The Catholic Register.

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



VOL. IX.-No. 25.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 9 - White - Second Sunday after Pentecest. Of the Octave. Bemi-Double.

Monday, June 10 .- White-Of the Octave. Semi-Double.

Tuczday, June 11.—Red—St. Barnabas, Apostie. Doublo Major. Wednesday, June 12.—White—St. John of St. Facuadus, Confessor. Double. Thursday, June 13.—White—Octave of Corpus Christi. Privileged Double.

Friday, June 14.—White—The Sacres Heart of Jesus. Double first class. Saturday, June 15 -White -St Basil the Great, Bishop, Confessor, Double.

CURRENT TOPICS

Irish Mining Prohibited.

Among the complaints of oppression Among the Companies of opposition raised by the foreigners residing in the Transvani was the action of the Boer Government in domanding seven and a quarter per cent. on the value of all gold taken from the mines. A Dublin gentleman who has latel, discovered signs of gold in part of his Wicklow property declines to waste time and money mindeclines to wasto time and money mindug it—arguing that it could not be made to pay when the Government demands 45 per cent.

Sir Courteur, Boyle.

Sir Courtonay Boyle, whose death has inst been aunounced, was at one time Secretary to the Irish Vicorcy. On him devolved the melaucholy duty of first identifying the bodies of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Burke, the Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Burke, the victims of the Phoenix Park murders, and conveying he news of their death to Lord Sponcer. Earlier still 'n his interesting career the deceased enjoyed the friendship of Thackeray, whose as quaintance he made as a schoolboy at Charterhouse.

The Pope Rejoices.

The Pope Rejoices.

The Rome correspondent of The New York Froeman's Journal says: "The Holy Father is rejuced at the good news which keeps pouring into Rome from all parts of the world with regard to the way the Holy Father is rejuing observed. In some countries, Ireland e-pecially, the enthusiasm is altogether unprecedented. The celebrations form a consoling contrast with the auti religious war which is being waged against the religious orders in France, Spain, and Portugal. Happily in the two latter countries the excitement has subsided considerably—but there is no sign in the political sky that the Free Masons of France are about to cease the persecution they have inaugurated.

A Novel Prosecution.

A Novel Prosecution.

A nove case excites much interest at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire. A petition against the proposed medification in the King's Accession Oath was brought to a well known Catholic in the town for signature. Politely, but firmly, retaining it, he took it round to ascertain whether some of the forty-fire signatures and extensioned it under to ascertain whether some of the fortyfive signatories had not signed it under
a wrong impression. Thirty-three perrus were called on, and twenty-two of
them erased their signatures with their
own hands, and of their own free will,
most of them acknowledging that they
did not know what the paper was about.
Next morning the petition was sent
back, but a summons was served for
damage and injury to property.

Imperial Bevenue.

An important Parliamentary paper has been issued by the Treasury giving a provisional statement of the estimated amount contributed by England, Scotamount contributed by England, Scot-land, and Ireland respectively to the revenue collected by Imperial officers, and the corresponding expenditure in the three countries. The aggregate revenue for last year was £140 341,000, of which £113.204,000 was contributed by England, £14,923,000 by Scotland, and £9,521,000 by Ireland. As against these figures the sums spent on the ser-vice of the three countries were as fol-lows:—England, £34.845.000: Scotland. lows:—England, 434,845,000; Scotland, 44,925,000, and Ireland £7,268 000, so that the balances available from each country for Imperial purposes were: England, 478,869; Scotland, £10,003,000; and Ireland, £2,258,000.

The Christian Guardiau.

We copy with pleasure the following from The Christian Guardian:—"Last week we we able to reprint a very kindly tribute to the late Rsv. John Hunt tribute to the late Rev. John Hunt from The Carnello Resister. We notice, further, that The Catholic Record has a very poor opinion of the writer known as "Flaneur," and describes his religious animus in the atrongest terms of condomnation. The same paper has taken the firmest attitude of warning and results of "Christian Scien o" teaching and arration Our contemporary again. results of "Christian Science" teaching and practice. Our contemporary says:

"Deaths arising directly out of the socalled Christian Science mode of treatment have occurred so aquently as to
have become a real danger to the community." It is a pleasing experience
to find ourselves ou these matters in
heaths record with our neighbors and hearty accord with our neighbors and fellow citizens of the Catholic faith."

Canada and Ireland.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal of May 29, says editorially: "On Tuesday, in the Canadian House of Commons, Sir Richard Cartwright made an announcement which should have very great interest for Ireland. He said that the Dominion Government was negotiating for a fast Atlantic service to these countries, and that it hoped in a short time to be able

to announce conclusive a .ugoments. It will be remembered that when he was new with no remembered that when he was here in 1897 for the late Queen's Dia mond Jubice, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, visited Moville in connection with such a project. He did not at the time express any opinion as to the feasibility of making that port the European terminus of the service. to the feasibility of making that port the European terminus of the service, though its advantages are obvious. In view of the decision of the Canadian Government, which, before the service can be established, must, it appears, be endorsed by the Imperiel Government at home, it is to be hoped that the local bodies interested in retaining Moville as a port of call for Canadian steamers will keep the claims of that place well

Obsecue Advertisements.

In the Police Court proceedings in Montreal against the vendors of obscene literature, Rev. Father Quinlivae, parish priest of St. Patrick's, was called as a wish...s. He looked over the copy of a publication handed to him and declared that the pictures were judecent and grossly immoral, and that the exhibition of the paper for sale in the windows of stores was calculated to do immeasurable harm.

Rev. Father Strubbe, acting parish priest of St. Aun's, gave his opinion of

Rev. Father Strubbe, acting parish priest of St. Acn's, gave his opinion of the paper and its advertisements in pretty strong language. "Is the paper allowed in New York," saked Judge Desnoyers, to which the defending counsel roplied: "Of course it is your Honor." Father Strubbe: "Thank God that we are in Montreal and not in New York." Asked to give the court his idea of the harm the paper has been doing in that harm the paper has been doing in that city, Father Strubbe said: "It has had a terrible effect upon the young men and women. It is not the advortise-ment that we comp'ain of, but what is advortised."

William Rooney, a young Irish poet-whose work had attracted widespread notice, is dead at the age of eight and notice, is dead at the ago of eight and twenty. Among the many papers that speak in praise of his work is the Glargow Examiner, which says: "The agn only twenty eight years of ago, Mr. Rooney had long ago earted the esteem and gratitude of all Nationalists for his great services to Iroland. He wrote, as well as worked, for the Irish cause, his weight a leasy height to the point. He articles always being to the point. He was a constant contributor to the United Irishman, in which paper many exections poems of his appeared under the nom de plume "Fear pa Muintire." one of these poems of his occur the

For the olden memories fast are flying from

Oh! that some kind hand would come And bind them in a garland ere the present And the past grow cold and dumb.

He, himself, nobly tried to bind "the olden memories in a garland," and the best memorial his admirors could effect to him would be the collecting and pub-laning ir book form of the poetry of "Fear na Muintire."

Joan of Arc.

The French popular demonstrations in honor of Joan of Arc have been more than usually remarkable this year. They took place in Paris and other towas, notably in Rouen, where there towas, notably in Rouen, where there were imposing religious ceremonies and processions, well worthy of the town "Jehanne la boune Lorraine," as old Villon designates her, was burned by the English. At immense procession formed up at Rouen outside the Cathedral, and the people marched to the place de la Pacelle, in order to deposit wreaths on Joan of Arc's monument, or rather fountain, erected on the spot where she is supposed to have been burned in 1431, although some authorities say that the exact place of the burnties say that the exact place of the burning was a little higher up near the present theatre. It appears that the Dreyfusards of Rouen made several attempts to cause disorders during the procession, but some of the militant Catholics west for them near Old Market, and obliged them to retreat. In Paris the chief ceremony in honor of the Maid of Oc-icans was at Notre Dame where H. E. Cardinal Richard presided. One of the fluest sermons ever heard on Joan of Arc was preached by Fr. Janvier, of the Deminicant

Rough on the "Record."

The Boston Pilot says: "We are amazed to find in our esteemed contem-porary The Catholic Record of London, Ont., a poem on the making of "The Peoples," quoted from All the Year Round, in which the post thus pays his respects to Italy:

Italy! Italy! and with a smile,
lie placed his work 'mid sun and flowers

to glow, But Lucifor had watched him all the while, Fitting a poisoned arrow to his bow Lest Michael had his ovil work defled, And Eden lived again on Tiber side.

The arrow quivered in the roses heart,
And jarred the music on the silver string;
And still it rankles deep, the Devil's dart.
While ago on ago fresh name the deadly
thing.

thing; "Pricateraft," or "Cruelty," or "Superati

So bearing witness to the old tradition.

What does it mean? London is a queer town in some ways, for instance, in having a president of a Catholic Club—which has no other members—or, at least, in having a gentleman, a Mr. McDonagh, who writes us that he fills that non-axistent office. Perhaps it is some one of his stripe who put that poem into the columns of our esteemed contemporary.

immigrants' Cemetery, Montreal.

At a meeting held on Monday evening, May 27th, 1901, in the hall of the St. Patrick's Presbytery, Montreal, to which had been invited three representatives chosen by each of the five Irlsh parishes of Montreal, viz : St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, St. Mary's, St. Anthony's, and St. Gabriel's, and also two delegates from each of the Irish Societies in Montreal, The Rev. Father Quinlivan, S.S., pastor of St. Patrick's, prosided, and Mr. W. P. Doylo, acted as accretary. The following gentlemen represented

the Irish Societies, namely: J. J. Costigan and W. P. Doyle, the St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society; P. O'Brien, and C. O'Rourke, the St. Gabriel's T. A and B. Society: J. Conner and J Ryan, the St. Gabriel's Debating Ciub; A'd. D. Gallery, M.P., and B. Feony, the St. the St. Gabriol's Pobating Ciub; A'd. D. Gallery, M.P., and B. Poony, the St. Ann's T. A. and B. Poony, the St. Ann's T. A. and B. Sooisty; M. J. O Donnell and M. Casey, the St. Ann's Young Men's Society; P. Hoffernan and T. W. Mitchell, the St. Mary's Young Men's Society; D. Howe and T. Heber the Gaolic Literary Society; W. H. Turner, Provincial Prosident Ancient Order of Hibernians; J. Coffey, Provincial Secretary, A.O.H.; J. Mover, Socretary County Board, A.O.H.; P. Tobin and M. Ward, the Hibernian Knights; P. Scullion, D. O'Neil. No. 1 Division, A.O. H.; P. Dayle and A. Dunn, No. 2. Division, A.O.H.; M. Fitzgerald and L. Brophy, No. 3 Division A.O.H.; J. Euright and W. Guilfoyle, No. 5 Division, A.O. H.; J. Carroll and J. B. Lane, No. 6 Division, A.O.H.; J. O'Brion and P. Flannegan, No. 8 Division A.O.H.; W. J. Clarke and P. A. Daffy, No. 9 Division A.O. H. The St. Patrick's perish was represented by Messre, Bereard Tansey, Robert Warren, and M. Dolahanty; St. Mary's parish by M. Dune, A. Purcell, and J. Morley; St. Gabriol's parish by J. Lynch, D. Tansey, and T. J. Kavanagh; St. Ann's parish by J. Kiloran, A. Cuillinane and P. Flaunery. Thore were present the Rev. Father Kayanagh,

There were present the Rev. Father O Meara, the Rev. Father Kayanagh, S J., the Rev. Father Strubbs, C.SS R, and Rev. Father Spellman. Mr. Kavangh, K.C., who had been named on a committee in connection with the business before the meeting, was also

present.

The meeting had been convened by the Rev. Chairman for the purpose of saking figst action in regard to the Immigrants' Cometery at Point St. Charles and in regard to the monument which had been erected therein to preserve the means from description.

graves from descration.

The following was deslared to be the
unanimous expression of the sentiment
of the Irish Catholics of Montreal:—

"Inasmuch as-iu view of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's request for co-operation in the eroction of St. Pat-rick's Square of the monument removed from the Irish Immigrant's graveyard at Point St. Charles—the City Council has expressed the desire to be inhas expressed the desire to be in-formed as to the wishes of those most interested;
"Inasmuch as under penal laws and

various forms of paraccation the people of Iroland have suffered for Faith and Fatherland;

"Inasmuch as these sufferings culminated in the awful famine of 1847-48 which drove hundreds of thousands of our race over the seas that;

over the seas that;
"Irishmen to-day still look upon this burial place as holy ground, not only because it is the resting place of Christians, but also for the reason that it is a spot marking a sad but heroic epoch in the history in our race.

"That the Irish Catholics of Montreal, represented as hereinabove stated, desire to express their bitter regret that the menument should have been removed from the old emetary it was intended to preserve form descretaion;
"And, inaumuch as it is a fact of pub."

"And, inasmuch as it is a fact of pub-lic notoriety that the place is a cemetery, and as such has been exempt from municipal taxation;
"Inasmuch as the land with the Mon-ument upon it was conveyed in trust as

cemetery to the Anglican Bishop of

Montreal and his successors in office;
"That, in the most earnest and respectful manner, we rolemply protest
against the transfer to the Grand Trank against the transfer to the Grand Trank Company of this cometery, and against the use of tor any purpose other than the one purpose plainly apparent on the face of the Monument; "That, in consequence, we hereby respectfully request His Grace the Ang-licau Archbishop of Montreal to require the Grand Trank Railway to put the Monument hack is the company to the

Monument back in the cemetery from which it was removed without His Grace's consent or knowledge."

The Secretary was instructed to sign the foregoing declaration for and on behalf of all present, and on behalf of the various Parishes and Secieties represented at the medium and was further sonted at the moeting, and was further instructed to send a copy hereof to His Grace the Auglican Archbishop of Mont-real, to the City Council and to the

'ress. (Signed) W Montreal, May 27, 1901. W. P. DOTLE.

Mr. T. F. Slattery Honored.

The Globe of Thursday last published the following:—"The census enumera-tors of Mr. T. F. Slattery's division, West Toronto, tendered Mr. Slattery an informal reception at the Temple Cafe West Toronto, toudored Mr. Slattery an informal reception at the Temple Cafe last night. Mr. Slattery had been their chief during the taking of the census, and the fact that he was their guest after the work had been completed and the returns sent down to Othawa fittingly expressed the satisfactory manner in which he had performed his datics. But the appreciation of the 57 men who had acted under Mr. Slattery's direction was even more substantially shown, for during the evening Mr. Arthur McCinn, on behalf of the committe, presented him with a valuable unset diamond. Mr. Slattery responded with much feeling, and seld that the fact that his or amorators had stood by him, and had shown their faith in him during the time when they might have had reason to doubt his integrity would prove, coupled with the honer he at the moment was being showe, one of his most pleasant retrospects. He refored to the dispute over the remuneration of to the dispute over the remuneration of the census takers, and said that at the time of the dispute he had told them that to every clerk, laborer mechanis, enumerator or commissioner the Laurier Government would give a fair wage for a fair day's work, and he was glad to see that the enumerators of his division had found it so.

Mr. Thomas Young was the chairman. The other members of the committee were Mastrs. D. Cockburn, W. H. Cal-laghan, R. A. Smith and Hogh Staight. Short addresses were delivered by Aid. Buroe, Mr. J. D. Allan, Mr. W B. Rog ers, Mr. E. J. Hearn, Mr. E. R. Trowere, Mr. D. F. Milne, Mr. Thomas McGilli Mr. D. F. Milne, Mr. Thomas McGilli cuidly, Mr. John Caslor and Mr. E. F. Vetrali. Luncheon was served and a musical programme contributed by Messra Charlton, Kennedy and White.

John Morley Speaks Out.

FOR THE REGISTER. On the same day that an official and of the same day ther an official and political reception was organized in London to Lord Milner, on his home coming from the Cape, England heard a speech in Parliament from Mr. John Bforley, the clearness or which is more likely to impress the public mind than any artificial demonstration. We have only space for a few loading massages. any artificial demonstration. We have only apace for a few leading passages. Mr. Morloy believes in making these who invoke the horrors of war feel the consequences of their action. But he says:—"It would be childlish to talk of penalising any body of men because they hold opinions which we do not happen to hold. Blood has been shed; thousands of women have been made withous thousands of hildren have been widows, thousands of children have been made fatherless; millions of wealth accumula of by the skill of men have been flung down in the abyse in the pursuit of a policy which I must call a policy of stupendous folly. You have sown broadcast with both hauds the seeds of enmity between two races; and if that it wrong, as I think it is, retribution. will follow in a thousand shapes. I do not mean by retribution a two penny in come tax and I do not think a halfpenny a pound on sugar is the full Nemises of this policy. Nomesis is coming, and will be felt by the children and the children's children of those who called for the blood of two free nations in order to increase the profits of a number widows, thousands of children have been

for the blood of two free nations in order to increase the profits of a number of gold-grabbers. For the present however, in spite of a free Press, in spite of the pupit, which was on this occasion leased to manmon, the tax gatherer is the real schoolmaster."

The debt which the tax gatherer must collect, Mr. Morley thus dealt with: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer's expenditure of £150,000,000 has brought not what British statesmen wanted, but precisely what they did not want. It has brought meterial have and ruin unspeakable; unquenched and, for long, unquenchable racial animosities; a task of political reconstruction of incomparable difficulty and all the other conseable difficulty and all the other conse-quences which I need not dwell upon of this war, which I think a hateful war; a war insensate and infatuated, a war of uncompensated mischief and irrepar-able wrong."

Mr. Moriey spoke of the blessings of peace in contrast to the havor of war. He said:

"I wish to repeat here what I said to the electors who sent me here, the mas-ter key of the prosperity and strength of the realm is peace. Peace means low taxes, reduced debt, advancement in the comfort and well-being of the people of these islands, and what I do not, will not disregard, it means the goodwil of the world. It our aim is the extension of territorial dominion, the transformation of our ancient realm, which has aided civilization for generation after genera-tion, into a boastful military empire, to be supported, I suppose, by conscription and by a customs union thrown in, which will less upon the pure heat markets for the will lose us our best markets for the sake of the worst, then I say the finan-cial ruin of which the Chanceller of the Exchequer undoubtedly awaits us. I Exchequer undoubtedly awaits us. I quote a sontence from a great divino which I have used before: 'Things are what they are, and the r consequences will be what they will be. Why, then, seek to deceive ourselves?' Wear out your coal, rile up your debt, multiply your respeasibilities in every part of the globe; starve social reforms among your nearly at home, and then indeed you will people at home, and then indeed you will have a little England, a dilapidated heri-tage to hand on to your children and your children's children."

A. O. H.

At a regular meeting of Div. No. 1 A.O iI, the following resolution of con-dolonce was unanimously passed:— Whereas we the officers and members

of Div. No. 1 A O.H. have learned with profound sorrow of the doath of Miss Elizabeth Marshman, the beloved sister

Joseph Marshman, and respected brother, Joseph Marshman; Resolved that we, the members of Div. No. 1 A.O.H., convey to Brother Joseph Marshman and members of the family our despess sympathy for the sad lose they have sustained. WM. RYAN,

Presbyterians Denounce Masons.

It will be news to many of our readers that the creed of the Presbyterian Church excludes the members of scoret Church excludes the mombership. Yet societies from church membership. Yet such would seem to be the case. If the tollowing dispatch, which we take from one o the daily papers, be correct, the Catholic Church itself is hardly more

Catholic Church itself is hardly more severe on eathbound secret societies than is the Pre-byterian Church:

Dos Moteos, Ia., May 24—The important topic today before the United Presbyterian general assembly was revision of the creed, which provides that no member of any secret society can be a metaber of the church. The matter was hotly discussed for more than tw but final decision was postponed till later in the session. Masonio and Odd Follows orders were special objects of attack, one delegate going so far as to say he believed no member of a secret succept could over reach beaven.

Honry Wallsco of Des Moines favored revision, stating as a rosson that men go to secret societies because the church creed was too narrow. Dr James Crowe of Philadelphia was particulurly bitter against the Masonio order, and called the exercises of the lodges "worshiping without Christ." R. M. Little of Chicago favored revision, and Rov. W. J. Scodgrass of Mercer Presbytery opposed it. Rev. S. M. Wallace thought some members of some societies might be admitted to the church, but wished to exclude Masons. Dr. McMillan thought fraternalism taught by secret societies was anti Christian. Rev. T. E. Moffatt of New York said no man could be both a Mason or au Old Fellow and a Christian. Honry Wallaco of Des Moines favored Christian.

Notes from Peterborough. FOR THE REGISTER.

A large number of children have been A large number of culdren have neen under instruction for some time past, in preparation for their first communion and confirmation, which they will receive, at the 9 o'clock mass, on Sunday next.

next.
Widespread regret has been felt at widespread regret has been and at the news of the death, in Ottawa last week, of the very Rev. Archdeacon Casey's mother. At the request of the pupils of the convent, a Requiem High Mass was sung Tuesday morning for the repose of her soul.

the ropose of her soul.

