolute non possumus to the reasonable demands of Ireland."

The Boer envoys made known to the Secretary of State of the United States the desire of the South African Republics that the United States should intervene in the interest of peace and use its influence to that end with the British Government. In reply, the Secretary of State cited the President's previous attempt to bring about a cessation of the war, when he was given to understand that her Majesty's Government could not accept the intervention of any power. Whilst sympathizing with the desire of the United States people for an end of the war, the President would maintain his attitude of strict neutrality, a departure from which would lead to consequences which neither he nor the people of the United States could regard with favor.

The New York Press thinks that the benefit to Great Britain, however, amply atones for this loss it has sustained in the beginning of the present campaign. It says: "The war, in spite of early disappointments, really has continued the national life of the British Empire by a century at least. It has recalled the obligations of nationality to colonies that were drifting far from the motherland. It has called the attention of her rulers to lax methods in army regulation and to an ancient armament, the continuance of which might have meant disaster in a contest with a foe numerically greater. It has cemented the empire, and in the accomplishment of that, the price paid sinks into insignificance."

At the Forty-Second Annual Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, recently held in Boston, a most interesting letter from Bishop McFaul of Trenton, N.J., in which his Lordship urged the necessity of Catholic societies, while retaining their identity of aim and organization, establishing a bond of union enabling them, in given circumstances, to exert a united influence. What is good and desirable in this respect in the States would be equally effective in Canada. If Canadian Catholic societies in Canada could come together in some way of federation, so as to make their united influence felt, they would soon be in a position to maintain and protect their rights—civil, political and national. In another column of this issue may be found a timely article on this subject of the federation of Catholic societies, a question which at the present time is attracting much attention in the United States, and some consideration in Canada. God helps those who help themselves, and there is no more effective and commendable way of doing this than by carrying out in practice the truth of the true old saying, "In union is strength."

MR. GLADSTONE'S STATUE.

London, May 21.—In the presence of principal Liberals, including Lord Kimberley, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Russell of Killowen, Mr. Henry Asquith, and Sir Edward Grey, in the Central Hall of the House of Commons, on Saturday, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House, unveiled a statue of Mr. Gladstone, whom he entitled, "the greatest parliamentary figure of our time." The notable absentees from the ceremony were Lord Rosebery, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. John Morley.

Home Circle.

BANEFUL SMART SOCIETY.

The unit of strong nations is the family. All legislation, habits, ideas, policy or ambitions that increase the welfare and multiply the number of happy families are good for the nation. Things that stunt, diminish or ridicule domestic life are bad for the nation. This is copybook common sense, but seldom truth. Turkey is what it is mainly because the harem replaces family life in the upper or wealthier classes.

The note by which smart society may be recognized is its contempt for family life—its loathing of home. Luxury and ostentatiousness days a week kill desire for aught else but feeding and luxury. Plays and music halls, restaurant dining eternal card-playing, and the race course produce satiety, and therefore indifference to the calls of national life.

The art of conversation in smart society is extinct. Slang shibboleths, French tags to the Queen's English, from the dialect of the smart set, respectable women, who affect the conduct of Lais without her graces, are among the leading vices of smart society. When the morals of the poultry yard flourish in the atmosphere of the stable it is only natural that the intelligence of the nursery is applied to the problems of empire.

To enter the charmed circle neither brains nor breeding, birth nor influence, are necessary. All that is required is money, and then more money—with an incident of some laws that are the unseen foundations of civilized society. A "useful" adventurer thus equipped can buy his way into illustrious circles as easily as he picks up a yearling at Newmarket. Every now and then an explosion takes place, and the public takes with bewilderment that cheating at cards is a normal feature of smart society, or that women who are courtesans in all but name are no more rebuked in smart society to-day than they were scolded in the pavilion at Brighton in the days of the Prince described by Thackeray as "the first gentleman and most finished black-guard in Europe."—Arnold White, in the London Chronicle.

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

The following are the opinions of a few great thinkers on the influence of the Catholic Church education:

Guizot says: "Europe owes its learning and its civilization to the Roman Church. It was that Church," he adds, "which powerfully assisted in forming the character and the development of modern civilization."—*"History of Civilization in Europe."*

Von Ranke says: "A slow but unbroken progress of intellectual culture had been going on within it (the Church's) bosom for a series of ages. . . . All the vital and productive energy of human culture were here united and mingled."

Locky says: "In the long conflict for personal freedom, 'the Catholic Church was the special representative of progress,' and laid the very foundations of modern civilization."—*"History of Rationalism in Europe."* Vol. 1, page 299.

Halle says: "The praise of having originally established schools belongs to some Bishops and Abbots of the sixth century" (in England). "The cathedral or conventual schools created or restored by Charlemagne became the means of preserving that small portion of learning which continued to exist."—Introduction to "The Literature of Europe," Vol. 1, page 27.

With the Children.

HOW TO GET ON.

A young man asks: "How can I get on in the world?"

1. Get at some work for which you are suited. Stick to it. Learn it from top to bottom. Excel in it. Know more about it than any other man, be more skillful in it than any of your competitors.

2. Save money. Begin to hoard the cents if you cannot afford to lay by a dollar a week. Acquire the habit of thrift.

3. Get a good reputation for honesty, truthfulness, regularity and trustworthiness. It is business capital. Do not try to deceive the world. You are sure to be found out.

4. Treasure your health. Avoid excesses of all kinds. Keep from drinkiness. Rise early enough.

With a business experience, frugality, a good reputation and health, opportunities for advancement in prosperity are sure to come.

If we could only perform when awake the wonderful exploits we do in our dreams, we would become famous in a day.

There is something wrong with the small boy who can wait patiently for his dinner.

Don't tell everything bad the children have been doing during the day before your husband can get his hat off at night.

Luck seldom comes when we are looking for it.

Humility is one of the best proofs of divinity in us.

A man is always willing to carry the first baby.

Very often the things we want we seem to get just as we've left off wanting them.

It is well for our girls, and boys, too, to remember that a gracious presence and cheerful, well-modulated voice have more power to create beauty in the home circle than all the luxuries that money can buy. The parent or teacher alone cannot over-estimate their moral value. They forestall opposition, allay irritation, and prepare the way for reciprocity. What is called "personal magnetism" is largely a habit of analysis. If a plain, uninteresting person has genuine kindness and sincerity, though he have only ordinary endowment, he can be transformed by correct training.

A husky, dull or weak voice may

be made pleasant and clear, a slow-ly enunciation may become elegant, a shuffling gait dignified and an unattractive person may become winning. The charm of manner consists in its ease, its simplicity and sincerity. Cultivate a pleasant manner of laughing. Keep the voice sympathetic and cheerful.

Look with interest, but without staring, at the person with whom you are talking. Do not let your eyes wander over his clothes or around the room. Be simple and sincere. Be yourself a good listener while another is talking. In talking to a number of people scattered around a room, even though you are telling the story especially to one let all the others feel that their presence is recognized and their interest is appreciated. Hold each one pleasantly with you eye.

A priest in Australia, being asked why books were best suited to mold the moral character of boys and girls, replied that it was quite obvious that the principles which ought to be instilled carefully and constantly into the minds of all young persons were: Justice, honor, kindness, gentleness, piety. To promote such instruction, he said, the best books, in his judgment, are: For truth, Lingard's "History of England," for justice, Fenelon's "Telemaachus," for honor, "Plutarch's Lives," for kindness, "The Imitation of Christ," for gentleness, St. Francis de Sales' "Introduction to a Devout Life" and for piety, the Holy Bible. These books are all compiled on the broadest principles of truth and morality, and hence cannot fail to instruct and improve everyone who reads them.

Auburn hair is of itself beautiful, but only rarely meets an auburn-haired girl who knows just what colors suit her hair.