A very edifying sight was witnessed at the early mass on Sunday last, when the members of the Total Abstinence Society, received Holy Communion in a

Society, received many controlled body.

The picnic in aid of St. Joseph's Hospital will take place on Dominion Day. A meeting was held at the Rectory on Sunday to make arrangements, and from the interest shown, it promises to be highly successful. The object is certainly a worthy one.

"THE OTHER RANBLER."

Daughter Born to Queen.

Rome, June 1 .- Queen Helena was

Rome, June 1.—Queen Helena was accouched of a daughter at 9 o'clock this morning. Both mother and irfant are doing well.

The princess will be named Younda Margherita. Amidet general congratulations there is considerable disappointment at the infant's sex, though the King is understood to have expressed contentment. Salutes are being freed throughout Italy. The infant's nurse, hosides receiving liberal pay and a pension, will get \$2,000 with the baby's first tooth, another \$2,000 when the child is able to speak, and a similar sum when the little Princess is able to walk unsupported. unsupported.

The birth of a daughter to the King and Queen of Italy is a disappointment to the political flatterers of their majes. ties. "The Italie." a monarchical and anti Papal journal published at Roma a few days ago furnished the following details, which have a peculiar interest as showing how the relations between the Monarchy and the Papacy are reled by the politicians for whom it speaks. The "Italie" announced that the Royal family had already examined the question of the title to be given to the baby. Therefore the Council of Ministers had not taken this into consideration although the title is a profoundly political question. The rumour was spread abroad that the titles of Prince of Rome," or "Prince of Latium" would be chosen if the baby were a boy-which it is not.

The immigrant Monument.

DEAR Sin,—The reproduction of a letter of mine in THE CATHOLIC REGIS letter of mine in The Catholic Reals-ter on this subject and your remarks at the time were very welcome to those who, like myself, believe that Irichmen still reversece the burial place of the Irish fugitives of 1847 43 who are buried at Point St. Charles. This showed us that the sentiment is widespread. It helped us here and may help us later. HEMRY J. KAYANAGH.

Montreal, May 28, 1901.

Catholic Strength in Australia.

The Government Statistician of New South Wales has recently issued his "Statistical Account of the Seven Col-"Statistical Account of the Seven Colonies of Australaria," which gives some
reliable and interesting estimates as to
the strength of religious denominations
at the end of 1899. Ont of a total population of 4,482,000, there are 916,880
Catholics, representing over 20 per cent.
The Church of England

numbers 1,767,780 adherents, the Presbyterian Churches have 563,480, while the Wesleyan and other Methodist Churches claim 582,790. The number of Catholics in Australasia is given respectively as follows:—N. S. Wales, 825,600; Victoria, 258,620; Queensland, 105,540; South Australia, 53,750; West Australia, 41,050; Tasmania, 20,170; New Zealand, 105,150. The progress of of the Catholic Church under the Southern Crosz is, indeed, remarkable. In 1887, on the accession of the late Queen Victoria, Governor Bourke of New South Wales forwarded an address of congratulation to her Hajesty. It was siqued by the late Archibishop Polding, Archideacon M Enroe, Paan Somers, and Fathers Therry, Lovatt and Dowling. The only other priest in the c. onless then was Father Connolly, who, living in Tasmania had no opportunity of signing the address. Archibshop Polding's ecclessast's little was at that time that of "Vicar appeals of New Holland and Van Dieman's Land." There were then occlessation 1 title was at that time that of "Vicar...tpostolic of New Holland and Van Dieman's Land." There were then six Catholic churches and seven little Catholic Schools. There were no nuns, nor any religious or teaching establishments. After 64 years, we find in Australasis to day a hierarchy of 28 Archbishops and bishops, presided over by a Cardinal Archbishop. 1,500 churches, over 1,000 priests, 4,000 nuns, 460 religious brothers, 107,000 Catholic children attending Catholic schools, and a Cath attending Catholic schools, and a Catholic population of 916,8801

O'Connell's Duelling Pistols.

The London Daily News says: "An historic pair of piatols has been inherited by Mr. Pierce Mahony, ex-M.P., of Grauge Con, Co. Wicklow, from his uncle. The weapons were used in the Waterloo year by Daniel O'Connell in waterico year by Daniel O'Connell in the duel he fought with D'Esterre, in which the latter was mortally wounded. O'Connell had obscarterized the Dublin Corporation as "beggarly;" D'Esterre, a member of the City gulid of merch-auts, posed as champion of the civio body, and was challenge. O'Connell took the fatality greatly to heart, and yowed he would never again angage is took the fatality greatly to heart, and vowed he would never again engage in a duel. So, twenty years later, the Irish leader declined Benjamin Disraeli's, challenge, which followed O'Connell's, famous denuociation of the fature Premier as the "hoir at-law of the blasphemous thiel' who died on the Cross." In failing to obtain satisfaction from O'Connell, D Israeli sent a challenge to his son Morgan; but the young O'Connell nell would not meet him. The same son had exchanged abots with Lord. Alvanley, on behalf of his father, who, in answer to an offensive expression, had referred to his lordship as "a bloated buffoon."

Baptism of Hebrey's.

Rev. Louis E. Meyer, ol Hopkinton, Iowa, caused a sensation in the Hebrew Messianic Conference in Boston last week by declaring that 204,640 Hebrews had been baptized during the nineteenth contury. He said 2,240 baptisms were in Evangelical churches, 57,800 in Roman Catholic churches and 74,500 in Geek Catholic churches.

The average number of baptisms is: 1,500 a year, excluding the Catholic.

1,500 a year, excluding the Catabile. Church. Of these 800 are baptized in the Lutheran and Episcopal Church, 200-in other Protestant churches and 500 in-the Greek Catholic Church.

the Greek Catholic Church.

"The Russian, Polish and Orthodox Hebrew in general," said Rabbi Meyer, "iz as projudices as he was in the decades goes by. The American Hebrew, especially the Reformed Hebrew, is polite toward Christianity, though underneath the old fire of projudice and antipathy still burns."

At the last regular meeting of St. Michael's Branch 85 C.M.B.A. the following resolution was adopted:—Where as it has pleased Abrighty God to call thimself the daughter of our esteemed brother, B. J. Doyle,
Beit resolved that we, the memb

of Branch 85, extend to pathy in his great loss.

A. O. H. Deceration Day.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will. The Ancient Order of Hibernians will-hold their annual decoration ceromonies next Sunday afternoon, June 9th, start-ing from R. d. nion Hall, corner of Youge-and Bloor at 2 p.m., and will march in a body to St. Michael's Comstery, where prayers will be offered and the graves of their departed ones decorated.

The Pag-American Exhibition.

Mr. D'Arcy Socit, Ottawa, who has been on a few days visit to Buffalo, speaks in terms of the bigheat appreciation of the Pau-American Exposition, which he says will rival and, whan in full swing, may surpass the World's Fair at Obicago.

St. Joseph's Court! Excursion.

Keep in mind the Catholic Order of Foresters' (St. Joseph's Court 370) an-nual excursion to Dandurn Park, Hamilton, on Saturday, June 15th. There will be a good programme of sames and valuable prizes.

Presentation at Believille.

Pressure of advertisements this week obliges us to hold over the report of a presentation and address to Rev. Father A. E. Sheedy, Mgr. Farrelly's assistant, at Believille on May 29th. The report will appose next week.

garet has given a commission to the architect Succoni, who has designed the huge monument to Victor Emmanuel II., now rising slowly on the side and summit of the Capitol Hill, to construct a memorial for her on to construct a memorial for her on the spot where King Humbert was so tragically killed. It will take the form of a vottve chapel. In front of it a grand cross in marble will be creeted, and each side of the ontrance to it will be flanked by a marble statue—one statue representing Sorrow, and the other Pity. The first stone of the edifice will be laid on the 29th of July noxt, the anniversary of the death of King Humbert. of King Humbert.

A STRANGE CONTRAST.

From the tiny republic of San Marino, situated near Rimini, on the Adriatic-a republic 18 miles in circumference-there comes information that King Edward VII of England has announced to the Regents of that little State his accession to the throne. As in the case of 'the Pope, who rules over more than 200 millions of souls, the majesty of England did not acem it proper to sond a special messonger to this mountain republic, but announced the accession by letter. Perhaps there is no State in existence today which has such a long and continuous history as the Republic of San Marino, since the latter half of the 4th century of the Christian era, when a stoneoutter from the island of Arbe, in Dalmatia, settled upon the high mountain known as Titano, that he might exercise his art and spread Christianity. He was called Marino, and his good life gained him the name of a saint. In the statue of him which rises behind the altar of the Cathedral he is represented as holding a seroll on which are his words inculcating to the people to preserve liberty at all costs. And so, with hut brief interruptions, the people of the little Republic have maintained their freedom during the fifteen centuries which have clapsed since San Marino passed away. The two leeygents who rule the Republic for torms of six months—for liberty is jealous of one-man lule—received with the traditional tranquility of Pope, who rules over more than 200

jealous of one-man jule-received with the traditional tranquility of the State the grand announcement, and acknowledged its reception.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

The condition of health of his Holiness may be conjectured from the fact that he has been giving audiences every day last week. On Friday, he received, with the honors due to members of royal families, in private and special audience her Royal Highness the Princess Anna Maria of Anhalt, widow of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, who was familiarly known as "the Red Prince." She was accompanied by his Excellency Baron Wolfram von Rotenham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Prussia to the Holy Sees

traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Prussia to the Holy Seegand by a lady and a chamberlain of Honor. After the audience with the Pontiff the Princess, 'accompanied by her suite and the Prussian Minister, visited his Eminence Cardinal Ramyolla, Secretary of State.

The General of the Augustinian Order, accompanied by the Procurator-General and the Assistants of the Order, amongst whom was Rev. Father Maurice Ryan, O. S. A., were received in audience during the week. The General, itev. Father Thomas Rodriguez, expressed in the name of the Order the thanks and gratitude of all its members to his Holiness for having elevated, in the person of his Eminence Cardinal Martinolli, another member of the Augustinian Order, to the Sacred Congregation of Cardinals, in addition to his Eminence Cardinal Clasca. The Pope conversed with the General and the Fathers for fully half an hour, and what specially impressed them was his facility in recalling events and had passed years ago, and describing them in detail with an accuracy that was marvellous.

On Saturday the Noble Guards,

detail with an accuracy that was marvellous.

On Saturday the Noble Guards, which constitute the bodyguard of the Sovereign Pontiff, celebrated the first centenary of their institution. On the 11th of May, 1801, this corps was established by his Holiness Plus VII for the personal service of the Pontiff. The Papal bodyguard and been dispersed in the troubles that marked the end of the 18th century in Rome. The French Republicans, under General Berthler, had not only sacked the Pontifical Palaces of the Quirinal and the Vatican, but had taken the horses of the Papal guard, and to crown their evi, had carried off the Pontiff, Pics VI. to die in exile. When Pius VII. who was elected in the concitave held in Venice-Rome being then under the misrule of France-came to "to Eternal City he had to begin recuilding up the ruins, and replaced the former guards by the splendid corps of the Noble Guards.

A ROYAL CRADLE.

A group of loyalties in Rome established a committee for the collection of contributions to purchase a cradle for the expected royal babe and the smallest offerings would not it- was announced, be refused. so that the popular character of the that the popular character of the gift should be emphasized. But King Viotor Emmanuel III wrote a letter to the President of the Council, Signor Zanaidelli, in which he go.t-ty but firmly refuses to accept such sight. "The Queen and myself," he writes, "whilst grateful for the kind and affectionate thought shown all over Italy in wishing to take part in our family joy, feel obliged, however, to express to your Excellency that it is our intention not to act

copt any gifts of any kind." He proposes that what may be subscribed should be devoted to some charitable and humane object, rather than in gifts and fostivities.

The sacrifice involved in this renunciation is considerably diminished by the knowledge that the mother of the Queen, the Princess Milena, is presenting on the part of Montenegro a cradle formed in sincer filargree work. It seems to be the custom in that family to be thus generous to their children who marry into royal families.

From Naples comes the news of the death of the Duke Guardialombarda, who was known as a strong

the death of the Duke Guardialem-barda, who was known as a strong adherent of the Pope's temporal power. It is said of him that since the occupation of Rome by the Ital-alan troops or the 20th of Sep-tember, 1870, that he never more uttered the name of that dishonor-ed city. He never mentioned the word "Rome;" he had a custom of designating the Eternal City by the word "Altrove" (elsewhere)

THE PONTIFICAL JUBILEE

The first function in preparation for the Pontifical Jubilee of His Holiness Por 3 Leo XIII, is fixed for the early part of June, when a solomn Mass is to be offered up in the church of Sant Andrea della Valle for the preservation of the life of the Sovereign Pontiff-at which thousands of the men belonging to the different confraternities of

Rome will receive holy commanton for the same object. Meanwhile the local committees for the celebration are engaged in drawing up their programmes. Very little has been done as yet to ensure the participation of the whole Catholic world in the event, but the management is in good hands, and there can be no doubt but that the occasion will be commemorated as magnificently as the Episcopal Jubilee of His Holiness ten years ago, which resulted in the magnificent church of St Joachim. Rome will receive holy communion for the same object. Meanwhile the

ENGLAND On the morning of Monday, the

6th inst., the solemn consecration of the altar in the beautiful Chapel of England in the Pontifical Church of St Joachim took place at 8 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by His Grace Mgr. Gordon, Bishop of Leeds. At 9.30 His Grace Mgr. Lacy, Bishof Middlesbrough, celebrated Mass, at the Gospel of which the Rev. Father Bellases of the Oratory of St. Philip Newl, delivered an appropriate discourse. A great number of English-speaking residents and visitors attended this interesting function, among whom were Mgr. Stanley, Mgr. Giles (Rector of the English College), Mgr. Prior (Rector of the Beda College), Mgr. Fraser, (Rector of the Scots College), also the students of the English and Beda Colleges, Commendatore Wm. O. Christmas, and many others. The Very Rev. Father Pelliola, C.SS.R., Rector of St. Joachim, is most devotel and energetic in endeavoring to complete the decorations of this beautiful international church, which supplies a great need in a very poor quarter of the Prati di Castello, where the everzealous Redemptorist Fathers have an ample field for their labors. ed an appropriate discourse. A

IRELAND

The number of handsome churches crected in Ulster within the last decade testifies more eloquently than words can express the wonderful progress that Catholicity is making in Ulster. And there is no fallingoff in the good work; on the contrary, it continues with unabated trary, it continues with unabated vigor. At Aghadowney, near Coleraine, the Church of the Assumption just completed will be dedicated by the Bishop of Derry. At Kilcoo, near Newry, on June 30th, the Church of St. Malachy will be dedicated by the Bishop of Down and Connor. Despite the poverty of the people, new churches are springing up overywhere in the North.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

The Rev. Mr. King, of Newtownards, recently visited Dublin. He attended a meeting in the Mansion House of the representatives of varlous school attendance committees. rious school attendance committees.

He has discovered, so he says, that
the "Catholic elergy are deeply in
earnest over the education of the
people." What a wonderful discovery to be sure! The history of
the long and bitter struggle made
by the priests and people of Ireland to obtain the right to educate
their children is evidently a blank
page as far as Mr. King is concorned.

THE OIREACHTAS.

This year's Oireachtas, which will be on a much larger scale than in preceding years, will be held in the Rotunda, Dublin, on May 29th, 80th, and 31st. It is a splendld sign of the progress of the language movement that there is an enormous increase in the number of entries for crease in the number of entries for the literary competitions. The total number of entries in the literary subjects is 173, as compared with 110 in 1000 and 58 in 1890. It is evident that, young as the institution is, it has already produced a large school of writers in Irish. This in itself shows the intellectual and literary netivity inspired by the Gaelle League's work and the beneficial effect of the language revival on the culture and tastes of the Irish race.

points involved depended upon the interpretation of the monstrous clauses of the Emancipation Act, proscribing the Religious Orders, commot but have the effect of rivetting public attention upon a state of affairs which is a shocking disgrace to the British parliament. The lawsuit in question had reference to the will and property of an old lady named Mrs (atherine Roche, of Limerick, who died possessed of some considerable means I nder the test amentary instrument. The validity of considerable means. I ndor the test amentary instrument, the validity of which was imposched, the testatrix, hesides leaving legacies to relatives, bequeathed the sum of £300 to the Rev J. B. M. Dermott, of the Prancise in Order, to the Rector of the Jesuit College at Mungrot, in aid of the schools there for the templace of mails intended for the the Josuat College at Mungret, in nid of the schools there for the training of pupils intended for the church, (500), and to the treasurer of the St Vincent de Paul Society, for the benefit of the poor of Lin-crek, (500). The resilue and remain-der of her property she left to the Superior of the Order of St Augus-tine in the city of Limerick, in all of the erection, decoration, or imtine in the city of Limerick, in aid of the creetion, decoration, or improvement of the church of that Order in Pectry. On the initiative of the executors, the interpretation of the will and of a codicil which had been added to it was referred to the Court of Chamery, and a party to the proceedings was a Mrs. I become MC and who appeared to ontest the validity of the bequests to the Religious Orders and in particular the bequest of the residue of the testatrix's property to the Augustinians. gustinlaus

The Master of the Rolls, in his lu-cid judgment, upheld the gift to the Society of St Vincent de Paul, the ground of objection to which was that the clause in the will had been that the clause in the will had been multified in law by a provision in a codicit. As the point involved in the objection was a technical one, and but of much general interest we need not further refer to it here But in the case of the bequest to the Rector of the Jesuit College and in that of the gift to the Augustinians, questions were involved which were dealt with by the Master of the Rolls in a manner which does credit as much to his legal ability as a judge as to his sense of fairplay and common justice between man and man. The Master of the Rolls said — Rolls said -

The sections of the Emancipation Act did not prevent him from taking a legacy to himself, and obviously that did not prevent him (i.e., the Rector of the Jesuit College) from Rector of the Jesuit College) from becoming a trustee for a legal or valld charitable purpose, and this gift was in aid of the "School there," that was the school of which he was Rector, and that was a school under the management control, and forming a part of the property of the Jesuits. If it stopped there possibly no about table was painting. the Jesuits. If it stopped there possibly no charitable purpose might be created, but the bequest went on, "for the training of pupils for the Church." In his opinion the main scope and object—the training of pupils for the Church—were to be earried out at the "school there," and if the school failed it would be difficult to determine how a scheme difficult to determine how a scheme could be settled. By those who discould be settled. By those who disputed the bequest it was said, first, that it was really for the benefit of the Jesuits of the Act of 1820, he had so often referred to; but how did it tend to benefit the Jesuit Order? Mr. Kehoe found some difficulty in that point It was said it would improve the school as a whole, and prove the school as a whole, and prove the school as a whole, and tend, therefore, to increase the emol-uments of the Order. It had been proved to his satisfaction—because not contradicted—that in the first place there was no profit realized by anyone out of the Apostolle school. Secondly, it was said that the money in cases like this was divoted to Secondly, it was said that the money in cases like this was devoted to bringing in an additional Apostolic student and inasmuch as the services of isome of the Apostolic pupils were used as monitors that would tend to benefit the lay school, and, therefore, that was the indirect benefit derived. That was a round-about benefit after all. There were 48 Apostolic students, and if one be 46 Apostollo students, and if one be added there would be 47, so that the school would benefit by 1-47th part

school would benefit by 1-47th part of a monitor.

The learned judge next went on to make the following pronouncement with reference to the scandalcus clauses of the Emancipation Act, under cover of which the Religious Orders are plundered of their property:—

As to the effect of the Catholic Emancipation Act, that is, as to the bequest being contrary to the scope of the legislation of 1820, or rather the exception to its remedial opbequest being contrary to the scope of the legislation of 1820, or rather the exception to its remedial operation, he had very often used strong language about it it appeared to him to be a kind of injustice that a system of law should be enforced in that Branch of the Court in reference to property, and for the purposes of defeating the otherwise lawful intentions of testators who had no intention to violate the law, that it should be used as an engine for defeating their intentions where it was nover directly put in for a purpose, and where the enactments themselves had become a dead letter for the last 72 years. It was said that this college was illegal, that the institutions of the Jesuits were illegal, that overyone, even the respected gentleman who had been in the box, was liable to an indictment for a misdeamenor for existing, though nobody—no statesman, no party, or no public person of any kind, dreamt of putting the law in force against them or him. No one dare do it, but it was left to the unfortunate judges of the Chancery Division to discuss this on questions of property, and to enforce indirectly a law which nover was enforced directly, or could not be. As he had often said before it was a case calling for legislation.

The Master of the Rolls then declared that the glit to the Rector was perfectly valid. The Augustinians abstained from pressing their claim, which was plainly ba red by the Statute. It was agreed, however, that a sum of £250 out of the larger amount to which they were really entitled should be handed over to them. The proceedings in this laws ult ennot but be productive of much good in the way of directing nation to the injustices which the existing infamous law inflicts upon the Orders. Certainly, it is hard, in face of the denunciation of the ob-

jectionable clauses of the Emanci-pation Act which we have quoted, to see how the government can much longer escape the necessity of introducing and passing a measure to repeal them.

SCOT LAND

An article which lately appeared in an Edinbargh newspaper, showed the progress made in Scotland during the past century by the Catholic Church. The figures given by the Edinburgh paper, declared by a well-informed Catholic of that city to be under rather than over the mark, are as follows:-"In 1880 there were only twelve baptisms in there were odd twelve baptisms in Edinburgh Last year there was oully one Roman Catholic place of worship in Edinburgh; now there are three chap4s and a cathedral Seventy years ago Scotland had 26 chapels and 61 priests; ten years ago there were 332 churches and ago there were 332 churches and 348 priests; and there are now 350 churches and 464 priests. There are also about 300 schools and about fifty convents and other institutions. The Catholies of Scotland to-day number 305,000. Lastly, the grave act is added that the Roman Catholics. of a squeet that the Roman Cath-olies , are making greater pro-gress in Scotland in proportion to their membership than the Presby-terian Churches."

UNITED STATES

Rev. William G Luccking, provincial of the Order of Redemptorist Fathers, announced the triennial appointments in the province of Baltimore The list of appointments arrived from Rome a few days ago. Only two changes were made in the rectorates of the province Rev Ferdinand Litz succeeds Rev John Leibfritz as rector of St. Michael's, Wolfe and Lombard streets, and Rev. John Lowekamp becomes rector of St James' Church, Aisquith and Enger streets, in place of Rev. William Kessel, who is transferred to Rochester. N Y.

At St. Alphonsus' Church, Saratogo street and Park avenue, Rov. Franels Auth was reappointed as rector and at St. Wenceslaus', corner of Baltimore street and Central ave-nue, Rev Edward Hornung remains in charge. Rev. John Kiang, rector of Sacred Heart Church, Highland-

in charge. Rov. John Klang, rector of Sacred Heart Church, Highlandtown, was also reappointed. The list of appointments 's as follows' St. Alphonsus, Baltimere, Rev. Irincis Auth, 3t. Philomenas', Pittsburg. Rev. Caspar Ritter; 3t. Joseph's, Rochester, Rev. William Kessel. Holy Redeemer, New York Rev. William Tewes; St. Peter's, Philadelphia, Rev. Fidelis Speldel; St. Mary's, Buffalo, Rev. Albert Frank, St. Mary's, Annapolis, Rev. Joseph Kantz; St. Michael's Baltimore, Rev. Fordinand Litz; St. Alphonsus', New York, Rev. Peter Grein; St. James', Baltimore, Rev. John Lowekami, Ilchester College, M.L. Rev. Charles Sige; Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Boston, Rev. John Frowley; St. Patrick's, Quebec, Rev. Joseph Henning, St. Boniface, Philadelphia, Rev. Edward Welgel, St. Patrick's, Toronto, Rev. John Schneider; St. Patrick's, St. John, N. B., Rev. M. Varduek, Sacred Heart, Highlandtown, Rev. John Klang, St. Wenceslaucs', Baltimore, Rev. Edward Hornung; Mission House, Rev. Frank Klander, Immacalato Conception, New York, Rev. H. Otterbein, Lady of Perpetual Help, Brooklyn, Rev. John Daily; Prefect of Students, Ilchester, Rov. William Brick, master of novices, Help, Brooklyn, Rev. John Dally; Prefect of Students, Ilchester, Rev. William Brick, master of novices, Annapolis, Rev. Paul Huber, provin-cial consultors, Rev. Ferdinand Litz and Rev. Paul Huber.

BISHOP MCQUAID ON THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Blahop McQuaid, of Rochester, gave an interesting address on "Edcation" at the recent triduum in the Buffalo (N. Y.) Cathedral in con memoration of St. John Laptist De la Saile. Bishop McQuaid is peculiarly well qualified to speak on this subject He may be called the apostle of the parochial school, for there are proportionally more Catholic children attending parochial schools in his diocese than in any other part of the country. In the course of his remarks he said;

"The field of labor now before the Catholic Church is vaster than ever. She has to deal with the young children, the future men and women of the land If she is neglectful of that duty, O then what disaster would fall upon scelety!

that duty. O then what disaster would fall upon society!

"Parents have right sand obligations; so have their children. What foolish talk drops from the lips of some parents! A father, it is true, has the right to say what training his child shall have—the right to dictate its education—but no father dare, before God, rob his child of that God given right to receive instruction, to deprive his child of a knowledge of God and the doctines of spiritual life. That is a sacred right of the children. The education that leaves out the knowledge of God and His servants is wrong.

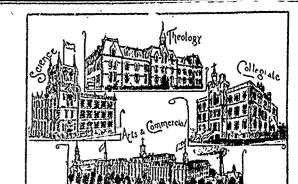
"There is danger at this time that the children of the future will not receive such education. To-day we are meeting that danger. There never could be a greater calamity than the abandonment of our Christian schools. What would become of our children if such a catastrophe befail?

befall?

THE FIGHT WE ARE FIGHTING now is one that must decide that we have met the enemy in the school room, and have conquered.

"Our parochial schools are now .a competition with those that the unlimited resources of the great state of New York provide. Its teachers are paid without regard to economy. They are trained in every conceivmust meet competition in the buildings themselves by providing buildings themselves by providing buildings that are well constructed, well heated, well lighted, well ventilated.

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"We are meeting that competition. Our teachers are being whipped up to the highest possible capacity of their power They defy competition with the best teachers in the land. Our tenchers take the state certificate. Our children have examinations of the highest class. The percentages of the other schools are not revealed. Our percentages are made known to all. We Catholics pay all the expenses of this liberal education. I have not at hand the statistics for Buffalo. In Rochester one-third of all the children who attend school attend the parochial schools, and we save the city of Rochester in taxation at least—without considering our buildings and real estate—save it in the pay of teachers \$350,000 each year.

"Yet under these conditions we Catholic citizens Our teachers take the state certifi

BOW OUR HEADS IN HUMILITY.

We never care to become a power No slave so humble to his master as our Catholies are submissive to the injustice put upon them by the politicians. Until we ourselves are calightened, there is no use finding fault with our non-Catholic fellow citizens who are doing what they are doing because we permit them to do it. Many of our Catholies were born in Europe, but we are now American citizens Many fail to understand the true meaning of good citizenship. They think it is good citizenship to submit to injus-tices the politicians heap upon them. Until the Catholics learn their tioes the politicians heap upon them. Until the Catholies learn their rights, it is the wiser course to be submissive. Thoughtful citizens know that secular education without religious instruction is tending to turn out a nation of infidels. Many parents have themselves to blame; their children's spiritual education has been neglected. It's silly talk to say 'let the schools take care of their secular education; they can receive their spiritual education at home.' Ye, busy fathers here tonight know you cannot give up the time regularly necessary to home religious instruction of your children.

THE CATHOLIC FATHER

who neglects to give his child a religious education is rejecting Christ We need your help. You say, 'let the brothers and sisters take care of the religious instruction and we'll foot the bills.' That is very generous and exceedingly commendable, but you are false to the trust that belongs to a citizen in a free country. Not all men are loyal. There are some Catholic men who dare not assert themselves. They forget their obligations. We don't ask them to go to the polls and vote for our schools, because that will never be until men come forward without solicitation from bishops or clergymen and assert their rights. It would be a happy day for America it women had the right of suffrage. When a question of conscience or the care of children is involved, women will dely the politician and will vote as Christian men might vote if they had the courage. I've had my say. Let the future come. If women cannot vote now they can pray. Lot them pray every night obligations. We don't ask them to It women cannot vote now they can pray. Lot them pray every night for the future care of children to the end that some day we may defy these enemies who would drive God out of the Roman Cetholic schools."

MARVELS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

MRVELS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Manchester photographer relates that he recently took 2 photograph of a child who was apparently in good health and had a clear skin. The negative showed the ace to be thickly covered with an eruption. Three days afterwards the child was covered with spots due to prickly heat. The camera had seen and photographed the cruption three days before it was visible to the naked eye. It is said that another case of a similar kind is recorded, where a child showed spots on his portrait which were invisible on his face a fortnight previous to an attack of smallpox.

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COMPORT,

Whate'er my God ordains is right— His will is ever just; Howe'er He orders now ny cause I will be still and trust. He is my God; Though dark my road, He holds me that I shall not fall; Wherefor to Him I leave it all.

Whate'er my God ordains is right-He never will deceive;
He leads me by his own right path,
And so to Him I cleave
And take, content,
What he hath sent;

Ilis hand can turn my griefs away, And patiently I wait his day. And patiently I wait ilis day.

Whate'er my God ordains is right;
Though I the cup mest drink
That bitter seems to my faint heart;
I will not fear nor surink;
Tears pass away
With dawn of day
Sweet comfort yet shall fill my heart,
And pain and sorrow all depart.

FEIVOLOUS WOMEN.

The Sacred Heart Review, in a recent article on feasts of the Blessed Virgin, whom the church holds up to women as their model in their service of the Divine Redeemer, says. The lessons to be drawn from Mary's life are evident, perect submission to God's holy will, and the patient bearing of sorrows and trials as part of our daily life in union with Christ's

How are the women of to-day following the example given them by this perfect handmaid of the Lord? Historians tell us that, through her example and the reverence offered to Sier, the condition of women has been, we may say, racically altered from that in other days; from a slave and chattel she has become a

from that in other days; from a slave and chattel she has become a queen, man's equal, revered, honored, crowned. Will these conditions last? Are the women of to-day following their pattern? Very distinct indications of unhealthy social conditions in this regard are only too patent in our country; and, from a non-Catholic source, and from an unsensational preach x, there have come, in the form of some very searching questions, such remarks as these:

"Is it true that young women, reputed to be of good family and honest bringing up, exhibit with pride the jewels bought out of the profits of the gaming-table? Is it true that hostesses are found in fashionable life who will let young men, whose honesty is their cepital, depart impoverished, x losses at cards, out of drawing rooms into which they have been invited as guests? Of what avail, then, is a crusade against policy shops and pool rooms, whether by five, fifteen, or fifty?" Commenting on this matter, a very well known New York daily remakes:

"We hear of young men who lave

makes:

"We hear of young men who have
fost hundreds and even thousands of
dollars at the game, as provided by
nostesses of social distinction; and
some of them are put to dire straits
to raise the money, and save them
selves from social ruin which would
be the penalty of their default."

This is only one indication of a

some of them are put to dire straits to raise the money, and save themselves from social ruin whilel would be the penalty of their default."

This is only one indication of a dark side of society and of fash'onable women's lite to-day, a side that culminates in the darkest shades of family dishonor, social corruption, and intricate depths of frequent divorce, and so-called re-marriages, that are a disgrace to civilization. From it—of course—Catholic women shrink back aghast. But do they?

The ole saying is that a man is known by the company he keeps; and the company we keep is not always precisely of flesh and blood. Our minds keep company with the things we read; and are raised or lowered, refined or tainted, thereby. Into our Catholic households comes the daily newspaper with its detailed, abhorrent accounts of scandais in high life and low life, and the Sunday newspaper (1) with columns of social gossip, to attrect frivcious women's eyes. The extravagant dresses of a multi-millionaire bride, the engagement gift of a city beie, the social triumpis of a young debutante or of a theatrical star, possess a fascination for the frivolous woman that is absolutely appalling when one finds how little time there is also on Sunday for ennobling things. And oh! the contagion of it! the distance that follows for one's everyday, commonplace life, the aping of the rich, the living beyond one's means, the pitful endeavor to appear like So-and-So, instead of being one's true, honest self, the failures that too often follow in business, the shame, the family skeleton discovered—perhaps the suickde. This frivolcus seading, on Sunday especially, is no sign of strength of mind our Catholic women of the farbetter, brighter and more heautiful things that are their invaluable possession in their close tie with her who, while she was the Mother of Sorrows, was also the happlest and most favored of human beings. The thought of her and the imitation of her, in the daily doing of God's holy will and the patient endurance of daily trials

THE WELL-DRESSED GIRL.

THE WELL-DRESSED GIRL.

White holds first rank this summer, as it did last, for children, young girls and young women, and for older ones also when combined with black.

White lawn graduation gowns this year are trimmed with dainty heatitched or lace trimmed ruffles upon the skiris, the waists being tucked and hemmed, with embroidered or lace insertion set in.

White and colored wash slik shirtwaists made like ordinary cotton ones will be much worn this scason. White sashes of soft ribbon used as belts and ending with long ends coming to the edges of the skirts are to be used with summer gowns.

Collars are made from two to three inches deep and over founda-

tions that may be bought in all sizes As a rule the collar is made of the dress material and trimmed as the

waist is.

Many of the parasols this season are of striped silk in white colors, and many others are of plain black and the dark shades. The sticks are long, and as a rule are less of ante than they were a year ago.—May Ladles' Home Journal

THE BOER VROW.

In Winston Spencer Caurchill's book on General Ian Hamilton is the

book on General Ian Hamilton is the description of a prosperous Boer farm house, a large square building with a deep verandah, a garden and half a dezen barns Indoors he found a series of decorations evidently ministering les sto a sense of heanty than to the moral life.

The wa's were hung with curious prints or colored plates, and several texts in Dutch. One set of plates represented the ten stages of man's life, and another showed the woman's. Both were displayed in every period from the cradle to the grave, and the terminus lay at the comfortable age of a hundred. comfortable age of a hundred.

The woman's fortunes were especi The woman's fortunes were especially prosperous. At birth she sprawled contentedly in a cradle, while loving parents bent over her in rapture and dutiful angels hung attendant. At ten she escampered after a hoop. At twenty she reclined on the shoulder of an exemplary lover. At thirty she was on-

clined on the shoulder of an exemplary lover. At thirty she was engaged in teaching letters to seven children. At forty she celebrated a silver wedding. At fifty, still young and blooming, she attended the christening of a grandchild. At saxty it was a great-grandchild. At seventy she enjoyed a golden wedding. At eighty she was smillingly engaged in knitting. Even at 00 she was well preserved, nor could she with reason complain of her lot when at a hundred the inevitable hour had arrived. evitable hour had arrived

THE SPIRIT OF REPENTANCE.

The majority of us think little of the sins which have been confessed and which we believe have been forwhen we believe have need for them. Whereas we are told in Holy Scripture to "be not without fear about she forgiven; and add not sin upon she; and say not. The mercy of the Lord is great; He will have mercy upon the multitude of my sins." Without a salutary fear of God's judgment most of us would exert ourselves but little in the work of our salvation, and this is why wy ourselves but little in the work of our salvation, and this is why wa are warned not to think lightly of past sins and are left in encortainty as to the future. "There are in just men and wise men, and their works are in the hands of God; and yet man knoweth not whether he be worthy of love or hatred. But all things are kept uncertoin." It is the subtly of true "constinue" accept to things are kept uncertoin." It is the spirit of true 'epentance never to forget and never to cease from fear. Past sins, even though they be forgiven, must be atoned for, and they cannot be so easily dropped out of sight and out of mind. They must be remembered, they must be feared, and they must be oxplated. The forgiveness of our sins was purchased by Jesus Christ through His blood

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S STONE.

Albert W. Quiraby in the June Fo-Albert W. Quiraby in the June Forum says: There is one word of almost magical influence that needs to be whispered in connection with the theme of housekeeping. It is system! Without it, success is doubtful; with it, failure cannot ensue. There must be system for all work, system in hours. System in propur-There must be system for all work, system in hours, system in pro-ptness, system for occupation, and system for recreation, system in the rigorous observance of hours of rest and sleep, and system in the hour of rising. When possible, a girl should have in her own right a bright, well-ventilated room, capable of being made comfortable in whiter. Attention to this will react in advantage to the employer. Whatever taste the latter expends upon her maid's apartment is an investment sure to result usurlously to herself. sure to result usurlously to herself.

THE SONG OF SADNESS.

The bird that hes lost her young still sings. She still repeats the notes of her happy days, for she knows no other; but by a stroke of her art the musician has merely changed her key, and the song of the state of pleasure is converted into the lamer-tation of grief.—Chatea. riand.

TRUST GOD.

We must rook out to God, pass over to Him, lean upon Him, learn to be one with Him, and let love of Him burn love of self away, so that our union may be effectual.

LESSON OF FORGIVENESS.

LESSON OF FORGIVENESS.

It would be well for us to study and take to heart the lesson of forgiveness. Those who foster jealousy and envy are their own bitterest enemies, and the heart that is free from those things experiences a feeling of freedom, for it belongs to God. With our hearts free of envy and anger, we know what peace and contentment are, and become more Christilko. Revenge is a sin that makes him who entertains it unhappy and miserable.

The Whole Story in a letter

din-Killer

From Cant. F Love, Police Station No., Montreal: Wo frequently use Prink Avis? Pain-Killer for joins in the stometh, relamation, stiffness, frost ôties, children, enamys, and all addictions which blains, cramps, and all addictions which befall men in our position. I have no heal-tation in saying that Part.-Ritten is the best remedy to have near at hand." Used Internally and Externally. Two S.zes, 25c. and 50c. bottles. Funeral Flowers

An outrage on good sense and Christian ploty is the prevalent custom of flowers at adult funerals, where flowers have preperly no place at all. They have come to be there because people without faith or ploty thought "they'd be so nice," the doull naturally, favoring their use as some ald to cloak over, to sentimental imaginations, the menory of mean and worthless lives, and especially to shut out of view the everlasting lot and condition which Christian faith foreshadows for such lives beyond the grave. Then, numbers who inwardly in their own botter sense reprobate the fashion, and despise those following it, when their own turn comes, through human respect, the cowardly "fear of man," or pressure from the vanity or stillness of relatives or friends, yield to the fashion themselves, and so help to sanction and perpetuate it. "They all do it," they say; there's toe pity; "you have to do it;" no you don't! You have to defy it, strike against it, and so you will have the approval of your own and everybody's sense and conscience, and of the Church of God. You will be overthrowing a stupid tyranny, saving yourself utterly useless expenses, and showing a particularly distinguished respect to your dead. When Christian children die before

coming to the use of reason, and so before their soul sin, the church recommends that their coffins be decorated with flowers, emblematic of their souls' beauty through the grace infused in baptism, and the burial service is a protracted chant of joyous praise and thanksgiving to God or the , instantaneous entrance to the happiness and glory of heav-en P t for the burial of adults who have reached the use of reason, and have therefore sinned—for in many have therefore sinned—for in many things we all offend—the church has no use for flowers, and with only the comfort derivable from what revelation has promised on behalf of those who have lived and believed in Jesus, eater His Fesh, and died a union with Him-conditions not at all as common in their infilment as are the function flowers—the church's common in their i-dilment as are the funeral flowers— he church's language is a distressful dargo over the terriblo judgment they have had to face, a wall over the punishment they are suffering. The church follows into the life beyond the living soul, the true man or woman, and whilst it would have the soul's latest casement decently and reverently taken to nature's gentle cremaest casement decently and reverently taken to nature's gentle crematory to be prepared for future resurrection, it mainly wants to have the
body used to solicit, and get for the
over living sentinol soul, by benisons
and prayer, "a place of refreshment,
light and peace."
Ecolowing the wise mind o. God's

light and peace."
Following the wise mind o. God's church, we do well by ourselves, our neighbors and our dead. We escaped being classed with that large number whose extravagant outlay at funerals leave them for months and years unable to pay their just debts and current obligations. We eschew and prevent the growls and muttered curses that often enough accompany the fashion-forced offering of flowers. We save our dear departed the dishonor of being associated in nany the fashlox-forced differing of flowers. We save our dear departed the dishlonor of being associated in people's minds with those whose discreputable or good-for-nothing record, mistaken or assumed, fondness or friendship, attempts to rehabilitate by piles of flowers. We differentate ourselves from the savages and the vulgar worldlings whose futile fussing about the body leaves them heedless and heartless towards the departed soul. We are, on the the departed soul. We are, on the contrary, led to heer its ery: "have pity on me at least you my friends, for the hand of God hath touched me;" we follow it to where it is, we compensate if for wrongs done it, and services received of it, in the present life, and in the truest way, in very and efficacious deed, we show our love and friendship. The cost of the soon the departed soul. We are, on the cacious deed, we show our love and friendship. The cost of the soon dead and worthless flowers we can put into aimsdeeds, acts of charity and religion, to the intensest satisfac'ion of dear departed ones, to the telling edification of our neighbors, to the fostering in ourselves of an enlightened, refined Christianness of temper and conduct that will make our lives beautiful and fragrant here and forever. and forever.

WHAT THE SPIDER SAID.