The girl whose hair is of any shade of so-called red must never, under any circumstances, wear pink, red or bright yellow. These colors will only accentuate the reds in her hair, and the contrast is exceedingly unbecoming. She may, however, wear gold-browns and plenty of them. These will bring out the ruddy gold tints of her hair. She may also wear light and dark shades of blue and green, dark purple, gray, white and lavender with a blue cast, and when properly dressed the red haired girl is a real beauty.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is an umbrella like a pancake? Because it is seldom seen after Lent.

What tree bears the most fruit to the market? The axle-tree.

What great Scotchman would you name if a footman knocked at the door? John Knox.

Why is a pretty girl like an excellent mirror? She is a good looking lass.

What affection do landlords most appreciate? Rental (pay-rental).

Why is a pig with a curly continuation like the ghost of Hamlet's father? Because he could talk tall.

Why does a dressmaker never lose her hooks? Because she has an eye to each of them.

Why are quinine and gentian like two tonic (tonic) tonic?

Why are nose and chin at continual variance? Because words are always passing between them.

Why is a person with his eyes closed like a defective schoolmaster? He keeps his pupils in darkness.

WISE SAYINGS.

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
The brave and fallen few.
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The Bivouac of the dead.
—Theodore O'Hara.

Because half-a-dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, the thousands of great cattle, reposing beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field.—Burke.

With regard to the choice of friends, there is little to say; for a friend is never chosen. A secret sympathy, the attraction of a thousand nameless qualities, charm in the expression of the countenance, even in the voice or manner, a similarity of circumstances—these are the things that begin attachment.—Mrs. Barbauld.

All the means of action—The shapeless masses, the materials—Lie everywhere about us. What we need
Is the celestial fire to change the flint
Into transparent crystal, bright and clear.
That fire is genius!
—Longfellow, "The Spanish Student."

If you saw a house on fire, what three celebrated authors would you feel disposed at once to name? Dickens—Howitt—Burns.
Cards were at first for benefits designed,
Sent to amuse, not to enslave the mind.
—David Garrick.

Books are men of higher stature, and the only men that speak aloud for future times to hear.—Mrs. Browning.

The great world's after-sun
That slaps thro' darkness up to God.
—Tennyson, "In Memoriam."

Genius is the highest type of reason, the great world's after-sun of the understanding.—Hickok.

Show us the steps of freedom, but her first turn never backward.—Lowell.

He is gentler than both gent and deda.
—Chaucer, "Canterbury Tales."

For I am the only one of my friends that I can rely on.—Apollonius.

Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.—Byron.

STORY OF MAKERING.

Bar forces isolated the town on October 14. This the siege lasted 21 days. The British forces numbered 1,000 men, the first about 1,000 men, all irregulars except a few officers. He had eight guns, six of them machine. Seven hundred black women and children and 7,000 sick were also hounded in. The besieging force has varied from 2,000 to 5,000.

On October 16, following up the destruction of an armor train at Kraaipan, the town was captured with heavy loss. The result of the heavy guns were brought up and bombardment began. A fierce assault on October 31 was futile, both sides losing heavily. Weeks of "sniping" and intermittent bombardment culminated December 26 in an unsuccessful British assault against the Trep Fort. Twenty-one of the garrison were killed, and thereafter British forces remained on the defensive.

Col. Plumer, with 2,000 men from Rhodesia, moving south to raise the siege, got within 10 miles of the town on March 16, but was beaten back by Beers, led by Snyman. Lord Roberts sent word that relief would arrive by May 18, and a column of 3,000 men is believed to have left Kimberley early in the month to raise the siege.

Ever since January all in Mafeking have been on reduced rations. Life has been supported by means of horse and mule meat, soup made from the animals' skins and porridge concocted from food and water. Six ounces of bread a quart of soup and a quart of porridge was the daily ration a month ago.

Casualties in the town's fighting force up to April 23 totalled 240, including 66 and 133 wounded. Deaths by a disease added 240, making a total of 480 deaths during the siege. The deaths among non-combatants are probably 100 more.

To meet the peculiar exigencies of the situation Baden-Powell issued paper currency and postage stamps. The recurring commander also issued a steel plate to supplement his slender outfit of cannon, which comprised one weapon made in the last century. He had thrown his defence lines far out, and presenting a concentration of heavy fire on a small area, which would soon have knocked the town to pieces.