"I was spinning a web in the rose vine," said the spider, "and the little girl was sewing patchwork on the doorstep. Her thread knotted and her needle broke and her eyes were full of tears. 'I can't do it,' she said, 'I can't! I can't.'
"Then her mother came and bade her look at me. Now, "very t me. I spun a nice, siky thread and tried to fasten it from one branch to another, the wind blew and tore it away.

away.
"This happened many times, but & t last I made one that did not break and fastened it close and spun other threads to join it. Then the mother smiled.

er threads to join it. Then the mother smiled.

"What a patient spider! she said.

"The little girl smiled, too, and took up her work. And when the sun went down there was a beautiful web in the rose vine and a square of beautiful patchwork on the step."

DECEIT CANNOT BE HIDDEN.

DECEIT CANNOT BE HIDDEN.

Boys and young men sometimes start in life with the idea that one's success depends on sharpness and chicanery. They imagine that if a man is able to "get the best of a bargain," no matter by what deceit and meanness he carries his point, that his prosperity is assured. This is a great mistake. Enduring prosperity cannot be founded on cunning and dishonesty. The tricky and deceitful man is sure to fall a victim sooner or later, to the influences which are forever working against him. The future of that young man is safe who eschews every shape of double dealing, and lays the foundation of his career in the enduring principles of everlasting truth.

The Monk and His Work

In the Travellers' Record of Hartford appeared, recently, a monk engaged in illuminating a manuscript. Apropos of the plature the editor of the Record writes:

"Our monk is evidently amused In his eye beams a beneficent satisfaction, the set of his lips, the hand that nestles the chin, are full of supreme self-complacency. Evidently the copy is a work of art. The letter has moulded perfectly under his careful strokes, or the colors of the careful illumination have blended into a beautiful and perfect whole

"To him and his kind we owe puch. The best thoughts of the old philosophers and poets, the history of past ages, the chronicles of his own day, have been preserved to us mostly through his labors; much also of morality and virtue, in an age when civilization seemed varquished.

"In the breaking up of the old soclety which we trace from the fifth to the eighth century, ignorance grew apace. To the men of that day it must have seemed that the ony it must have seemed that the world was sinking into harbarism. The arts, the sciences, the cui are, all that was best in the old civilization, seemed to have shared the fate of all that was worst and been swept into oblivion.

"Rotten and corrupt as was Rome in the years of her decadence, yet the shame of these was dinamed by the traditions of her magnificence and culture in the days of power. To the Roman subject and to the barbarian himself, Rome remained the symbol of might, and men looked to her, though no longer for power, yet for ideas. They believed she was to rise again, and the reagn of charlemagne seemed to be the forerunner of a new Roman empire, but it was to be only a break in the clouds of anarchy and chaos of the years that again fell darkly with Charlemagne's death. Rotten and corrupt as was Rome

magne's death. The Christian Church, powerful through its organization and discip-line, incorporated in itself the force of a real religion and the glamor of a real religion and the gramos of Rome's traditional power and

glory.
"The monasteries severe in rule, yet offered a place of peace in the midst of a storm of conflicts, clashing ideas and general ignorance. Here, in quietness and contempla-Here, in quietness and contempla-tion, the thoughtful, the virtuous, had a refuge from the utter ignor-ance, the gross immorality, the dangers of a world in the threes of change. Here, then, could come not only the ascetic man of the church, but the disappointed, the man tred with the venities of the world, the with the vanitles of the world, the scholar, the scientist. These monasteries were the fortresses of civiliteries were the fortresses of civili-zation. They taught not only the rule o. plain living, but the dignity of labor. They gave to the people of that time some knowledge of the arts of peace, of agriculture far in advance of the rude and barbarous tillings that was generally practis-ed. They taught the value of pub-lic morality and themselves set an oxample in their own living. To their influence most of the social morality and virtue of the time was their influence most of the social morality and virtue of the time was

morality and virtue of the time was due.

"The Benedictines, especially, encouraged learning; reading was compulsory, and during certain hours chosen brethren made their rounds to see that all the inmates were reading or writing, instead of languishing or washing. To them. were reading or writing, instead of languishing or gossiping. To them, and the orders that sprang from them, we owe in great part the preservation of the Greek and Roman classics, and though in the utter durkness that seemed to creep over the Western world in the tenth century—the dark age; the age of lead, as these years were called which saw the growth of the feudal system, the deeny of the church, the frightful immorality of priests, monk, noble, and people alike—yet the work of copying the old manuscripts, the building up of the great monastic ibraries, the art of illumination, had been so far accomplishination, had been so far accomplished and so widely taken up as a means of monastic employment, that the momentum of past practice brought it through into the regenerating influences that came in the middle years of the eleventh century; and though the indifference of many years and the iconoclastic theories of certain periods caused great damage to many priceless works, and, in the days when writing material was scarce, and argumentative and disputatious brethren wrote their thresome discourses and the miracles of the order's saints over the priceless copies of their predecessors, enough had been done, and still continued to be done in the periods of revival, to scarce and them intent until the Realizagues. ination, had been so far accomplished and so widely taken up as a

decessors, enough had been done, and still continued to be done in the periods of revival, to scure and keep intact until the Remaissance and the reign of the printing press the treasures of the past.
"Bora by hand, every letter copied with care, a whole year oftentines spent on one copy of a work, these manuscripts have coine down to our days perfect in form, and, though the Latin of the later years of the art is so corrupt as to be an almost antranslatable horror to modern scholers, yet a great number are triumphs of careful and painstaking labor, while for harmony of rich coloring, the old illuminated manuscripts, fresh almost as the day it was done, stands out as an example of exquisite art, to the despair of the initator and illustrator of the present day."

THE YOUNGEST KING. .

THE YOUNGEST KING..

The young King of Spain is just fifteen years, and according to the custom of his country, is "of age." Alfonso was born six months after his father's death, and thus he has been a king almost since he first saw the light of day.

There is no Court hedged round with so many formalities, curious customs, etc., as that of Spain. The slumbers of the youthful Sovereign are watched over by a chosen body of men bound by tradition to he natives of Espinosa. They lock the gates of the Pairce with much ceremony at midnight, and open them again at seven o'clock in the morning, and their fidelity is about the most reliablething in the country.

According to all accounts the little King, when a few years younger

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in the is now, was an amusing imp of mischlef. One of the Sovereign's playmates told his King that he was going to London. "What are you go-ing to London for?" asked Alfonso. "Why," was the reply, "papa has been made Ambassador there" "And," began the Sovereign with solemn anger, "I was not consulted about it!"

The March of Civilization

(From the Washington Post)

In some one of our exchanges-we rather think it was the New York Journal-Mr. Henry A. Massingham a famous London journalist, thus expressed himself touching the problems of the twentieth century:

"The truef danger which, in my view, confronts the coming century, is that the civilized world, which claims the right to impose its ideas on peoples that it calls uncivilized or unsufficiently civilized, is itself without Falth, without Hope, and without Love.

"That is, indeed, the most terrible and malignant form of barbarismnamely, a barbarism furnished with the weapons which science has plac-

the weapons which science has placed in its hands and which it does not use for good."

It was this Mr. Massingham who received a pressing invitation to resign the editorship of the London Chronicle some time last year because he could not see his way to testify to the purity of the British war against the South African republies. According to the published accounts at the time, he had been highly acceptable to the directory of the paper. He was regarded as one of the purest men in British journalism, a forcible and brilliant writer, an incorruptible and patriotic gentleman. gentleman.

But he refused to eulogize the Chamberlain - Rhodes-Beit - Eckstein combination. He "hurt the business," and he had to go. Now, speaking without reproach or heat, he utters the sentiment we quoted above from our New York

contemporary.
What Mr. Massingham says what MF Massingham says is what a great many conscientious and thinking men have been considering these past two years During that period what indescriable horrors have attended the so-railed "march of civilization!" The British invasion of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State was justified on the ground that darkness must give way to light—the invaders uncertaking to define the conflicting ertaking to define the conflicting

forces.
It was explained to us that Eng-It was explained to us that England, in destroying free government in South Africa, was acting as the pioneer of humanity and exaltation. Then came the ravening descent on China: a collusion of the Christian powers to rebuke and punish paganism and to impose upon 400,000,000 of people the customs and ideas of Europe.

of people the customs and ideas of Europe.

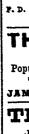
It amounted to a declaration that the Chinese, who knew the arts and sciences before our progenitors had emerged from their savage cases or had imbibed the first lessons of had imbibed the first lessons of the most primitive civilization, were not entitled to respect even in their homes and their domestic practices. It amounted to a solemn notification of the purposes of the European lowers to order and control the moral, social and political observances of China for all time to come.

Nobody loves the selfish child, except, perhaps, those whose unthinking devotion has made them such, "Unselfish parents often have the most selfish children, and selfish parents the most unselfish," is a remark we frequently hear. The unselfish methor puts away her share parents the most unselfish." Is a remark we frequently hear. The unselfish mother puts away her share of a choice dish for Bob and Kate. The best cit thes are given them, and mamma goes shabby. Mamma wears herself out in unstinted service; and all these sacrifices they come to accept as a matter of course. On the other hand, the course of the selfish parent naturally involves sacrifice, self-doubt and service on the part of the child; and in this sense, the selfish parents' child has the advantage; yet the advantage is dearly being the foreithdood's most precious possession, manhood's most precious possession, which is the course of t and playmates is a far more precious and abiding possession than the best hat or biggest piece of cake.—Chris-tian Heraid.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED. Rev. W. T. Herridge, a .. sading Pres bytorian minister of Ottawa, has been preaching a remarkable sermon on the recent revision of the Creed. He freely admits that the Creed deserved to fail and in saying so touches the one really important point of all religious discussion, when he continues: "Unless the truth of God has ceased to instruct tho world, it would seem to be our duty to make what progress we cau."

Mr. Herridge does not see any use of attempting to formulate a new Creed. There is no progress to be made in that direction. He perceives that this is not a Creed-making age. For his own part he would not go further than preaching the infinite compassion of God. But, merely as a "classic," he would like to see the Westminster Confession allowed to stand. These are Mr Herridgo's words as reported:—

"The Westminster Confession in its general system of doctrine is soundly theistic and especially Christian. But it has its limitations, like all other works of man. It emphasizes what might be called the dynamic view of God as a Sovereign, rather than the moral view of God as a Father. It dogmatizes on the subject of election in a confident way which the Scriptures scarcely seem to warrant. It identifies the anti-Christ with a single person, instead of inding the anti-Christ in overy temper and tendency which opposes His holy will. Yet the service which it rendered to its own ago can scarcely be overestimated, and if it does not minister in the same degree to the thought of this age, that simply proves this age has outgrown it. Personally it does not seem to me the best thing to attempt to make a modern version of the Westminster Greed, even if that were possible. Chaucor might be more intelligible if rendered into the English of today, but he would be spoiled as a classic." "The Westminster Confession, in its

Mr. Herridge appears to have been in too tolerant a mord with the world at large to remember at the moment that classics can never satisfy the religious nature of man. Then there is salvation to be considered. Classics are but empty husks to the soul seeking salvation. Mr. Herridge is right when he says the truth of God has not ceased to instruct the world. It would be blasphemy to gainsay it. For Christ said He built His Church on Peter and would be with it all days. "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Mr. Herridge does not doubt. Why then talk of classics, when duty demands progress? Progress can only be made towards the light, which is the truth of God. To tarry by the wayside talking of classics means but turning toward the fog upon which, it is true, the light somotimes produces hues that are pleasing and even impressive. These are, however, but cloud effects. When the light is absent the fog is chilling.

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSPIR-

ACY.

Last week we recorded the verdict given in Sydney in the shameful case of conspiracy to destroy the priestly character of Dr. O'Haran, Cardinal and through him to injure the Catholic Church in the new Commonwealth of Australia. The Liverpool Catholic Times, just to hand, has further particulars following the verdict. It appears that the Catholics of Australia have been expressing in various ways their entrusiastic joy at the triumphant acquistal of Dr. O'Haran Their Protestant, fellow-citizens have joined very heartily in the rejoicings. Every inch of space in the Sydney Town Hall was occupied at a meeting to sympatbise with Dr. O'Harau, and it was andoubtedly one of the most notable demonstrations that have ever taken place in Australia. Mr. Barton, the Federal Premier, wrote a letter conveying his seare of the injustice of the charge which Dr. O'Haran had to face, and the Hon. J. H. Want, K C., M.L.C., who is, like Mr. Barton, a Protostant, said that, having been Dr. O'Haran's counsel, not only could lie endorse the unanimous verdict of the jury, but he could add that there was a mass of elidence that could not be laid before the pourt which proved most indisputably Dr. O'Haran's complete innecence. The meeting resolved that every penny of the rev gentleman's costs should be paid by public subscription, and a sum of close on £2,000 was contributed within a few days. The utmon indignation was felt regarding a shameful feature of the first trial at which the jury disagreed. The cause of the disagreement

was, it appears, a remark by the judge, a bigot named Simpson, to the effect that it was a question whether Catholics could be believed on oath. It is a revolation from a country like Australia, that a man who is so ignorant and so projudiced should ecoupy a seat on the bench. Fortunately, a judge of clearer mir and higher ability, Mr. Justice Owen, presided at the second trial, and such was the impression made on his mind by the evidence, that he gave omphasis to the verdict of the jury by doclaring that he entirely concurred

There can be no doubt that the man whom a jury of his fellow-countrymen has found guilty of bringing a false and odicas chargo against Dr. O'Haran received active sympathy from a bigoted group. The Sydney Freeman's Journal declares that during the trial it was alleged that the Rev. Dill Mackay not only sheltered the petitioner, but allowed the use of a room in his own house, and found the necessary writing materials to cuable his friends to strike a jury. Yet, examining carefully the analysis of the evidence by Judge Owen, it does not, in his opinion, contain even the shadow proof against Dr. O'Haran. It is incfiably shocking that an innocent man holding the high and holy office of a priest, and having a reputation beyond reproach, should be made the object of such an infamous persecution. Documents containing extraordinary revola tions are, it is stated, now in the hands of the Catholics, and will soon see the

A "BLACKEYE" FOR THE EX-IIIBITION.

The ratepayers' vote on the by-laws submitted last Friday resulted exactly as THE REGISTER expected. On May 16th we wrote:

"The Council played into the hauds of the Exhibition crowd by deciding to submit the Industrial Exhibition by law and the Water Works by law together to the ratepayers. The chance taken by the Exhibition Association is that the two proposals will stand or fall together. What is likely to fall together fall together . . . What is likely to happon is that the ratepayers in their auger will tote down both by-laws. The Council is not to be trusted when it links the pressing business of the city with the audacious importunity of the Exhibition Association."

The ratepayers voted against both bylaws most emphrically; and now, with characteristic insolence, the Exhibition Association claims that it was the un popularity of the Water Works by-law that defeated their bold game. The Exhibition Association must sooner or later, however, acknowledge the fact which has already gone straight home to the consciousness of the taxpayers of Toronto, that the so called "Industrial" is a fraud upon the public and an outrage against every principle of municipal institutions. The Council should now order an investigation into the expenditure of money to further the vote on Friday last in favor of the Exhibition bylaw. If there is one independent man in the Cour il who does not fear the fate which the friends of the Exhibition boasted they had meted out to Ald. Denison, the matter will be taken up More about the Exhibition will be seasonable and in the public interest as Fair time approaches.

AN APPALLING RECORD.

The more complete returns of the Irish census, which we publish to day, tell a story that is simply appalling. A change of names indeed would enable one quite naturally to apply the record to the Boer states of South Africa since the war. Lord Saliabury's threat the other day that it was the intention of his Governmet to treat Ireland like South Africa, was unnecessary, we think. feeling, however, he is, unfortunately, Ruin has been spreading over the former not wrong. England, while she is pourting out blood and money, and bravenum of the pourting out blood and money, and bravenum or the pourting out blood and money, and bravenum or the pourting out blood and money. country not during the past two years, but for the long period of its subjection to the policy which Lord Salisbury has been candid erough to re-state again in all its brutality. It must be trying to statesmen of more hypocritical natures than the head of the Government when the truth is blurted out by him at the awkward moment of the publication of the past ten years' record of a fleeing people, leaving empty farmsteads all over the nuhsppy island. Mr. Wyndham, who belongs to the new school of English politicians, is fairly disconcerted by Lord Salisbury's ferociousness. He hastens to assure the people of Ireland that he will make every effort to stay the tide of emigration from the country. On the publication of the last census returns, The London Times congratulated itself that the returns manifeeted a satisfactory diminution of the political importance of the Irish in the United Kingdom. The Times and Lord Salisbury are of one mind in the matter, but the Premier does not disguise his personal opinion that he would prefer. to see the diminishing process continued through the agency of Lee-Metford rifles rather toan emigrant ships, that carry the Irish to the country of Uncle Sam, where their numbers in the next decade will begin to approximate the population of England itself, whose people are no longer of the colonising

INTERMINABLE WAR.

Something like a feeling of paule has again been produced in England by the publication of long casualty lists, after Boor attacks on strong British positions although, it is added, the Boers were ultimately driven off. The public notion is that the War Office conceals the truth; but the officials declare Lord Kitchener solely responsible for the un antisfactory character of the reports, and that all he has condescended to telegraph has been given to the public. The air is full of rumors, one being that Lord Milner came home to work up a sentiment against Lord Kitchener and leave the field in South Africa to a weaker man, who would play into the hands of the mine owners, whose interests seem 'o be the main thing in the oyes of Mr. Chamberlain and his protogo, Lord Milner. Lord Kitchoner has been re-christened "Kitchener of Chaos" -uutil lately it was Khartoum-and has been called "pro Bosr" even, like brave and honest old General Butler at the opening of the war. The generals who were sout home in disgrace to make Lord Kitchener's part appear all the more conspicuous, are rather enjoying the new mess which the later progress of the war seems to have reached. Gen eral Buller made the public statement the other day that he had been recalled to make way "for younger and, I hope, better men." The satire in that speech was not even thinly disguised. The most anti-Boer correspondent in London is I. N. Ford, of The New York Tribune. His latest summing up of the situation is as follows:-

"The War Office is being inundated with numerous enquiries because of the currency that has been given to the rumor of a serious British defeat. It would not injure the British army if the details of the Vlakfonten fight, which by this time have reached Lord Kitchener, were telegraphed home at once, and it would help to relieve the uneasiness felt by a million or more of English ness felt by a million or more of English men and women who have relatives at the front."

In the midst of these continued diffi culties and alarms, the British taxpayors and the families of the quarter nillion men still at the front must feel the force of the remark made by the Detroit Free Press the other day, that they should be devoutly thankful at least Mr. Chamberlain was not born

THE PROFESSOR WEAKENS.

Whenever we have occasion to speak of Professor Goldwin Smith we give him ungrudging credit for independence of expression. In all his political opinions he is regarded as one who has the courage of his convictions. Even upon the question of Home Rule he is classed as a convert, or rather pervert, having once favored the Irich cause very warmly. But after reading. "The Bystander" letter in last week's Weekly Sun, the impression is borne in upon us that the Professor's backbone is weakening. He has departed so far from his usual independence of style as to offer excuse for his unpopular opinions upon the Boer war. In a reference to Lord Saliabury's recent insanely anti-Irish speech, Mr. Smith insinuates that, as himself and Lord Salisbury are in agreement about Ireland, his opposition to Lord Salisbury's South African policy should not make him so very unpopular in Canada, or as least, that his anti-Iriah views ought to be taken into favorable account. The Professor's article starts out thus:

"Lord Salisbury, always able, is not always happy in his speeches. He once enraged the Irish by likening them to Hottentots. He is not likely to please them by telling them that if they had Home Rule he would have to treat them like the Roser. In his satimate of Irish like the Boers. In his estimate of Irish ing the world's hatred for the suppression of South African independence, has within her own realm a mass of disaftion scarcely veiled, and ready, if opportunity were afforded it, to break on: into rebellion.

Lord Salisbury's tirade agains's Ireland is endorsed very readily by the Professor, who, we suppose, would be a thorough-paced jingo if Lord Kitchener were to-morrow burning Irish instead of Boer farmsteads. This, however, is not the point we are elucidating. Mark the Professor's further words:

"Lord Salisbury's words remind us of the perilous struggle some years ago about Home Ruie, and recall she historic fact that the Dominion Tarliament to propitiate the Irish vote, passed a resolution of sympathy with the Home Rule movement, that is, in Lord Salisbury's opinion, a movement for the dismemberment of the United Ringdem; and for so doing received a rebuks from a British Secretary of State. The Ontario Legislature, with the same object, and in the face of the Flome Secretary's rebuke, censured the British Government for a renewal of the Irish Crimes Act. Such incidents might be borne in mind when the people who at that time did their best to uphold the integrity of the United Kingdom are resided as traitors and Little Englanders because they cannot see that it is consistent with the "Lord Salisbury's words remind us not see that it is consistent with real interest or honor of Great Britain to make war upon the independence of the South African republics."

The italios, which are ours, indicate where the Professor's backbone is failing. The wind-up is a plea for himself

He asks the Canadian opponents of Ireland to comember how he stood with them against Iroland, and out of fellowfeeling to stop calling "traitor" at him on the Boor's account. This is very unlike Mr. Smith. He should brace up and be bluself again. The people who are scolding him now will only pity him for this shamefaced appeal to their clemency. Besides the Canadian opponouts of Iroland are too fow and submerged to be worth appealing to.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY.

A local cotoric of chergetic young persons enjoying a reputation as the boldost exponents of the modern art of self-advertisment that ever came ever the pike, are filling the newspapers with patriotic proteste against the abhorrent idea of a tablet to the memory of General Montgomery, in Quebec. Mont gomery was a humane soldier to whose memory the people of Quebec ewe some thing more than tardy permission for a tablet or other memorial. A letter is his handwriting is in the possesion of Mr. John D. Crimmins, of Boston. The lettor was written to General Sir Guy Carlton on the eve of the assault in which Montgomery fell. In it he decla-

red:"You shall not be a prisoner. You shall

"You shall not be a prisoner. You shall have a safe conduct to New York or wherescover you may choose to embark—The Lieutenant Governor shall have the same indulgence—
I congage in the most solemn manner for the security of the lives and properties of the citizens, our dispute is not with them—we bear them no malice and the hopes of affording them relief alone induce make these proposals. lone induce me to make these proposals.

should you decline the offer I now make, I hope I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of the world of the fatal contequences which must attend your refusal, which I have sufficiently explained in my former letter.

"Richard Montgomery."

When the assault was intended on the city, the post tells fame was foretold of the captain who vowed not to lift his spear against the bower of the muses. Montgomery was filled with solicitude for all the inhabitants. The descendants of those inhabitants would be churlish indeed to grudge his name the paltry glory of a tablet.

TORONTO'S TAX RATE ...

Toronto has a growing population, but the increasing assessment more than keeps pace with it. The local improvement system places an extra burden in the shape of a mortgage on nearly every piece of property owned in the city, outside the contral district, and the blocks of land held by the Government and some large corporations. Year after year the City Treasurer reports that the people pay their taxes promptly. Under such conditions it is hard to understand why the tax rate should go on constantly increasing. There is a fault somewhere, and it is probably in the loose-jouted system of spending department, that are only theoretically controlled by Council.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A college professor remarks: "Reading novels is like gambling. The average novel reader is no better than a gambler, because he reads for the tickling prolongation of uncertainty-and that is all there is to gambling, except professionr gambling. The average novel reader races along to find out whether the heroine is married or buried."

The Most Rev. Placide Louis Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans and Apostolic Delegate Extraordinary for Cubs, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. has arrived in Rome, and taken up his residence in the house of the Dominicans in Via San Sebastianello, where the hou of Manila also resides. is reported that Archbishop Chapelle is likely to achieve a cortain success in the preservation in part of the ecclesiastical property in these islands to its legitimate owners. On Ascension Thursday Archbishop Chapello was received by the Pope, and before and since then he has been much occupied in the Roman Congregations and in interviews with the diplomatic corps.

Mr. S. H. Blake has at last been taken sericusly. The Antigoniah Casket regraifully assures him that he is safe from attack on the part of the bishops. The Casket gives a reason for think ing so. "There is," it says, "one reason why it is impracticable for our prelates to pursuo meddlesome .niechiat makers like Mr. Blake in the manner which he says they have aworn to do. Most of our prelates come to the taking of their oath at an age at which they are precluded from athletic exercises, and we don't think it would look well, any. how, to see a bishop, young or old, doing a hundred yard dash after Mr. Blake. He over-estimates his own ir portance. Most Catholic Bishops would not consider him worth the breath necessary to answer him, not to speak of the energy necessary to pursue and best him. And yet how sadly he needs a spanking! And our bishops are getting old! Alas!

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 3—The 83rd annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the board 100m of the institution at 1 o'clock to-day. There were presentlenn Geo A Drummond, Vice-President; Sit William Macdonald, Hon Jas Childer, Canada, Benyon Mearrs B.B. dent; Sit William Macdonald, Hon Just O'Blyin, Capitain Benyon, Messrs B B. Angus, A W Hooper, Hector Mackenzie, David Morrice, F B I yen, K C, F T Judah, K C, B A Boas, J G Snetsinger, W. H. Evans, W J Buchanan, E. B. Gheenshields, Richard White, A T Taylor, J Try-Do.in, Henry Dobelt, Hugh Cameron, M S Icaley, Henry Mason, If Drummont, A Walmsley, Nicholas Murphy, John Mor-rison. On the motion of Mr. R. B. Ab gus, Hon George A Drummond, Vice-President, was unanimously voted to the chair, in the absence f the Presi-dent, the Right Hon Lo Stratheona and Mount Royal

and Mount Royal
On the motion of Mr. F. T. Judah,
seconded by Mr. Henry Dobell, it was
agreed, that the following gentlemen he appointed to act as sciutineers Messis F S Lyman, K C, and W J. Buchanan, and that Mr James Aird he the secretary of the meeting." The Directors' Report.

The report of the dorectors to Shareholders at their 83rd annual general meeting was then read by Mr. 12 S. Clouston, General Manager, as follous. The directors have pleasure in presenting the 83rd annual report, showing the result of the bank's business of the year ended 30th April,

1901.

Raince of profit and loss account, 30th April, 1900 ... 427,180 80

Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1901, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts 1,537,522 89 and doubtful debts 1,537,522 89 \$1,964,703 19

2,200,000 00

Balance of profit and loss car-ried forward 764,708 19 As shareholders are aware, the pre-sent bank charters would have expired

on the list of July next Instead of in-troducing a n entire new bank act, the Government proceeded to continue the charters of the banks, and has provided for the changes which in its opinion were advisable by smendments in the Tink Act of 1890. The accommoda-tion in the bank's building at headquarters having become very inade-quate for the proper conduct of the business, it has been found necessary to erect suitable premises on the site recently acquired on Craig street, and the work is now in progress. The new premises are to be connected with the present building by a bridge over For-tification lane. Premises are also be-ing erected at the corner of Wellington and Magdalen streets for the use of the Point St Charles sub-agency, and since the last annual meeting the bank's building at Sydney, N.S., has been completed and occupied by that branch of the bank at Glace Bay, NS, The head office and all the branches have passed through usual inspection during the year. Strathcona and Mount Royal,

Bank of Montreal, head office, June 3rd, 1901.

The General Statement. The general statement of assets and Habilities of the bank, April 80th, 1901, was read as follows:—

divi- \$7,761,702 19 Unclaimed 2,432 01 dends
Half-yearly dividends, payable
lst June, 1901 699,000 00 8,367,135 29 ••• \$20,367,136 20

Notes of the Bank
In circulation ... \$ 6,482,214 to
Deposits not bearing interest ... 18,184,774 47
Deposits bearing interest ... 64,007,823 13
Balance due to
other banks in
Canada ... 46,082 33 46,082 93 79,214,924 50

Gold and silver coin current ...\$ 2,564,528 26
Government demand notes 3,472,410 25
Deposit with Dominion Government required by A.* nf
Parliar nt for security of
general bank note circulation
The country of the parents Due by agencies
of this bank and
other banks in
Great Britain
Due by agencies
of this bank
and other banks
in foreign coun-\$ 2,536,166 61 in foreign countries
Call and short
Icans in Great
Britain and the
United States
Provincial Government security 2,264,257 63 23,536,628 00 617,930 30

1,630,470 10

Assets

\$99,682,669 73

Bank premises at Montral and at Mon... branches ... Current loans discounts current loans and discounts In Canada, and clsewhere trebate interest and cheeving secured by morigage or otherwise overdue debts not specially secured (10 ss provided for) 58,850,449 34

131,135 27 118,250 07 59,099,834 68

F. S. CLOUSTON.

General Manager.

Montreal, 30th April, 1901.

The General Manager's Address
Mr. Clouston then said.—The statement before you requires a little explanation, as it is made up to conform to the amended bank act of last session, and now embraces our foreign business, as well as our Canadian. Previous statements showed only the ballot resulted in the election of the following directors.—Mr. R. Drummond, Mr. A. F. Gault, Mr. F. B. Greenshields. Sir William C. Maccionald Mr. A. T. Patierson, Mr. R. O. Reid, Mr. als Ross, Ross, R. G. M. G. M.

had been liquidated. Consequently, had been liquidated. Consequently, our statement now includes "il deposits and loans elsowhere than in Canada. This makes a comparison with former statements an impossibility, but for the infornation of the shareholders, I may say that the principal changes in our Canadian business are as follows; Circulation increases, \$321,000 Deposits not beating interest. In-

Deposits not bearing interest, in-Deposits bearing interest increase,

25,422,000, arrent loans and discounts, do-

You will notice that our profits are a little in excess of those of last year, and the statement is one of the strongest we have had the pleasure of laying

The New Banking Rules.

As the charters of all the banks would have expired in July of this year a further extension of ten years year a further extension of the vears was granted and certain amendments in the bank act were enacted. The thief changes were:—The rate of interest of the notes of suspended bao's was reduced from dope een to 5 per cent Pawer has been given to enable a bank to purchase the assets of an-other, thus overcoming the barrier which formerly existed to the amalgamation of barks. In addition to the annual return of unclaimed dividends and balances we are also required,to furnish a statement of all, drafts and bills of exchange issued and remaining unpaid.

In the case of a suspended bank, the Canadian Bankers' Association has been given power to appoint a curator. The e-sociation has also been entrust-ed with the work of inspecting and supervising the note circulating accounts of all the banks in the Dominion, an added safeguard if any were needed to the circulating currency of the country. In this way the association has practically become an again of the Government in the administration of the act. The form of our statement to the Government has been changed and fuller dott lis are now required. It was this that rendered advisable the new form of statement now laid before Other changes were more of interest to bankors themselves than the public. Generally speaking, the alter-ations were in the direction of strengthening and improving the act under which we have worked for the last ten

ening and improving the act under which we have worked for the last ten years.

At the last session of Parliament the Figure Minister took power to establish a mint. The opinion of the bankers, not from any selfish point of view, but from wint we believed to be in the best interest of the country at large, were not forth at the last annual meeting of the Bankers Association, and id on the propose to say anything more on the subject here. The act was only permissive, and it may be that on looking more closely into the matter the Government may decide not to incur considerable expense in order to deteriorate the value of one of our products, as the gold is more available to pay our foreign indebtedness and more variantle gmedium it will not displace the paper currency here any more than it does in the United States, while the miners to day can obtain f om the banks the same value for their gold as they would it the mint were established even in British Columbia.

Business Generally Good.

would if the mint were established even in littlish Columbia.

Itusiness Generally Good.

Itusiness during the last year has been generally good, notwithstanding a short crop in the northwest, and in spite of the unitertunate condition of affairs in the mining districts in other sections of Canada even the most possimistic of tarmers should have been satisfied with the results of the last two years. If, from a sentimental point of view, we were eagor and willing to aid the mother country by the despatch of troops, as will always be the case, the practical result is a magnificant advertisement to Canada and an additional market established for our products which will probably recoup the outlay of this country. In the last year there has been an increased temand for its products in consequence of the Boor war in South Africa. On the other hand, the woollen manufacturing industry has not been prosperous, and I am sorry to say, the outlook for the lumber trade is not the best, prices ruing low and the markets being congosted, and we can only hope for an improvement before the season Inlishes.

Need for Caution.

Need for Caution.

Need for Caution.

There are also signs of over-production in textile goods and in the manufacture of pulp, which only need judicious restraint to be put on a good basis. We must not forget the return of the wave, and get so far beyond our depth as to loose our footing. It is too carly to speak of the future clops, though up to the present the reports are good, and if they turn out according to promise we ought to have another good year, and it that comes you can see that this bank is in a position to take advantage of it.

Adoption of the Report.

Adoption of the Report.

Hon Geo A Drummond said;—You have heard the statement of the Gengral Manager and the report of the directors. The statements placed before you appear to me to be so full and complete that I do not consider timerectors The statements placed before you appear to me to be so full and complete that I do not consider it necessary to make any further amplification of them I will content my-self, therefore, with moving "That the report of an directors now read, be adopted, and printed for distribution among the shareholders."

The motion was seconded by Mr E. B. Grenshielde, and after a few remarks by Mr. John Morrison, who thought that the General Manager had taken the correct view with regard to the catablishment of a Canadian mint, was carried unanimously.

Senator O'Brien moved;—"That the thanks of the ornesting he presented to the President, Vice-resident and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank." This was seconded by Mr. David Morrice and was unanimously agreed to."

Sir William Macdonald moved—"That the thanks of the make," This was seconded by Mr. R B. Angus, and, having been unanimously concurred in, was acknowledged by the General Manager.

Mr. B. A. Born moved;—"That the ballot now open for the election of directors be kept open until 3 o'clock universitifier minimes clapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued." This was seconded by Mr. R B. And or Mr. Hector Maukenzie and unanimously agreed to."

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How to Know the Ferns.

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Irelands' Census Returns.

To-day we are able to publish additional figures from Irish census returns. They show that the total population on April 1st last was 4,-456,546, being a decrease of 248,-204, or 5.8 per cent., since April 1st, 204, or 5.3 per cont., since April 1st, 1891. The males were, 2,197,739, and females 2,258,807 Divided by religious denominations the numbers are:—Catholies, 8,310,028, or 237,270 less than in '91; Protestants, 570,885, or 20,718 less than in '91; Presbyterians, 443,491, or 1,480 less than in '91; Methodists, 61,255, or an increase of 5,745.

THE PROVINCES. .

THE PROVINCES.

The number of inhabitants in Leinster is set down as 570,110 males, 580,875 females, making a total of 1,150,485, or a decrease of 41,207, as compared with '91.

In Munster 540,429 males and 534,646 females; total, 1,015,075, or a decrease of 98,568.

Ulster—762,605 males, 818,746 females; total, 1,581,351, being a decrease of 58,463.

Connaught—324,595 males, 525,040 females; total, 049,635, being a decrease of 69,876.

In the three following counties the population has increased during the decade:—

		1901		1991	Inh
*Dubila	***	447,266	•••	416,860	Uni
Down /	***	280,335	•••	209,784	Bui
Antrim	***	461,240	***	430.865	2
*Including	cithe	County 1	lore	oughs of	
Dublin.	, ,				
In fall the	e oth	er cour	tice	a de-l	Inh
crease fhas	taker	place a	s fc	llows:-	Uni
		1901		1891	Bui
Monaghai	1	74.505		80.206	1
Cavan	***	97,868	•••	111.017	
Roscommo	ou .	101,639	•••	110,552	
441					Inh

		19	Ю1		1891
Monaghan	•••	74,	605	***	80,206
Cavan	***	97,	808	***	111,017
Roscommon		101,		•••	110,552
Tyrone	•••	150,	468	•••	171,401
Fermanagh		65.	243	•••	74,170
Leitrim	***		201	***	75,618
Cork, W. R.	•••	181,		•••	148,028
Longford	•••	40	.581	•••	52,047
Meath	•••	67,	468	***	76,111
Clare	•••	112,		***	126,244
Sligo	***	84.	022	***	94,410
Tipperary,	S.	•			
Ř.		91.	227	•••	102,147
Queen's Co.	•••	57.	226	***	68,855
Westmeath	•••		527	•••	68,611
Carlow			723	•••	41,964
Klikenny	•••		821	•••	87,490
Kildare		63,	169		70,206
Armagh	•••	125,	238		137,377
Waterford	•••	87.			95,702
Galway	•••	102,		***	211,227
Louth	•••	65,		•••	71,914
King's Co.	•••	GO.		***	65,568
Limerick	•••	146,		•••	158,912
Kerry	•••	165.		***	179,136
Wexford	•••	103,			112,003
Mayo	***	202,		***	218,698
Donegal	•••	173.		•••	185,685
	Ñ.				
R.	•••	68,	527	***	78,070
Wicklow	•••	60,		•••	04,492
Cork, E. R.	•••	273,		•••	289,504

Wicklow ... 60,670 ... 64,402
Cork, E. R. ... 273,145 ... 289,504
Londonderry 144,329 ... 152,009
THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS.
The following figures give the numbers professing the various religious denominations in the undermentioned countles:—
Cork, E. R.—246,335 Catholics, 21,767 Pretestants, 1,570 Presbyterians, 1,658 Methodists, 436 Jews, 1,323 of other denominations, and 51 who refused to state their religion.
Cork, W. R.—119,750 Catholics, 9,644 Protestants, 210 Presbyterians, 1,283 Methodists, 2 Jows, 707 other denominations and 7 refused.
Limerick—138,693 Catholics, 5,777 Protestants, 300 Presbyterians, 704 Methodists, 169 Jews, 261 others, and 14 refused.
Wateford—82,494 Catholics, 3,645 Protestants, 312 Presbyterians, 214 Methodists, 45 Jows, 306 others, and 14 refused.
Antrim—113,333 Catholics, 19,407 Protestants, 186,155 Presbyterians, 19,052 Methodists, 694 Jows, 21,945 other denominations, and 594 refused.
Armagh—56,707 Catholics, 49,853 Protestants, 21000 Presbyterians, 19,052 Methodists, 2000 Presbyterians, 19,052 Methodists, 694 Jows, 21,945 other denominations, and 594 refused.
Armagh—56,707 Catholics, 49,853 Protestants, 21000 Presbyterians, 21000 Presby

1,705 Mothodists, no Jays, 082 offi-

1,705 Methodists, no Jays, 982 others, and 21 refused.
Down-70,535 Catholies, 71,568
Protestants, 114,182 Presbyterians, 10,543 Methodists, 41 Jays, 1,306 other denominations, 0 refused.
Fermanagh-36,066 Catholies, 23,-109 Protestants, 1,279 Presbyterians, 4,702 Methodists, 3 Jays, 85 others, 0 refused.
Londonderry - 05,308 Catholies, 27,687 Protestants, 45,828 Presbyterians, 1,440 Methodists, 61 Jews, 3,016 others, 89 refused.
Gairay-186,870 Catholies, 4,435 Protestants, 589 Presbyterians, 181 Methodists, 60 others, 2 refused, Jews none.

Jews none. Mayo-198,014 Catholics, 3,757 Protestants, 562 Presby terians, 166 Methodists, 122 others, 6 refused, no

Jews Leitrim—62,604 Catholics, 5,668 Protestants, 224 Presby terians, 685 Methodiscs, 14 others, 6 refused, no

Roscommon-98,985 Catholics, 2,-229 Protestants, 247 Presbyterians, 96 Methodists, 72 others, 10 refused, no Jews Sligo-76,191 Catholes, 6,362 Pro-tertants, 648 Presbyterians, 529 Methodists, 4 Jews, 271 others, 14

CITIES AND TOWNS

The following is a list of the cities

and towns w			ton	increas-			
ed during the decade:-							
		1901		1891			
Belfast	•••	348,955		313 079			
*Bolfast	***	818,876		273,114			
*Londonder-							
ry	•••	39,873	***	33,200			
Rathmines	and						
Rathgar	•••	32,472	•••	27,996			
Dublin	•••	289,108	***	208,587			
Pembroko	•••	25,524	•••	28,992			
.•Dablin	•••	286,828	***	269,716			
Silgo	•••	10,862		10,274			
Dundalk	***	13,067		12,449			
Blackrock	***	8,719	***	8,101			
Lurgan	•••	11,770	***	11,429			
*Cork	•••	99,693	••	117,281			
Limerick	•••	88,085		37,155			
Waterford	***	26,748	***	26,208			
Kingston	***	17,356	•••	17,183			
Cork	**	75,978	***	75,345			
*Waterford		27,947	•••	27.718			
Derry	•••	39,873	***	83 200			
Parilamentary Boroughs.							
А бестепво	18 8	shown in	the	follow-			
ner							

4:16:				*
		1901		1801
Droghedn	***	12,755	***	13,108
Lieburn	***	11,459	***	12,250
*Kilkenny	***	12,924	•••	18,722
Klikenny	•••	10,493	٠	11,048
Nowry	***	13,121		13,691
*Golway		16,245	•••	16,959
Wexford	•••	11,151		11,545
Newry		12.587		12,961
Galway		13.414	•••	13,800
*Limerick	•••	45,806		46,135
*Parila	men	tary Bor	oug	lis.
		from the		

It will be seen from the above lists that the largest percentage of increase was in the Parliamentar, Borough of Belfast, where it was no less than 27.8 per cent., Derry being next with 20.8 per cent. The greacest percentage of decrease was in Drogheda, viz., 0.9; Lisburn, being next with 6.5.

FAMILIES

The number of families in Ireland in 1901 is returned at 910,508, heiling a decrease of 21,605, as compared with 1891, and the average number of members in each family is given at 4.7, as against 5.0.