THE TIN SOLDIER OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Previous to his going to the front, Lord Methuen was extremely popular with the masses. He is a genial man and took a very active interest in the British Volunteer. But his soldiers did not like him. They considered him too timid and nervous; they had no confidence in him, and soldiers are clever at discovering the real ability of a leader. A story told of Lord Methuen's interview with Lieut. the Hon. Walter Chetwyn.

Chetwyn came to Aldershot in charge of the Staffords, and was called out for the annual month's training. Methuen, who is an officer of the Guards, the smartest of all smart regiments, journeyed down from London to inspect the militia, and, after patting the men, amongst other things called up Lieut. Chetwyn and gave him a wigging.

After the inspection Lieut. Chetwyn, "mad clean through," ran up to London, and making his way to the London Club, where all toys for children are sold, invested two sovereigns in trim tin soldiers. These he tucked on a board, in perfect order and without wrap or cover over them, sent them by special messenger to the Guards Club, addressed to the colonel. On the reverse of the tag Chetwyn wrote that, as far as he had been able to gather, this was Lord Methuen's idea of a regiment. The arrival of this at the club caused consternation among the officers, and it was taken as an insult to Methuen, but a serious reflection on the Guards, who are, but hate to be thought, more or less "show soldiers." This that at first looked like developing into a very awkward incident was, on the advice of the gray heads of the service, allowed to drop.

MEMORABLE SIEGES.

It will be interesting to recall the length of the historical sieges of comparatively recent times. Khartoum was besieged for 341 days, Sebastopol for 327 days, Paris for 167 days, Kimberley 123 days, Ladysmith 119 days, Pienna 94 days, Lucknow 86 days, Saragossa 62 days, Cavnpore and Badajoz 50 days, and the siege of Mafeking with 213 days. Mafeking comes, therefore, in this list third in length of duration of investment.

LOOKING UPWARDS.

Looking upward Through the shadows
Looking upward through the shadows,
Though the eyes be veiled in tears,
Though the heart in secret sorrow
Trembles in its fears.

Looking upward through the shadows,
When the sunlight fades away,
Waiting through the hours of darkness
For the perfect day.

Looking upward, sometimes dreaming,
Dreaming of a bygone time,
When the heart in springtime gladness
Bowed before its shrine.

Looking upward, though the springtime
In its beauty has gone by,
Waiting, though the shadows deepen
And death's hour draws nigh.

Looking upward, sweetly resting,
As though in peaceful dream,
Through the dark and misty shadows
Sunbeams brightly gleam.

Looking to a hope eternal,
When the shadows fade away,
When the heart, in its beauty,
Reveals perfect day.
—Ida E. Hutchings.

THE MOST POPULAR PILL.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmentier's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they do, and are not put forward on any spurious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor grip, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

TWO NEW SAINTS.

Secret and public consistories were held in Rome April 19. The first filled twenty-three vacant bishoprics and the second proclaimed May 21 as the day for a consistory to decide upon the canonization of Blessed De la Salle, founder of the Christian Brothers' schools, and Rita d'Acacia, in his profession, the Pope said.

I am happy at the opportunity to give glory to two new saints, who will serve as an example for the imitation of the faithful. However, we have resolved again to postpone our decision, wishing to consult the archbishops and bishops concerning the advisability of so important a step as the creating of new saints.

The pope concluded with a solemn apostolic benediction of cardinals, archbishops and bishops, and the entire world was invited to a semi-public consistory in May, when all must cast their final vote as to whether they approve of the creation of the two new saints.

In the secret consistory the Pope pre-named a number of bishops, including the Cardinal of Brindisi, and Mr. Kiley for Savannah, and Mr. Bertrandot for Vancouver.

ASTONISHING FACTS.

In 1880 there were 2,600,000 women employed in the United States, as shown by the census in 1880 the number had grown to nearly 4,000,000. In a few decades at that rate of increase the number of women employed as wage earners will equal the number of men. But the facts are worse than that. At first appear, of that number the majority are between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five years. Women are mostly largely engaged in the mechanical and industrial trades. Sixteen per cent. of the boot and shoe makers are women, twenty-five per cent. of the cigarmakers, forty-eight per cent. of the bookbinders, forty-eight per cent. of the carpet makers, forty-three per cent. of the hatters in woolen mills, seventy-three per cent. in the cotton mills, and seventy per cent. in the manufacturing work of the United States forty-five per cent. is done by women.

AN EXPENSIVE MAP.

The most expensive map in the world is a map of France in mosaic work, sent by the Emperor of Russia to the President of the French Republic. None but an emperor and an autocrat could have afforded this present. The map, which is one yard square in size, took three years to make, and cost £160,000 sterling. The 86 departments of France are represented by as many varieties of Siberian jasp, only the rarest varieties being used.

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Gross Assets	\$20,409,92	As Increase
Premium Income	\$100,825.05	\$ 16,359.43
Interest Income	12,434.07	5,361.64
Net Assets	225,205.92	44,785.33
Reserves	278,214.20	60,699.60
Insurance in force	3,656,913.16	472,956.00

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LIMITED.
Capital, \$1,000,000.

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PRESENTATION TO JUDGE O'REILLY.

Prescott, May 18.—Last evening witnessed one of the most pleasant social and friendly functions that has taken place in the town, when His Honor Judge J. O'Reilly was invited to be present at a meeting of his friends and admirers, which was held in the Victoria Opera House. It was an expression of friendly congratulation and regret offered to the departing gentleman, on his being raised to the bench and on his taking up his necessary residence in Cornwall. The Opera House was well filled by ladies and gentlemen and among those on the stage were: The Rev. Vicar-General Masterson, Messrs. I. D. Purkis, John Carruthers, J. K. Dowley, Geo. McCross, G. T. Howard, Mayor Maudslott, Albert Whitney, Jas. Cosgrove and others.

Mr. John Carruthers acted as chairman of the meeting, while Mr. P. K. Halpin, P. M., filled the secretary's chair. Mr. I. D. Purkis, on behalf of the subscribers to the presentation, presented His Honor with a beautiful cabinet of solid silverware, which bore the following inscription on a brass plate: "Presented to James Reimond O'Reilly, by his Prescott friends, on his departure from our Branch of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, May, 1900."

An engrossed address was also presented to him. The judge made a suitable reply.

ADDRESS.

On Thursday evening, 10th inst., St. Mary's Branch 254, C.M.B.A., Kensington, presented the following address to Messrs. W. H. Hogan, J. O'Connor and Ed. McIsaac, Hope River, who withdrew from this Branch to join one about to be organized at Rustico:

Dear Sirs and Brothers.—With mingled feelings of regret and pleasure we learn that you are about to withdraw, as members from our Branch. We regret your departure, for we shall lose three of our best members. Especially is this true of Bro. Hogan, who, by his counsel, energetic action and hearty co-operation, has advanced the interests of Branch 254 and has materially assisted, both in capacity of trustee and private member, in placing it among the front ranks of successful Branches in Canada. But our feelings of regret are exceeded only by those of pleasure that we experience when we learn that you leave us for the purpose of advancing the interests of the other Branch of the province that is more convenient to you, and in which your wisdom and experience will be most beneficially exercised.

We shall say "Au revoir, but no good-bye," for we shall expect an occasional visit from you. We bespeak for you and brothers every success in your new Branch and beg to tender fraternal greetings.

Signed on behalf of Branch 254, C. M. B. A., J. A. McDONALD, Pres. J. A. READY, Sec. Bro. J. T. Mullin, Senior Chancellor of Branch 254, read the address, prefacing the same with a neat introductory speech. The retiring members, particularly Bro. Hogan, spoke in glowing terms of the flourishing condition of Branch 254, eulogized the fraternal spirit that animates its members, praised the stability of its finances, thanked the members for words of kindness, and expressed the hope that every effort of Branch 254 be attended with unparalleled success. — Chandlertown Herald.