HOUSES. The following figures give the number of houses in each province:

LE	INSTER.	
	1901	1891
Inhabited	205,867	209,189
Uninhabited .	16,054	. 17,575
Building *	918	602
M	Inster.	
	1901	1891
Inhabited	193,663	. 202,668
Uninhabited .	13.895	. 16.889

Uninhabited .	13,895 .						
Building	443	585					
ULSTER.							
	1901	1891					
Inhabited	332,106 .	326,547					
Uninhabited .	37,185 .	29,479					
Building	955 .	1,240					

CONNAUGHT.

1901 1891
Inhabited ... 126,867 ... 133,174
Uninhabited ... 5,498 ... 5,449
Building ... 226 ... 106
The total inhabited houses in Ireland are 858,503; uninhabited, 72,582; and building, 2,502.

DUBLIN.

DUBLIN.

From a table relating to Dublin it appears that the population in the oity increased by 7.6 per cent. while in the townships the percentages of increase were: — Rathmines and Rathgar, 16.8; Pembroke, 6.4; Blackrock, 3.8; Kingstown, 1.0. The population of the city as constituted previous to the extension is 200,035, or an increase of 15,034 in 1891.

The population of the Paviamentary Borough of College Green is 74,385, against 67,023 in 1891. The Harhor Division, 76,257, against 71,530; Stephen's Green Division, 66,608, against 65,052; and St. Patrick's, 69,076, against 64,611.

The population of the city is comprised of 348,701 Catholies, 78,021 Protestants, 7,538 Presbyterians, 4,464 Methodisis, 2,110 Jows, all others, 5,204, and 310 refused to give the sect to which they belonged.

OBITUARY.

SISTER MARY URSULA CRIFFIN.

mentioned countles:—
Cork, E. R.—240,335 Catholles, 21,767 Protestants, 1,570 Presbyterians, 238 of other denominations, and 51
who refused to state their religion.
Cork, W. R.—110,750 Catholles, 9,644 Protestants, 210 Presbyterians, 1,288 Methodists, 2 Jows, 767 other
denominations and T refused.
Limprick—138,603 Catholles, 5,777
Protestants, 300 Presbyterians, 704
Methodists, 109 Jews, 261 others, and 14 refused.
Waterford—82,494 Catholles, 3,645
Protestants, 312 Presbyterians, 214
Methodists, 45 Jows, 300 others, and 14 refused.
Antrim—113,933 Catholles, 119,497
Protestants, 130,205 Presbyterians, 214
Methodists, 604 Jows, 277 other
forms, 20,020 Presbyterians, 215
Armagh—50,707 Catholies, 49,853
Protestants, 20,020 Presbyterians, 20,020 Presbyterians,



"You Never Miss the water till the Well Music Runs Dry I"

This is very true as applied to life insurance. "You never miss insurance till the breadwinner is laid to rest." But alas! too late. So insure your life now. A good company to insure is one that is financially safe and whose profits compare favorably with those of the best companies. Such a company as the

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roveal to her that glory, which is not given to human eyes to look apon. Gladly did her heart exult in the thought that ere the morning dawned she would have gazed on that Divine Face, which angels tove to look upon and have heard from those Sacred lips her "Welcome Home."

O, Jesus grant that there may be no weeping

O, Jesus grant that there may be no weeping
Whon we Thy creatures specialess and alone,
Yielding to Thee, the fruits of our life-reading,
Shall kneel before Thine awful judgment throne!
Oh, then, accept the pleadings of the living,
Say not unto our soul, "Thou must depart!"
Rut listen to our sighs—our sins forgiven,

forgiven,
And lake us to Thy meek and loving heart.

" . FRIEND. P. MACDONELL.

It is the sad duty of The Register to record the death of Mr. Jne. P. Macdenell, which took place on Saturday morning, the 1st. Inst. Deceased was born in Gleagarry in 1818, and was for many years prominent in business circles in Belleville, having also held the office of corner there for upwards of 12 years.

A good Catholic, he was always generous to the church, having do-nated to Belleville the fine cemetery

nated to Believille the fine cemetery which they possess.

As advancing years overtook him he came to Toronto to live with his daughter, Mrs. McKinnon, of Alexander street, at whose house he died.

The funeral took place on Tuesday morning to St. Baell's church, where Requiem Mass was said by Rev. F. Welsh, after which the body was laid to rest in St. Michael's Cemetery. May he rest in peace.

DAVID HICKEY

DAVID HICKEY.

DAVID HICKEY.

One of the oldest and most respected residents of Galway, passed away on Tuesday, 21st day of May in the person of Mr. David Hickey. Deceased was born in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, on the twentieth day of May, 1827, and resided with his parents until the year 1855, when he came to America and remained in the state of Connecticut about one year. Not being satisfied remained in the state of Connecticut about one year. Not being satisfied with his surroundings he removed to Canada and became a resident of Peterborough. It was there he met with Miss Ellen Murry whom he chose as his partner for better and for worse and removed to the township of Galway in the year 1858, and resided on Lot 11, Con. 13, until the time of his death. Mrs. Hickey passed over to the majority about twenty-six years ago and after remain-

ing a widower for about four years, Mr. Hickey married Mrs. Driscoll, of Emily, who still survives him Mr. Hickey was not long in this township when he proved himself to be a very successful furmer, notwithstanding the fact that he had to face many difficulties in clearing and converting the unbroken forest and swamp into productive fields and a comfortable home. It has frequently been said of Mr. Hickey that his word was as good as his note. Deceased was a reformer in politics and has made many friends since he became a resident of this township, which was eddenced by the number of vehicles that followed the remains to the Catholic Cemetery in Galway. It was one of the hargest funcrais that over was seen in the vicinity. The friends have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad boreavement.

The surviving members of the family are Mrs. Conneaty, of Minnesota, Maurice, of Minnesota, Maurice, of Minnesota, and Maurice, who resides unon the home-

Minnesota, Maurice, of Minnesota, Mrs French, of Minnesota, and Maurica, who resides upon the homestead, all being the issue of the first marriage.

ELIZABETH H. McGOWAN.

ELIZABETH H. McGOWAN.

On Thersday, the 23rd Inst., at the residence of her father, 45 St. Wallace avenue, Toronto, Elizabeth H. McGowan, the dearly beloved daughter of Maric J. and Elizabeth McGowan, departed this life in the seventeenth year of her age. She was a devoted member of St. Helen's Church in which parish she had resided all her life. She had lived an irreprehensible life, and the large concourse of parishloners who followed the remains to their last resting place, testify the esteem and regard in which she and her family are held by the people of St. Helen's parish. May her soul rest in peace.

JAS. E. M'DONALD.

JAS. E. M'DONALD.

JAS. E. M'DONALD.

Ne record with regret the death of Jay. E. McDonald, of Leeh Garry, which occurred on 23rd May, at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Sam Grant, of Apple H.il. The deceased was 61 years of age and ded suddenly. He is survived by a wife and four children, Alex. K. McDonald, 24-3, Kenyon; John E. McDonald, Ashtand, Wis.; Mrs. Sam. Grant, Apple Hitl, Mrs. John J. McDonald, 1-3 Kenyon, also a sister, Anne McDonald, 24-3, Kenyon, also a sister, Anne mcDonald, 24-3, Kenyon. The funeral took place to St. Finnan's Cathedral. Rev. Father Foley officiated. The pailibearers were A. J. McDonald, The pailibearers were A. J. McDonald, R. J. McDonald, Duncan M

Fire in a Convent. St. Joseph's Convent at Port Arthur was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5,000.

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No. 2 size to fit windows from 4 feet to 6 feet wide, \$6.

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المناشئين الم

The Forsaken Graveyard

No costly grantic marks the graves, No fresheau flowers grace, No few-made footpints in the clay To tell a well-loved place.
Only a few old, tottering stones Grown weary from the years, With faded letters wom and dim, But more with rain than tears.

Across a grave with sunken breast A timed wild rose creeps; Who knows but neath its perfumed

The knows but neath its perfumed leaves
A pityling heart it keeps?
Sometimes a wild bird rests upon
A crumbling rock and sings;
The knows but from a pityling heart
That render note he brings?

Here lies a grave so short and small, "Twould touch a mothe 's heart; Within some breast at some sweet time It held a larger part, And here around a faded name Are green and thinging times, Who knows but what a pitying touch The lender by twines?

And here's a long and narrow grave, With naught to mark the place Breeze a blue forget-me-not. That lifts its dainty face; But who can say it blooms less fair Upon the pauper's hed Than where yon tottering stone is seen Above his neighbor's head?

The wind blows sadly through the

The wind notes and plines;
Alone, it seems to sigh
Forgotten, whisper low the leaves
That rustle softly by
But ahl we do no, need to lic
Boneath a stone to be
Forgotten and alone, perhaps
They live in memory
—May Rupley McNabe,

All Five of Them

From the German, by Elizabeth R. Webster

Winter had unexpectedly arrived in the night. It had quietly come while all were asteep and had filled while all were asteep and had filled the streets and lanes of the city with snow, to the delight of the children, who had scarcely expected their good friend the snow, so early in the year; but not so to the older people, who found walking in the soft, loose snow very difficult. Dr. Brandt, a thick-set man of about fifty years, with an unmistakably good-natured face, made his way through the snow, now and then utterlag inaudibly an exasperated remark over the detestable weather.

weather.
"Aren't you ashamed of yourself "Aren't you ashamed of yourself, you rude fellow, to let that little girl puil you along?" called the doctor to a robust boy, who was contentedly sitting on a sied and letting himself be frawn by his much smaller sister, in o whose shoulders the rope cut deeply "Get up and let her sit down Will you do it?" The dector pushed the boy off the sied without much ceremony, as he had still remained seated staring at him, and helped the little girl on "Now, then go ahead" ilm, and helped the little girl on.
'Now, then go ahead"

He threw a handful of bonbons to

the boy, the sight of which brought a contented smile to his face, and he was well pleased to see now the

he was well pleased to see now the little team shot briskly through the snow with its new horse.

"Stop; how is your father?" and immediately after the doctor stopped a pooly-clad girl, who was passing hastily by with a child wrapped in thick shawls upon her arm "Well thick shawis upon her arm "Well again and out of bed?" That is good. But he must not go out yet. Tell again and out of bear That is good.

But he must not go out yet. Tell
him I will look after him to-morrow. Here, take this for jourself
and the little one "He reached his
hand into his pocket again, which
still contained a good supply of bon-

The apothecary called the sweet lozenges which the childless but child loving doctor was accustomed to buy at his store every day, "doctor bon-

at a pleasant home standing alone in the suburbs. He walked through a small hall into the kitchen and there found a group of five children at the processing of the children at the control of the children at the

smail hall into the kitchen and there found a group of five children standing expectantly before the hearth.

"Well, what are you doing here that you are all huddled together as if in a swallow's nest?" said the doctor, laving aside his hat and cane and stamping off the snow from his shoes.

and stamping off the snow from his shoes.

"We are waiting for our baked apples to be done," said the children.

"So? Don't forget to save one for me. Is your mother in this room?"

He did not wait for an answer, but copened the door after a hasty knock.

knock.

A delicate, slight woman arose from a table covered with all kinds of drawing material near the window. Her still perfectly brown har and the lively expression of her beautiful eyes made her seem younger than her slightly stooping figure and the downenst features of her pale face would indicate, out she could not have been more than thirty odd years of age.

At the sudden entrance of the doctor a quick flush came over her

At the sudden entrance of the doctor a quick flush came over her featurer, while a cough shook her whole frame, compelling her to delay greeting the doctor for a moment.

o doctor took in her appearance with a quick glance "Why did you not send for me earlier if you were

sick?"
"I hoped it would pass by," sho
answored, still struggling for breath.
"It sounds like it," grumbled the
doctor. "But we will see." He then
put at few short, pointed questions
to the sufferer and examined her
lungs. When he had finished his
countenance were a peculiar expression.

pression.

She threw a searching glance at lim and, smiling with difficulty, said;

You find me worse than you

thought?"

"If find you very sick," he answered, without changing his expression. "You must lie down immediately. Absolutely rest is the first necessity for you."

"It is impossible for me to think of rest now," she replied "It is already November. These drawings must be done in two weeks at the latest. The preparation of illustrations for the large journals requires so much time, you see" She took up 'a couple of drawings from the table and held them out to the dootor. "This wreath of Christmas roses and holly branches is designed to encircle a Christmas poem. This little Swedish pensant's house, with the Christmas sheaf on the roof and the Christmas sheaf on the whose boughs children's heads are

poering forth, is to be the head-plees of a Christmas story."
"You must not dare to take anoth-or stroke." work on these things,"

said the doctor, pushing the papers "But, you see, they must be done
"for Christmas"

"Some one else can be found to finish them"
"I should forfeit forever the confidence of the editors who have me a chance to earn some money, doctor, that will not do Rich

doctor, that will not do little peo-ple can allow themselves the luxury of being sick, but not the poor." She had spoken her last words in a sportive tone, while her eyes still retained their anxiously scarching expression.

expression.
"Poor people die also," he said,
evading her glance
"Do you mean that I must die?"
"Have I said so?" answered the

doctor.
"Not with your lips, but with your eyes." Suddonly sho seized his hands and said imploriously. "Do not say that I must die. I dare not, for the sake of my children. There are five of them and their father is dead."

Have you no property?" asked the doctor.

of your children in an extreme ease?"
"I have none"
"No ease." "No relatives who would take care

No acquaintances? Friends?"

"No acquaintances? Friends?"
"No one As long as I have and breathe I stand between my children and misery. If I die—"
"You must learn to give your-self absolute rest"
"How can I? Must I not earn bread for all? But I shail surely be better again, doctor? The desire to live does much and I long to live. Not too long, but several years still until my children are in a condition to help themselves." a condition to beln themselves."

a condition to help themselves."
The doctor shock his bead.
"You are more experienced and worldly wise than I, doctor. Tell me according to your best knowledge what would become of the children if I should be taken away from them now." from them now.

The doctor rubbed his forehead a The doctor rabbed his forelead in few times with his handkerehief. "Have you the right of a native here?"
"My husband had."
"Him; the community would have to take care of your children then. One of the older ones would proble we have the company asylam.

ably go into the orphan asylum, the smallest into the infant asylum and the others would be taken into poor workingmen's families for a

poor workingmen's families for a small recompense"

She pressed her lips convulsively together, then quietly said; "You see that I dare not die. Or do you see that I dare not die. Or do you indeed believe that my tender children, nurtured in love, would survive being torn from one another and didded among strangers? No, God cannot wish it. But I will follow your advice, doctor, and will spare myself. As soon as these drawings are done I will lie down and take a these will be a the survive satisfied.

are done I will lie down and take a thorough rest. Are you satisfied with that, doctor?"

"If it is not too late," he wanted to do so. He pressed the woman's hand and left the house hustily without paying any attention the without paying any attention this time to the company of children in the kitchen When he was already on the street he suddenly heard

the kitchen When he was already on the street he suddenly heard himself cailed.
"Doctor, doctor, here is the apple which we saved for you." He stood still and let the child, a boy of about nine years old, come to him. "Just you eat it yourself, my boy." He stroked his finaen head in a kind-stroked with the forcer method. In streket his linken nead in a kind-l'w way. "Or give it to your mother. And take good care, do you hear, and see that she does not work too much. Who knows how long..."

He did not finish his sentence, but

at the corner turned once more and saw the boy still standing in the middle of the street looking after him with earnest and inquiring gaze, still holding the apple in his hand.

Dr. Brandt fought his way home in the storm with bowed head and coat wrapped tightly about him after a hard day's work, for November had brought with it sickness and death The dampness had settled upon his hair and clothes, while the cutting wind threatened to extinguish the cigar between his lips. He drew a long breath when at last he stood in the comfortably-warmed entry hall of his dwelling.

"Say, Stina," he called as soon as he got his breath, "please draw off these detestable boots. The things stick as if they had grown on me. Such miscrable weather! I believe there is not a dry stitch on me. Put my boots on the hearth, but not too near, so they won't shrink like old glovi-skin Understand? You can hang my coat nearer. Supper is ready, I hope?"

"The outlets are now on the table."

The citlets are now on the table. "That is good. I am as hungry Just as the doctor was

"That is good. I am as hungry as a wolf." Just as the doctor was opening the door of the dining-room, where his wife was buslly engaged among rattling dishes and glasses, the shrill ring of the door bell broke upon his car
"Thunder and lightning:" exclaimed the doctor. "I hope no one else will come to-night. One thing I know, whoever it may be, I will not go out to-night. A physician is also a human being, so to speak, and I have done my share for to-day."

He opened the door so violently that he almost threw the boy standing close in front of it backward down the steps "Well, can't you look out?" he called, grasping the boy "What is the matter?"

The boy did not answer, but stood panting heavily and turned his face to the light without much cereiaony.
"What, is it you?" asked the doctor, suddenly calmed when he recognized the boy who had brought him the apple a short time before "Hope no misfortune has occurred at home?"

"My mother!" was all that the boy could utter The doctor asked no

"My mother?" was all that the boy could utter The doctor asked no more The terrified look of the boy must have expressed core than his

"Ha, this has come quickly," he "Ha, this has come quically." No murmured "Just wait a moment, my boy; I will come with you at once. Stina, my coat and boots."

Sighing, the doctor crawled into the damp coverings of his outer man which he had just laid asade. Five minutes later, without having

taken time to great his wife or cast a giance at the supper table, he was tramping toward the little house in the suburb through wind and rain and holding the boy fast by the hand.

This time no group of children stood by the hearth roasting apples, but a kind neighbor was busy warning cloths and heating water for poulties

warming cloths and hoating water for poultiers
With a few words the doctor made himself informed of what had himpepined and then walked into the room. The two older children stood before their mother's bed gronning bitterly, and the boy who had come for him now joined them, weeping aloud, while the two younger children were fast asleep in their little bed with no forebodings. One glance at the sick woman, who hay upon the bed with closed eyes as in a swoon, showed the physician that there was little more for him to do. He hastily wrote a prescription He hastily wrote a prescription which seemed necessary for the mo-ment and sent a neighbor to the apothecary
Suddenly the sick one opened her

Suddenly the sick one opened hereover, her questioning and confused gaze wandering about until it fell upon the face of the doctor. At the same moment the sobbling of the children plerced her ear. An expression of anguish spread over her countenance of cannot die. Oh.

pression of anguish spread over her countenance "I cannot die. Oh, my children!" she whispered.

Without answering, but with tender sympathy, the doctor sought to give her all the ald within his power. But again and again as he raised her head higher, moistening her dry dps or whim the perspiration from her forchead, there sounded in his ear in monotonous, heartrending tones. "I cannot die. My children!"

The doctor looked anxiously to the door to see if the neighbor had returned; suddenly there came a

turned; suddenly there came a change over the countenance of the

change over the countenance of the slek one A bluish shadow spread itself over her, her features sank and her eyes became dark. The doctor knew that the end was near Death had laid his hand up-on her, but it seemed as if he hesi-tated to seize his victim, so great was her unwillingness to follow him Mante after minute passed and the

tated to seize his victim, so great was her unwillingness to follow him Minute after minute passed and the agonizing "I cannot die" still would not cease

Perspiration stood upon the doctor's forehead. He and sat by many a death-bed and witnessed many a hard parting from this life, but this surpassed all that he had ever seen. He looked upon the poor woman whom anxiety for her children would not permit her to die; he looked upon the children, who had thrown themselves upon the bed in the excess of their grief, vainty endeavoring to smother their pitiful weeping in the pillows His honest face quivered and struggled, his breast heaved heavily.

When the excruciating "I cannot die" again struck upon his ear, a firm determination lighted up his oyes. Is bent over the slek one and whispered a few words to her. She suddenly raised herself up and clasped the hands of the doctor.

Suprise, unbelieving wonder, rapture spoke out of her gaze, while waning voice she asked: "All five?"

"All five, so help me God," he answered, earneetly and solemnly.

Suddenly the angulsh was gone from her face and instead an expression of endless rest, of indescriable peace, spread over it, and re-

Suddenly the anguish was gone from her face and instead an expression of cadless rest, of indescriable peace, spread over it, and remained hovering about her lips like a smile. Gently her fingers slipped into the hand of the doctor "Come here if you want to kies your mother once more," called the doctor to the children.

your mother once more," called the doctor to the children
While the two larger boys, sobbing aloud, covered their mother's face with kisses, the girl hastily brought the two little ones from their bed that they might take leave of their dylug mother. As the smallest one pressed his rosy mouth upon the pale lips of his mother her head sank back. A soit sigh, a shrill outery from the children, a slight quiver and all was over Her fig re extended itself for the last long sleep fig ro ext long eleep

With a gentle pressure the doctor laid his hand upon her eyes and

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beckened to the neighbor just entering: "Take the children out with yout their mother has at last found

It was on the next day, a holi-day. The doctor and his wife were sitting at the dinner table. The doctor's wife was a small, plamp woman of pleasant appearance, in spite of her forty years, with a kindly, motherly expression of countenance, such as is tearly seen in a childless woman.