ALTAR BOYS GIVE A CONCERT.

The Sanctuary Society of St. Bridget's Church gave a pleasing concert on the 18th in the Oliver League Hall, Murray street. The friends of the Sanctuary boys were present in large numbers and enjoyed a well-chosen program. All of the young people who took part did their work very creditably and came in for much praise. In addition to vocal and instrumental numbers, there were several dialogues, which were well received. Piano selections were given by Misses H. and M. Burns, N. Mundy; vocal solos by Masters J. Clavely, J. Casey, J. Brankin, M. Mundy; a cornet solo by Master J. McGillivuddy, and a sailor's hornpipe dance by Master J. Bambrick. Among those who took part in the dialogues were Masters J. Brankin, J. Casey, G. O'Toole, E. Casey, Misses M. Cahill, M. Davidson, M. Brennan, M. Mundy, E. and R. O'Farrell, M. Noel, A. Davidson, L. Dea, F. Lyons, V. McStravick, N. Mundy. The closing number was a chorus and tableau, "My Dear," which the May Queen was represented by Miss Rosy O'Farrell.

DEATH WAS SUDDEN.

M. J. Ryan, of 574 Yonge street, died suddenly Sunday evening. The family were out of the place when he was taken ill, and he called two young men who were passing to his assistance. One went for Dr. J. Amoy, while the other attempted to revive the man, who apparently was in a dying condition. A crowd gathered outside, and P. C. Montgomery went inside to find that Ryan was dying. He succumbed before the doctor could arrive. As he had been a sufferer from heart disease for some time no inquest will be held. He leaves a widow and a family.

HONORED BY A VISIT.

St. Bridget's Church was honored on Sunday last by a pastoral visit from Archbishop Duhamel. Rev. Father Newman was the celebrant of mass and Mr. Duhamel was assisted by Rev. Canon McCarthy and Rev. Father Groulx. Special music was rendered by the choir, assisted by the orchestra of the 43rd Regiment. There was a blessed congregation. A sermon by the Archbishop. In the afternoon the Archbishop administered the sacrament of confirmation to twenty-seven boys and thirty-three girls. All the boys who had been confirmed before the late evening enrolled in the acapular and renewed their baptismal vows. The boys all took the pledge until they became twenty-one years of age, to abstain totally from alcoholic liquors.

A LETTER FROM THE LAMBER.

About fifty years ago Renfrew had acquired some fame as being the point from which a number of explorers in search of some spot which would lay the foundation of a home. Irishmen were the vast majority of land-seekers at this period in this section, and westward in the direction of the Otonago Hills and the valley of the Bonnechere River their footsteps were directed. This was considered too foolish a thing to be done by Irishmen who left the green fields of their native country after having abandoned a long struggle with the descendants of Cromwell's freebooters for the right to live and move on the soil of their forefathers. Those Irishmen left, however, and although not leaving altogether with a vengeance, it was felt by those who remained on the eastern fringe of Renfrew County that they had it for good, and that strong chances existed that they would be neither seen nor heard from again. Now did the late lamented T. P. French, who about this period filled the position of Government Land Agent, escape a fair measure of popular odium for his efforts in colonizing with his fellow-countrymen the mountainous and western regions of the great County of Renfrew. For some time feeling an high against poor French and amongst his friends, of whom there were many, belief was strong that his latest course would be to erect towering battlements and place himself behind them for protection. Things earthily have undisguised a mighty change, however, throughout those once untouchable regions, and a city which in the past was largely instrumental in providing with homes, coming to the front in their carriages, and that already lines of communication between themselves and the outer world have been opened by two competing railways. At the time of which I write schools and churches were almost unknown, over the forests of magnificent change, and a sonner has the dense wilderness been invaded by Irishmen, kept ignorant in their native land and accused of being so, than a small clearance is effected whereon a log school house is erected by the bravest arms of the new settlers. School masters of a primitive brand were easily procured in those days, and, like the hero of Carleton's "Hedge School," they boarded around a week in one place and again a week in another, always selecting for their abiding places the log house from which the largest volume of smoke ascended. The pedagogues who indoctrinated the youthful folk with the proper methods of shooting philosophy in those early days were useful as they were gulleible. At the fireside they cursed Cromwell, sang "Fontenoy," the "Glories of Brian the Brave," and recited by the furlong "Columbkille's Troads." They also taught the Christian doctrine to old and young, kept the ten commandments themselves, which was about the only thing they had to keep except their lives, which they invariably took along with them when they left the log. It is with swelling yet pardonable pride I say that there is not an instance on record where one of those men met his death by violent means. I have said that the foundations for a Catholic Church had scarcely been commenced at the period of which I write. Marvellous, indeed, are the developments which have taken place in a little century. In Burnstown and Calabogie there is a neat structure in each, both of which are attended by large and steadily increasing congregations. Father Ryan, the zealous priest of Renfrew, ministers to the spiritual requirements of the people of those two missions.

In Mount St. Patrick, at the foot of the Otonago Hills, is a commodious stone church, which is attended by a constantly growing and wealthy congregation. Father McEachern, whose brother resides in Douglas and does the largest mercantile business in that section, is the parish priest, and to him again is worthily entrusted the guardianship of spiritual matters in Daere. Selecting another route westward from Renfrew one encounters after a tramp of 16 miles, the flourishing village of Douglas. Here on a lofty eminence, overlooking the surrounding country for scores of miles on all sides, stands the imposing stone structure, which, in point of architectural taste of size, and of location, should be the glory of that faithful priest, Father Morrison. The Parish of Douglas comprises the village of the same name, a great portion of Adamston and nearly half of the flourishing Irish Catholic township of Bramley. Northeast of Douglas, about ten miles, on the banks of Snake River, the village of Oacolta reveals itself to view. Here on rising ground, is a magnificent church, the work of the present faithful Boggarth Aroon, Father Devino. Another handsome brick structure in the striving village of Cobden, about five miles southeast, is also amongst the fruits of his labors, both congregations being almost exclusively recruited from the Township of Bromley, already alluded to.

Southwest of Oacolta, about twelve miles, the traveller falls in with the hospitable Irishmen of Eganville, which is steadily enlarging its already respectable proportions on both banks of the Bonnechere River. Eganville, which nestles in a most picturesque valley, enjoys a fair share of the world's prosperity, much of which is due to the energy of the late Mr. Jas. Bonfield, which was so contagious that the Irishmen who followed in his footsteps have extended their roots in the soil, and are evidently here to stay. I have in the course of a long and exceedingly interesting migratory life frequently encountered an Irish Jew, or rather, an Irish Shylock, who sought out amongst his own fellow-countrymen some "Absent-minded Beggar," who needed money, and who was willing to pay ungodly rates of interest for it. Thank goodness it always needed more than the aid of a powerful telescope to see such a monstrosity at Eganville, where the large-hearted Irishmen who have accumulated enormous wealth are not sharing notes, or speculating in bucket-shop transactions, but judiciously, let me add patriotically, and religiously erecting

mill and factories and otherwise utilizing the magnificent water power furnished by the rushing Bonnechere.

Eganville is not only fortunate in the possession of men who have accumulated earthly treasures, it has also in its midst a man who steadily encourages that which we should all prize, neither north nor rust, more than balliffs, note-shavers, or Shylocks can reach it. The gorgeous stone church, which catches the eye of the traveller no matter from what point he may come, is destined to transmit to future generations the name of Father Dowdall, the gentleman to whom I allude, and it is now a debatable question whether his greatest achievement will be the building of a church, the spread of temperance, or the development of Catholic education. I must now close this hurriedly prepared article and allow other matters which have come under my observation to form the text of another correspondence. "Ramble."

PRESENTATION TO JUDGE O'REILLY.