Any one who knew her well could see that she was planning

In a childless woman
Any one who knew her well could
casily see that she was planning
something special to-day. However
tidy and tasty her usual dress, sevoral gay-colored ribbons betrayed
her evident desire to please, and
though she was never wanting in attention to her husband, whom she
layed with nil her heart in spite of
his rough ways, the liveliness with
which she played about him through
the whole dinner was much more
than usual.
However, the doctor appeared to
notice uching of all this. He was
romarkably sober and absent-mindcid and helped himself shently to the
dishes, which were chosen with special regard to his taste. He became
attentive for the first time when a
dish of large prunes was brought
upon the table for dessert, which
he could seldom obtain from his
wife although he was very fond of
them. He cast a searching glaned
at her and a somehwat tronical smile
appeared upon his lips
"What does it mean, wife? Speak

at her and a somehwat ironical smile appeared upon his lips
"What does it mean, wife? Speak it out. What will you bave?"
"What will I have? How does such a thought enter your mind?"
"I'm! I suppose you have put the prunes on the table for no purpose! And the beautiful red ribbons! They are indeed very becoming You are always a very pretty wife Juit tell what you wish."
The doctor's wife turned scarlet. She had not wished the affair to turn in such a manner. "I till wish to talk with him about a little matter, but not so suddenly."

"Well, allow yourself time To-day is a holiday. People do not like to die ou a holiday, as I have aiready found out. Well? It must be something terribly big that you are so uncommunicative about."

be something terribly big that you are so uncommunicative about."
"Yes, but you know, Albert, you must lot me talk quietly and you must fancy yourself in the mind of a woman."
"Of my wife, I suppose?"
"And you must not constantly interrupt me. Therefore, now you see it will be eighteen years at Christmas time that we have lived in this house."
The doctor pushed back his plate.

In this house."

The doctor pushed back his plate, hald his pipe, which he had been about to light, on the table and crose. "If you wish to talk of moving, I prefer to go away at once. Every word which you should say about that would bring sorrow to

"Why, I am not even thinking of moving. So please stay." The doctor's wife he'd her husband fast by the arm. "I only mean that when one has been in one house so many years without doing anything to it

years without doing anything to it it is no wonder that it does not look particularly nice."

"It suits me," said the doctor, glancing around cententedly.

"But it would please you better if it were once put in order Just look et the floors. I take so much trouble to improve their looks, but there is no color left in the old, vernient hoards." there is no color left in the old, worn-out boards."
"Perhaps you wish French floor-

"Perhaps you wish French flooring?"
"It is not necessary to have French flooring; I would be perfectly satisfied with hard floors."
"So? Go on, then, for you are certainly not through yet."
"The old smoky wall papers must go at the same time and also the old-fashioned curtains. Who uses purple curtains nowadays? We could try juto curtains if you objected to white ones."
"Then I suppose we would buy now furniture."

new furniture."
"Only for the parlor. We would take the old furniture out of that into the room next the sitting-room. Your apparatus, which stands in there now, can easily be put somewhere else and we would have a charming room."
"And the money for all these plans?"
"Now, Albert, be reasonable for once. I know that, although you take care of half the town for nothnew furniture

"Now, Albert, be reasonable for once. I know that, although you take care of half the town for nothing, you lay by a handsome sum every year. But for whom are you saving it?? We have no 'children' —a sigh accompanied these words—there were your relations. So were "also no near relatives. So we should spend, something once in a while for ourselves."

The doctor took a couple of long pulis at his pipe. "You used to think a good many times of adopting a child?" said the doctor. "Yes, indeed, 1 have thought of it,

"Yes, indeed, I have thought of it, but you know how it always is. We could nover find a child well developed mentally and bodily without having a whole train of greedy relatives hanging about. How often we have tried it! And do you know I am truly glad it was never accomplished. It is always a venturesome thing to take a strange child. One nover knows what is in him And the ingratitude one receives from strange children! The friendship one strange children! The friendship one bestows upor them they take as their rightful portion While they are small they cause nothing but trouble and vexation, and when they are grown up and need us no more.

trouble and vexation, and when they are grown up and need us no more, it suddenly occurs to them that they are not our children. No, no, Albort; it is better as it is."

The doctor looked thoughtful a fow moments, then said: "And I had the intention this very day of neking you to take not only one child, but five."

When children!" The doctor's wife

"Five children!" The doctor's wife sank back in her armelials, with such a dejected countenance her husband hastened to add "Now, her husband hastened to add "Now, now, I do not of course, mean forover; it would be for only a few days. You know that poor Mrs. Mosback died yesterday," he continued, after a pause, as his wife still remained speechlors. "Her children have no one to take them."
"Does not the city have to care for them?" asked the doctor's wife, suletty.

quietly.
"They will, I suppose, but that can't be done so quickly. The police would, first of all take care of the

"I'm they not stay with the neigh-bor's wife of whom you spoke?" "Sho has seven children of her

own But I should have no place for

so many."
"You right perhaps use the room "You Fight perinds use the food mext the sitting-room. The few apparatus of mine"—the doctor could not repress a somewhat malicious wink—"are easily put away."
"But five beds cannot be put. in there."

"Two beds and a crib for the lit-tle ones would be enough. The chil-ren are accustomed to sleep by twos"

"But the immense amount of work! Stina will refuse to do it."
"Stina will be reasonable when I talk with her. If she is not ready, Augusta, the cabinet maker's daughter from agrees the street can help Augusta, the cabinet maker's adminiter from across the street, can help
her Her mother asked me for work
for her today."
"How long will the children stay?"
"I cannot tell just exactly myself.
Not longer than a week."
"And I hoped to have the house
all remodeled by Christmas."
"Now my dear vife since we have

"Now, my dear wife, since we have "Now, my dear wife, since we have been so happy for such a long time in the oid house, won't it do for a couple of weeks longer". He looked so lovingly at her that she yielded and asked. "When, then, shall the enlidren come?"

"To-morrow afternoon after the burial. The neighbor promised to take care of them until them. But now I must go It is high time."

The doctor took his hat and cane and left his wife in a very mixed state of mind.

The conversation which she had

The conversation which she had lanned and arranged so carefully had ended in an entirely unexpected way.

The doctor's wife looked for the coming of the children the next day with anxious suspense. How will with auxious suspense. How will they behave? Will she take a fancy to them?

There they stood in the door al-ready, haddled together in a little bunch, like a handful of snowflakes which the storm had cast away. The three largest, a boy of nine, another of seven and a sik-year-old girl formed the background, while before them stood the two youngest,

before them stood the two youngest, a plump, smiling little fellow of three and a rosy two-year-old girl. The two clung timidly to the folds of their sister's dress, from which their bright eyes looked out half shyly and half questioningly. The doctor's wife glanced herriedly at the group and then breathed a sigh of relief. They were not crippled, neglected children, as she had half expected, but the tastily-dressed and well-bred children of an intelligent family, who showed none of that awkwaraness in their looks and manners, which make the chiland manners, which make the chil-

and manners, which make the children of the poor appear so unattractive.

The conversation did not go on very well. The children answered all questions willingly, but one could see how sorrowful they were at heart, and there was not much change at supper even with the doctor, whom they knew better. The children tried to eat what was placed before them, but the older ones struggled with their tears at every mouthful and the little ones with sleepiness, for they had been broken of their usual rest. They were all relieved when the doctor finally relieved when the doctor finally said: "You are tired, children, and

said: "You are treed, children, and
the best thing for you is to go to
bed and to sleep. To-morrow everything will look different to you"
Each of the children walked up to
the dector and his wife, and shaking
hands and bidding them good-night went to the bed-room prepared for

doctor's wife was about to follow them, but her husband called her back. "The more we leave them to themselves, the sconer Cicy will to themselves, the sooner Crey will feel at home." For a while one could hear the children whispering and moving about, and then out of the stillness came the voice of the oldest, loud and distinct. He prayed devoutly the old children's verse: "I am tired, go to rest," and so forth, then he continued: "Dear God, make me a good boy and grant that I may find my dear papa. In heaven"—he was going to say what he had been accustomed to pray with his mother every night. But when it saddenly occurred to him that he now had to find not only his father, but also his mother in heaven, he hesitated. With faitering voice he repeated: "Grant that I may find my dear papa and my dear man and my dear and my d voice he repetted: "Grant that I may find my dear papa and my dear namma—" Here he stopped and suddenly broke into violent, irrestrainable sobbing At the same moment the self-control of the other children gave way, and for a long time one could hear fothing but the monaing and sobbing of the other aning and sobbing of the

children The doctor walked to the window and looked out into the darkness, while his wife piled her knitting needles as if her stocking must be finished that very hight. When all was still in the adjoining room the doctor beckened his wife to go in with him. A pathetic picture presented itself to them. The four older children had crawled out of their two beds into one and had fallen asieep just as they had clasped each other in their grief, with the tears still on their cheeks. "Poor children," whispered the doctor While he was cautiously separating them had laying them two by two in their beds, his wife walked to the bed of the little one. The doctor walked to the wadow the little one

there be a more touching picture of childish innocence?"

childish innocence?"

She hestated, then threw her Sarms about her husband's neck, pressed her cheek to his and said; "if you are willing, Albert, I should like to keep this child as my own."

"Well, how are you getting on with your flock of children?" asked the doctor when he came home the

"Oh, finely, I never helieved that "On, linely, I never beneved time five children could make so. little noise and disturbance."
"Don't worry; they'll soon be live-

ly enough."

And they did indeed get lively.

The very next day the doctor was

astonished on his roturn home at great commotion. The two little ones were dancing and freiteking in the reddle of the room on the heauful Angora rug, which was needstomed to he before his wife's tollet table as and storbed as a sacred treasure. Now one was on top and then the othe, now attacking and now defending, shouting and screeching at the top of their voices, their shoes and stockings stripped off in the excitement. They tumbled about on the white rug like two little dogs, and the doctor's wife was seated on the floor near them haughing till tears filled her eye.

"They are charming," she assured her husbard as she sat drinking coffee after dinner. Ynd they are very confiding already. They follow me every step I take If I give one samething, the other opens his mouth wide. If I take one on my ha, the other cries, 'Me, too, Misses Do'tor.'"

"Yes, they are very much attached to each other," said the doctor.

Yes, they are very much attach-

ed to each other," said the doctor "It will be very hard to separate

them"
His wife stirred her coffee maditatively "Is it really necessary to separate them?" she asked, looding doubtfully at her husband.
"What will you do, then? I guess

you don't want to keep both?"
"Why not? If I can keep one, I can keep both"
"You have the both "

Yes, if it isn't too much trouble

for you."
"Prouble? Oh, that is not much. "Trouble; On, that is the present, too know She takes almost all the care from me. You can't imagine

what a sensible little thing she is "Just come here a moment and look in," said the doctor's wife to him the next morning as he was about to start out. She let him cautiously through the halfpeep cautiously through the half-open door into the children's bed-

There sat the two little ones on the edge of the trundle-bed in their night-gowns, while their elder sister stood before them with sponge and towel in hand. First she attended to the hand of one and then to that of the other, now washing the face, nose and ears of one, then of the other, she managed the difficult task so quickly and skilfully that the children did not find time to rey, though at times their faces

task so quickly and skilling that the children did not find time to cry, though at times their faces were seriously distorted "She is like a mother to them," said Mrs Brandt, "And you ought to see how handy and apt she is la other things! She helps Stina clean the regetables and which the glasses, and first you know she is in the sitting-room dasting, standing on a chair or footstool to reach. Ten times a day she runs to the well to get fresh water for me or—"

The doctor hadn't time to listen to the full list of the small girl's accomplishments. That evening when his wife began to recount them he interrupted her: "Well, if the girl stands so bigh in your favor, you will be glad to hear what I have to tell you in regard to her future."

future.

"Well?"

"Well?"
"They are ready to take the child and care for her at the greer's across the way for a small compensation."
"So, are they?" She plied her knitting needles in foverish canotion. "I can readily believe that they want her to take care of those two until the country or they are the they are the are they her to take eare of those two untrained young rogues that he in the dirt all day and to wash their dirty faces. And they ask a small recomponse? They are not stupid How long will it be before the girl will be grown, and they will nave brought her up like a servant, with its costing them nothing, nothing at all? That w'll amount to nothing You well know I will not give the girl away to that kind of lite."

"Rat what have you in view for

"But what have you in view for her? One ought to be glad if—"
"What have I in view for her?" she interrupted "I will keep her"
"But you have the two little ones already."
"Just on that

"Just on that account I need her, too, I cannot take care of them alone." But you forget that she must go to school after Easter."
"There will be three to spare for

school. She ought to study dili-gently so as to become an intelli-gent girl. Just think, Albert, how lovely it will be to have such a dear ittle daughter always in our home!
Do you say yos? May I keep her?"
The doctor said nothing He took
her head between his two largo
hands and imprinted a hearty kiss
upon her rosy lips and then went
out.

out.

She turned crimson. He had not done that in a long time. Yes, earlier! But now—when one lives with an ther year after year h gradually foregoes the custom of tenderness—"He is, after all, a dear, good man," she whispered boftly to herself, while she lay down to rest with a happy smile.

"How now. I must ask. Can't you

with a happy smile.

"How now. I must ask. Can't you see where you are running, boy?" angrily called the doctor the next day as on his entrance the boy second in size rushed between his legs.

The little one stood a moment stunned by the force of the cellision, then raised his excited little face with flashing eyes and said confusedly, "It was only the express train from Vienna," then quickly drew back into the next room "That boy is a veritable jack-of-all trades," said the doctor, looking pleasantly after the pretty boy.

"Yes, that ho is," affirmed his wife. "Sometimes he runs through the house as a steam engine and

"Yes, that ho is," affirmed his wife. "Sometimes he runs through the house as a steam engine and sometimes as a railread, now he is a robber and now a policeman, now a wild animal and now a hunter. But he must shoat and run in excepting Without that it won't do."

do."
"I would forbid him to do it."
"As if he could be forbidden such a thing! He cannot be o herwise. It is the excessive merriment and rogary in him. I wouldn't say they thing if he would only leave me in peace. But every moment he comes and begs that I will sit in his wagon or in his boat or make him a whip or a sword."
"And do you willingly do all thet?"

"And do you willingly do all that?"
"What can I do when he begs and
ontreats so hard? And he has such
nonsensical ideas! A little while ago he was playing menageric, and all of a sudden it occurred to him

Ý 13

d

that he wanted a crocodile, and would I be so good as to crawl along on all four a little bit. I would make such a wonderfully fine looking crocodile. You can imagine that I had no desire to do it. But, will you believe it, the boy contingant to beg until nothing remained for me but—"

"To do his will and make a crocodile? Oh, wife, wife, that I could have been present!" The doctor laughted till he had to hold his sides. "That must have been a spectacle for the gods. Will you not repeat it for me?"

But his wife was unwilling.

"Why are you not drinking out of your oustomary cup?" the astonished doctor asked of his wife.

She blushed confusedly "The cup, yos, the cup is broken."

"Broken! Your cup out of which you have drank since your girl-llood, and by which you set so great atore? Well, I would not have wished to be the one to break it."

"He did not do it purposedy."

"He did not do it purposely."
"He? What he? That is not to
say Stian? Perhaps the mischievous
boy, went?" C She only nodded.
"Weet, I suppose you gave him a good whipping."
"I wanted to

good whipping."

"I wanted to in my first anger, but he didn't allow me to"

"He didn't offer resistance?" asked the doctor, with wrinkled brow.

"Oh, dear, no! But he was so overcome with repentance and sorrow that I should have offended him to have pushed him from me."

"And you preferred to pardon him, and you gave him some nemics for

nave pushed him from me."

"And you preferred to pardon him, and you gave him some pennies for his fright, what?"

"No, only a handful of dried plums," said his wife half aloud.

"Oh, you women, you women," oalled the doctor. "Not one of you is like another. Only wait, in the orphan asylum there will be no dried plums given for a broken cup. The new manager is said to exercise a strict government."

"In the orphan asylum?" asked the frightened wife.

"Yos, I have heard to-day that the as good as decided. There is a meeting of the trustees next week, when the thing will be formally acted up-on."

She gave her bushand a second

on."
She gave her husband a second one of coffee and slowly said, "So then the levely boy has to go into tan orphan asylum?"
"Do you think they only take unyou think they only take ug-

an orphan asylum?"
"Do you think they only take ugan orphan asylum?"
"The lively, Joyous child!"
"They will soon break him of his excessive merriment."
"Yos, with the stick. It is no art to intimidate a defenseless child. No one asks whether they make a frank, happy-hearted boy thereby hypocitical and obdurate. Yes, if he were as quiet and chreumspeet as his brother, he would be very well brought up in an orphan asylum, but with his temperament! Nc, Albert"—2's bent imploringly toward her husband—"do not send the poor boy away; let him stay here. One child more or less one doesn't notice. Is it not so? You will let me have the boy?"
"For my part?" have nothing against it, but—"
"That is to say, he stay? Oh, you good husband! But be quiet a moment. It seems as if I heard the boy outside on the stairs. There he sits perched again on the banister, sliding down till he certainly will break his neck. Oh, how one has to worry herself with such a boy!" She had gone, and the doctor gazed after her with a very contend begged his wife to say nothing

A few days passed. The doctor had begged his wife to say nothing of the impending changes of their fate until everything was finally

decided.

"I am sorry that he has to leave alone," she said, while sitting near her husband a few evenings after, looking over the things that the oldest boy was to take with him to the orphan asylum. "But you yourself must say that I cannot keep them all. He is the oldest, and moreover he is so still and sensible he certainly will feel content in the orphan asylum. I do not believe either that the separation from his brothers and sisters will be especially hard for him. He does not seem to have much feeling."

"Perhaps he simply does not show

"Perhaps he simply does not show."It. He was the favorite of his moth-

"And his brothers and sisters are all so much prettier and attractive than he," said the astonished wife. "Perhaps that very thing made him so much the dearer to his mothers."

en."
The doctor's wile reflected a littie. "Well, of course to his mother.
But I will not say anything against
him. He does what I wan' him to,
is industrious and willing, but I can
find no heart in him. He can, of
course, visit his brothers and sistors often and have good friends in
us."

But

> .

tors often and have good friends in us."

The doctor made no reply. But when his wife went to bed that night she had a cortain feeling of dissatisfaction with h reelf, without exactly knowing the reason why, "Just see whether I un not right about the boy," said Mrs Brandt the next morning as the doctor remaind sitting a few minntes after he had finished his breakfast. "He has been sitting there a long time motionless and speechless. There is no life in him His brothers and sisters may play and shout about him as they please, he doesn't even notice them."

"Come here, my boy," the doctor called to him as he sat in the corner holding his head in both hands. "Does anything all you?"

"My head pains me."

"Since when?"

"Since always."

That means, I cases, since you came here, doesn't

"The boy nodded.
"And what else pains you?"
"My oyes and my neck," and sometimes I feel very dizzy."
"So? And no one has heard a
word of all this?" The doctor felt
his pulse, listened, to his breathing
and then said: "Go to your room
now and he down. I will come to
grou immediately."

18 His wito had listened in silent

His wife had listened in silent anxiety. "I hope you don't consider Him seriously sick?"

She clasped her hands in terror.

And just now! What shall I do with the other children?"

"Well, well, the disease is not contagious, but he needs absolute quiet. It will I best if I report at once to the hospital and have aim taken there. It is possible that the disease may take a bad turn."

"Do you think he will die?"

The doctor sirugged his shoulders.
"He has carried the disease too long unobserved."

His wife became suddenly very

unobserved."

His wife became suddenly very serious and quiet "Then the boy shall not be allowed to go to the hospital," she said resolutely.

"But you wanted to have him leave

"But you wanted to have him leave anyway."

"Yea, If he had kept well. My heart is not much drawn to this child, it is true, but just for that reason I will do my duty by him I could never enjoy the other children if I should allow their brother to die in the hospital."

"That is all very fine," said the doctor quietly, "but where will you put him? Perfect quiet is indispensable."

"He can lie in Stina's gable-cham-

"He can lie in Stina's gable-chamber. It is sunny and quiet there. Stina can set up her bed in the kitchen while he is slck."
"I'm, that would do. But who would take care of him? Neither you nor Stina has time"
"No, but I will let old Mrs Miller, who took such go. I care of me two years ago, come. When she has to rest I will stay with him. Don't make any objections. I guess I can sacrifice a few nights if you can stand at the call of your patients day and night the year round."
The doctor passed his hand fond-

round."
The doctor passed his hand fondly over his wife's head and said: "Well, then, in God's name make your preparations with Stina. Meanwhile I will send the nurse and the necessary things from the drug-glet's."

Hard days and still harder nights followed. It seemed as if the boy could not wait to follow his mother. Hour after hour he lay at fever heat

Hour after hour he lay at fever heat calling her name, until the parched lips refused to speak.