Prescott, Ont., May 18.—Judge J. R. O'Reilly was last evening presented by his many friends with a cabinet of solid silverware and a most flattering address, prior to leaving for Cornwall, where he will in future reside, having been appointed judge of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. The Judge made an appropriate speech in reply.

DEATH OF MR. J. J. HALLINAN.

News of the death of Mr. John J. Hallinan, of Bryson, Graham & Company's establishment, was learned this morning with much regret by many people. Mr. Hallinan was less than a week sick. He had been at his work up to last Friday, the 12th inst., and on Saturday he took to his bed, suffering from an attack of pneumonia. As a result of the illness he passed away on the 17th inst., at his residence, 107 Cambridge street. He was 33 years of age. The late Mr. Hallinan was a native of Carleton Place. For the last fifteen years he had been living in Ottawa, and was in the employ of Bryson, Graham & Company. He was connected with the dress goods department. He was quite a prominent Catholic fraternal society man, being recording secretary of Capital Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, Deputy High Chief Ranger of Fallowfield Court, Catholic Order of Foresters; president of Division 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and a member of the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was also recording secretary of Commercial Union. He belonged to St. Patrick's Parish. The late Mr. Hallinan was well and favorably known. A widow and four children survive him.

LATEST MARKETS.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE. Flour—Ontario patents, in bags, \$3.45 to \$3.65; straight rollers, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Hungarian patents, \$3.80; Manitoba bakers', \$3.55, all on track at Toronto. Wheat—Ontario red and white, 65c north and west; 60c east; 72c north and west; No. 1 Man. hard, 77 1/2c; Toronto, and No. 1 Northern at 70c. Oats—White oats quoted at 27c west and 28c east. Barley—Quoted at 48c for No. 2 west, and feed barley 50c to 57c. Rye—Quoted at 60c north and west and 61c east. Bran—City mills sell north at \$18.50 and shorts at \$16.50 in car lots, l.o.b., Toronto. Buckwheat—Flour, 48c north and 50c west. Corn—Canadian, 44c; American, 46 1/2c on track here. Oatmeal—Quoted at \$3.20 by the bag and \$3.30 by the barrel, on track at Toronto, in car lots. PEAS—Quoted at 50c north and west for immediate shipment. FARM PRODUCE WHOLESALE. Hay, baled, car lots, per ton, \$9.00 to \$9.50. Straw, baled, car lots, per ton, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Potatoes, car lots, per bag, 0.32 to 0.35. Butter, creamery, lb. rolls, 0.17 to 0.18. Butter, large rolls, per lb., 0.17 to 0.18. Butter, creamery, boxes, 0.12 1/2 to 0.13. Eggs, new laid, per doz., 0.12 to 0.13. Hens, per doz., 0.08 to 0.09. Turkeys, per lb., 0.12 to 0.14. Chickens, per pair, 0.50 to 0.75. Hides and Wool. Price list revised daily by James Hallinan & Sons, No. 111 East Front street, Toronto. Hides, No. 1 green, 40.00 to 40.00; No. 2 green, 38.00 to 38.00; No. 3 green, 36.00 to 36.00; No. 4 green, 34.00 to 34.00; No. 5 green, 32.00 to 32.00; No. 6 green, 30.00 to 30.00; No. 7 green, 28.00 to 28.00; No. 8 green, 26.00 to 26.00; No. 9 green, 24.00 to 24.00; No. 10 green, 22.00 to 22.00; No. 11 green, 20.00 to 20.00; No. 12 green, 18.00 to 18.00; No. 13 green, 16.00 to 16.00; No. 14 green, 14.00 to 14.00; No. 15 green, 12.00 to 12.00; No. 16 green, 10.00 to 10.00; No. 17 green, 8.00 to 8.00; No. 18 green, 6.00 to 6.00; No. 19 green, 4.00 to 4.00; No. 20 green, 2.00 to 2.00. Wool, unwashed fleece, 0.10 to 0.11; Wool, pulled, super, 0.17 to 0.20; Wool, pulled, extra, 0.10 to 0.12; Yellow, rough, 0.05 to 0.07; Yellow, clean, 0.05 to 0.07.



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