"I have very little hope," sold the doctor, when several days later, after a careful examination, he was about to leave the boy for the night. "If the fover does not abate early to-morrow morning he is lost."

"Then I will stay with him tonight," said his wife decidedly "You will weary yourself out."

"Then I will stay with him tonight," said his wife decidedly
"You will weary yourself out."
"Do not worry about me. What one
must do, that he can."
The dector lovingly clasped her
hand. "If you need me, call me."
The hours of the night passed
slowly by. With wide-open eyes the
boy tossed restlessly about on his
bed moaning and walling, "Mother,"
mother," and ever again "Mother"
sounded pitecusly through the room.
The heart of the doctor's wife melted in compassion. Stroking his
cheeks, she bent over him caressingly. The boy's countenance suddenly changed. 'Is it you, mother? Are
you here at last?" He threw both
arms tightly about her neek and

you here at last?" He threw both arms tightly about her neck and drow her so near that her cheeks touched his.

A feeling of joy stole over her as the fearful tension of his limbs relaxed and his heart beat less violently. But as often as she attempted to loose herself from his arms, he cried out in anguish.

Nothing remained for her but to

tempted to loose herself from arms, he cried out in auguish. Nothing remained for her but to draw her feet carefully upon the bed and lie close beside him. His regular breathing assured her that he was asleep, and while she rapturously pressed her cheek against that of the boy who had called her mother, sleep closed also her very eves. weary eyes.

The sun was shining brightly when she awoke. Her husband stood bend-ing over the bed. She started up in fright. "I hope I have not been

asleep."

"You have, indeed. But see here,"
He pointed to the boy, who lay in
a deep, sweet sleep, with drops of
porspiration covering his brow. "Ho
is saved, thanks to you."

Tears of joy filled her eyes.
"The danger is over," continued
the husband. "Once on the road to
recovery he will recuperate rapidiy. Perhaps he will be sufficiently
improved in fourteen days to be removed to his now home."

"Do you indeed suppose that I

improved in fourteen days to be removed to his new home."

"Do you indeed suppose that I would allow the boy to be taken away from me after this?" fated the doctor's wife softly. "He has called me mother, and although he only did it in his fover, I will be a mother to him. He belongs to me."

"So you would rather send the younger boy to the orphan asylum?"

"No, I will not do that."

"Or the glr?"

"Cortainly not."

"But you will still less wish to give up the two little ones?"

"I will keep them all five."

"All five?" The doctor's voice had an uncertain sound. "You allo v yoursolf to be carried away by your good heart. Consider how risky it is with strange children; one never knows what is in them."

"That can be said also of one's own children."

"They take our kindness as their rightful claim."

own children."
"They take our kindness as their rightful claim."
"They have a right to do so."
"And when they are grown up it suddenly occurs to them that they are not our children."
"If we were true parents to them this would not be so."
"And all the trouble and work they make."
"I will gladly take that ""

"I will gladly take that upon mysolf. But—" she glanced arxious-ly at him—"perhaps all five are too many for you?"

too many for you?"

"Mc?" He took both her hands and sald: Anna, when the poor mother was struggling with death, and could not die because of her distress for her children I bent over her and said: I will take the children and they shall be my own. 'All five?" she asked, incredulously. 'All five,' I replied, 'so help me God.' Thereupon she died in peace."

"Poor mother," whispered his wife, hiding her face on his shoulder. Suddenly she raised her head. "But, Albert, if you promised that, you brought the children into the house with the express purpose of keeping them all."

He nodded assent.

Ho nodded assent.

"But what if I had not been will-

"I knew your heart."
"So? And if you knew my heart, why did you not come confidingly and tell me what you wished?"

The doctor put on a comewhat critical expression. "You wanted on that very day to have new floors and modern style of carpets and curtains and—"

curtains and—"
She was about to interrupt him when a feeble sound came from the feed. The boy lay there with clear, feverless eyes looking over at her. Had he heard what she had said?

feverless eyes looking over it het. Had he heard what she had said? Had he suspect what decision she had made?

"Mother," he whispered softly, stratching out his weak hand to her. She threw herself down on her knees before the bed. "Yes, my chill, I will be your mother." She covered his face with kisses and sat down on the bed beside him, and, tenderly smoothing the moist hair from his forchead, said, smiling through her tears. "What fine soft hair he has! And such good honest eyes! And—"

"Now that sounds like a genuine mother," called the doctor haughing. "I see airendy that you will spoil the child in a most terrible manner."

ner."
"You don't say so Bat, listen, there are the other children outside in the hall. They would like to get in. Can they be admitted?"

in the hall. They would not be seen. Can they be admitted?"

The doctor was already at the door. There stood the little group of children, huddled together as they had been a few weeks previous, the little ones in front and the older ones in the background. But this time they were not so timid and health.

this time they were not so timid and bashful.

They tripped confidently nearer, and while the two little ones climbed into the lap of the doctor's wife, and the older ones crowded close to her they gazed curiously at their brother, who lay upon the bed before them so pale and still.

With one hand she held that of the sick boy and with the other tightly clasped the other children; and, beaming with joy, exclaimed to ber husband

"Our children! May God bless them and make them happy!"

"All fivel" added the doctor.

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WHOSE HAPPINESS?

WHOSE HAPPINESS?

The small boy was drawing his still smaller neighbor along the walk in his little wagon. He looked up beaming, when a watchful face appeared at the doorway.

"I'm trying to make Fannie happy, aunt," he said.

"What a beautiful spirit for the child to have!" exclaimed the admining aunt, as she closed the door.

But presently, as she gazed from the window, it seemed to her that the effort, however commendable, was not very successful.

Wee Fannie was evidently afraid to ride, and was much more inclined to climb out of the wagon and draw it herself. This Master Robbie, stoutly resisted.

"She doesn't like riding, Robbe," explained the nunt. "You must let her ba horse if you want to make her happy."

her happy." "But I want to draw it myself "But I want to draw it mysen.
I want to make her lappy doln'
things I like her to do," answered
Robbie, with a very unamiable scowl
Poor little boy! It was selfishness,
after all.—Wellspring.

RICH AND POOR ALIKE use Pain-

Killer, Taken internally for cramps, colics, and diarrhoea. Applied externally cures sprains, swollen muscles, otc. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. but one Pair 25c and 50c.

****** CHILDREN'S

CORNER garan yan kalan kal

THE CHILD'S PETITION. She stold into the church alone, With shy and timid grade, A little child with wondrous eyes, And smiling, dimpled face.

"I come to see you, dearest Lord, Sweet Jesus, are you her?" Aht yes, the light is burning bright, I know that you are near

"I'm glad that we are all alone, Because I want to bring A letter to your Sacred Heart To ask for everything

"Now, if some older people saw
Me write this little letter,
They'd take it, maybe, from my hand
And try to make it better.

"But no one saw me write it, Loid; I think hi's written right; And you won't mine if h's spelt wrong, Because it's clean and white.

"I'll drop it in your treasure-box, And kiss it so 'twill speed Right up to heaven to your Heart, To ask for all we need "And then, to make it very sure,

Till say a decide too,
To forward quies this little note
I wrote, dear I ord, to you"
—Sentinel of the Biessed Sacrament.

Boys and girls should learn by heart the following words, which were written by the great Lord Macaulay: Young people, took in those eyes, listen to the dear voice, and notice the feeling of even a touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand. Make much of it while you have the most precious of all gifts, d loving mother. Read the unfathomable love in those eyes; the kind anxiety or time tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends — fond, dear, kind friends—but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother bestows. Often none but a mother bestows. Often do I sigh in my struggle with the hard, uncaring world for the deep sweet security I felt when of an excening resting on her bosom, I listoned to some quiet tale, suitable to my age, read in her tender, untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet shaves got usen my schel I ament. voice. Never can I forget her sweet chances cast upon me when I appeared asleep; never her kiss of peace at night. Years have passed away sinto we lad her by my father in the old churchyard, yet still her voict whispers from her grave and her tye watches over me as I visit spots long since hallowed by her memory.

SEWING DONE BY ANTS.

Ants are credited with so many marvellous accomplishments that a new one must be remarkable to the noteworthy. Mr. E. G. Green, of Ceylon, an authority upon insect habits, has, however, made an observation which is well worth putting on record. He has watched red ants holding grubs in their mouths and using the web they spun to repair a rent lu their nest. Some leaves which had been fastened together by the ants were separated by Mr. Green, and in a short time after he backwards and forwards across the gap. Closer observation showed that each grub was held in the jaws of one of the worker ants, and its movements were directed as required. A continuous thread of silk issued from the mouth of each grub, and was used by the ants to sew up the rent in their shelter. There were no grubs in the neighborhood, and those used were obtained from a nest at some distance. This deliberate use of a naturally formed web as a sewing thread is as astonishing as any instance of the intelligence of ants yet observed. which had been fastened together by

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"You pretty apple blossoms,
Why do you fly away
Just when the spring is sweetest?
We want you all to stay.
There's not a single flower
More beautiful than you;

The apple blossoms whispered,
Still sending down a shower;
"You darling little maiden,
We've bloomed our springtime hour,
If we too long should linger,
Our boughs would never hold
For all the little children,
Big apples, red and gold."

The little malden pondered
As, pink and pearly white,
Came showering the petals
Upon her ringites bright,
She laughed, and shook them lightly.
And then looked up to say:
"You sweetest apple blossoms,
Be quick and fly away."
—Sidney Dayre.

ered expanse, we should remember that its smoothness, on which so much of its beauty depends, is mainly due to all the inequalities having been slowly levelled by worms. It is a marvellous reflection that the whole of the superficial mould over any such expanse has passed, and will pass again, every few years through the bodies of worms. The plough is one of the most ancient and most valuable of man's inventions; but lerg before he existed the land was. In fact, regularly ploughed by earth worms. It may be doubted whether there are many other animals which have played so other animals which have played so important a part in the history of the world as have these lowly organized creatures. Some other animals, however, still more lowly organized—namely, corals—have done far more conspicuou work in having constructed innumerable reefs and islands in the great oceans; but these are almost confined to the tropleal zone.

THE SWEETEST SIDE OF LIVING. We long for fame and fortune,
And we gain them, it may be;
We strive for place and power,
And the pomp of high degree;
Then we learn, in all the weariness
Of souls drunk deep with pride,
That the sweetest side of living
Is the sweet home side.

No rich man's gold may win it.
Nor the poor man's lack may lose;
Just love that's true and tender
Is the purchase price to use;
And gladness and content are yours,
Whatever shall betide.
For the sweetest side of living
Is the sweet home side.

We never regret unkind acts, but often grieve over unkindly and un-loving ones, when friends who hav passed away can feel our love no

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The billous man is nover a companionable man because his aliment renders him merose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Paraleic's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of the bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action.

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On and after Monday: June 3rd, Strs. Chicora and Corona will leave Yonge St. wharf, (cast side) at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. daily (except Sunday) for Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston, connecting with New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Michigan Central R. Niagara Falls Park & Picca Central R R., Niagara Falls Park & River R. R., and Niagara Gorge Ry.

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Hygienic and Perfection Cocoa is the purest made sold by all Grocers.

St. Catharines and Newmarket

St. Catharines, May 28,-At High Mass to day D. an Harris read to his congregation bis resignation on account of continued it health, sout the Archbishop, and the Archbishop's acceptance of the same. The letter of the Archbishop names Trinity Sunday as the Deau's last day in charge of the parish and states that Father Morris, of Newmarket, will succeed to the pastorate. On leaving St. Catharines the Dean will go to Muskoka for rest and quiet.

HIS WORDS OF FAREWELL.

HIS WORDS OF FAREWELL.

Prefacing his financial statement to the congregation of St. Catherino's Church before leaving them to the care of his successor, Dean Harris addressed them as follows:

"A few years ago I placed in your hands an audited report of the receipts and expenditures of this parish. I have much pleasure in submitting your examination another financial statement covering the interval since the last audit.

"Seventeen years have passed since you and I were brought into intimate spiritual association, and I cannot pay to your forbears are and gracious kindness a higher compliment than to state that daring these years there has not been the slightest misunderstanding between us. Notwithstanding the large amount of money collected and expended, there has not been any friction between any members of the congregation and myself.

"To the these years have been fraught with kindly memories and pleasing recollections. For the repeated manifestations of friendship you have shown no; for the generous encouragement you have extended to me all down the line of

pented manifestations of friendship you have shown me; for the generous encouragement you have extended to me all down the line of our association, and for the large appreciation of my efforts on your behalf, I am deeply grateful.

"All my priestly life I have contended that between pastor and people there ought to exist a full measure of fearless confidence; contidence on the part of priest in the generosity and affection of his people for him; and on their part unshaken trust in his monesty of purpose and in his readiness to sacrifice himself at all times in their behalf. That the pastor deepens his influence for good with his parishioners and offers an additional claim to their confidence in him by a frank and unsolicited statement of parochial receipts and disbursements is to me a persuasion which thirtyone years in the Holy Priesthood have deepened into a conviction. I therefore place it your hands to-day a financial report which I trust will meet with your approval and will remain as a permanent record of your splendid liberality and Catholic generosity.

"The sacrifices which you have

olic generosity.

"The sacrifices which you have made for religion and education are, apart from the common bond of faith which blinds us together, the strongest assurance that, like unto the members of a Christian family, you regard the interests of each one as the concern of all. And now I deeply regret that owing to the condition of my health I am compelled to bid you farewell. His Grace the Archibidhop has done me the kindness to accept my resignation.

"For seventeen years we have lived together, and through your generous kindness and friendship these years have been to me filled to overflowing with memories of the many kindly act with which you have surrounded me.

"So intimate has been our association that there is not a member of the congregation whom I could act address by his baptismal name if I mot him to-morrow in any part of the Dominion. olic generosity.
"The sacrifices which you have

mot him to-morrow in any part of the Dominion.

"From my very heart I thank you for the unnumbered acts of kindness I have received from you. I carry away with me delighted and consoling memories of the bright and pelasant years I have spent in your midst. I will never offer up the Holy Sacrifics of the Mass without remembering you at the altar of God, where memory itself becomes sacramental from association with the Holy and Divine.

"W. R. HARRIS."

Following these words a financial statement is submitted, duly audited, showing the receipts during the Dean's incumbency to have been \$9,051.27, all of which has been expended in the betterment of the church and school property in this city. And the Dean relinquishes his charge with the trifling debt of only \$6,500 against the whole, a record of which even a more modest man quent to be proper. of which even a more modest man ought to be proud.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER MOR-

PRESENTATION TO FATHER MORRIS.

On last Sunday the members of the congregation of the R. C. Caurch, of Bradford tendered a presentation and address to Rev. Father Morris, who has been their pastor for the past ten years, and who has been promoted to the Deanery of St. Catharines. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, including a number belonging to other denominations with whom Father Morris was very popular. After beuediction, Mr. Donais Nolan went forward and read the following address which fully illustrated the deep love and esteem entertained for their pastor and Mr. Wm. Mowilliams presented him with a well filled purse. Father Morris who was filled purse. Father Morris who was filled purse, the Morris who was filled purse, but yory touching reply, "acro scarcely being a dry oye in the church. He regretted the separation very much, but it was a great pleasure to him to be able to say on departice that in the whole ten years he could not recall one inclient that had occured even with one person inside or outside the church to mar the kind y feeling that had existed between them. Father Morris left for St. Catharines on Tuesday and is succeeded by Rev. Father Whitney.

The following is a copy of the address: nis.

Land was a military of

with as for many, many years to come to counsel and direct our steps in the path of trath has vanished and grief takes possession of us, which can only find expression. In tears We will not attempt to describe the hardships you have endured or the sacrifices you have made for us and hever until the secrets of hearts shall be revealed can we know how many listening to your cloquent words of counsel and no less cloquent words of counsel and no less cloquent example have taken heart to persovere in the narrow and thorny way; and Roy. Father, we know that the motive actuated you was not the galning of human applance, but the interests of religion and the honor and glory of God and how often have we heard from all chasses of men the estimate of our paster summed up in the few, out expressive words, "Father Morris is a good and worthy priest," and we are not surprised that the Most Rey. Archbishop has recognized in you the sound qualities of a learned and pious priest, and we are called on to make a sacrifice.

Rey. Father you depart from us, but neither time nor distance can even be able to sever the thos of affection, which biad us. As a piedge of our sincerity and expression, though feeble of our affection and gratitude, be pleased to accept this small gift the willing offering of your loyal and devoted people.

Signed on behalf of the parishoners:—John Falls, beants Kolan, Jno Gilheeney, John Gibbons.

June 2, 1901.

DOMINION BANK

The Thirtieth Annual General Meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking house of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday,

Meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the Sunking house of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 29, 1901.

Among those present were noticed: Coloriel Mason, Messrs, William Ince, Win Spry, M. Roulton, E. B. Osler, William Hendrie, John Stewart, Walter S. Lee, W. D. Matthews, Cnas. Cockshutt, Win. Ross, M. P., t. W. Austin, Thos. Walmisley, Timothy Enton, Dr. J. F. Ross, W. C. Crowther, W. G. Cassels, H. M. Pellatt, David Smith, T. D. Brown, G. W. Lewis, J. Stewart, J. Long, A. R. Boswell, P. Leadlay, Poter MacDonald, Richard Brown, G. N. Reynoldy, A. Foulds, V. H. E. Hutchison, T. G. Brough and others.

It was moved by Mr. Win. Ince, seconded by Mr. W. D. Matthews, that Mr. E. B. Osler de take the chair, and that Mr. T. G. Brough do not as Secretary.

1,277,540 76 Dividend 3 per cent., paid 1st Aug., 1900 ... \$46,351 17 Dividend 2 1-2 per cent., paid 1st Nov., 1909 47,308 55 Dividend 2 1-2 per cent., paid 1st Nov., 1909 54,108 08 Dividend 2 1-2 per cent., paid 1st Nov., 1909 54,108 08 Dividend 2 1-2 per cent., paid 1st Nov., 1909 54,108 08 Dividend 2 1-2 per cent., paid 150 54,108 150 Dividend 2 1-2 per cent., paid 150 54,108 150 Dividend 2 1-2 per cent., paid 150 55 Dividend 2 1-2 per cent. per cent., pay-able 1st May, 1901 58,098 to Written of f 5206,700 78 of f bank premises 30,000 00 Transferred to 940,291 88 reserve fund. 940,291 88

E. B. OSLER, President.

Toronto, 29th May, 1991 Mr E. B. Osler moved, seconded by Mr W. D. Matthews, and Resolved, That the report be ad-

opted
It was moved by Mr. Mr. Wm. Hendric, seconded by Mr. Wm. Ross M. P. and
P. and
Mesolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Presidea, Vice. resident and Directors to their services during the past year.
It was moved by Mr. Wm. Ramboy, seconded by Mr. Thos. Walmsley, and

Resolved, That the thanks of this

THE QUEEN CITY

CERPET AND RUG RENOVAT

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'Phyme 8461.

30HN J DAVIS, — Managor.

Managor.

Meet I Manuals of the GRAND JULT

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tors for the ensuing Foor; Mosses, A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, M. P., T. Enton, J. J. Foy, K. C., Win. Ince, Wilmot D. Matthews and E. B. Osler, M. P.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., was elected President and Mr. W. D. Matthews Vice-President for the ensuing term. ing term

ing term

GENERAL, STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES

Notes in circulation \$1,790,089 00
benefits not
bearing interest 2,042,234 13

Deposits bearing int's' 10,535,383 15

68,321 27 2,814,007 30

\$25,623,215 ol Specie Aasset Specie 10 minion Gov't de mand notes Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation 100,000 00 mother banks on other banks in Canada 100,000 for the banks in the United King dom 1,225,600 si 1,

718,483 51

3,957,826 12 13,245,420 11

de.entures

Bills discounted and advances current. Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for)

Real estate, other than bank premises

Mortgoges on real estate sold by the dank.

Bank promises
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads.

15,571 19

55,63,215 6 Toronto, 30th April, 1901.

7,503 70

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

O'BYRNE - McDONAGH.

O'BYRNE — McDONAGH.
O'Byrne was united in wedlock to Dr.
and professor in the College of Dentistry
Very Rev Vicar-General McCann performed the ceremony, while
Miss McCarthy acted as bridesmald,
and Dr McDonagh, of London, brother of the groom, was best man.
Dr. and Mrs. McDonagh have taken
their wedding tour in New York,
Chicage and other cities. Mrs. McDonagh is the daughter of Mr. L.
O'Byrne, of St. Patrick St.

PRAISE FOR A TORONTO LADY

PRAISE FOR A TORONTO LADY.

I'rom far off Lourdes, The Register has received a copy of Le Pyreneen of May 19, a bright up-to-date dully, which among its budget of interesting contents, has an article that will interest and please very many of our readers. It says:—
"During a mass sung in the Basilica for the sisters of St. Joseph of Tarbes, on a pligrimage to Loudon, a young Canadienne, Miss Theress, Kormann, who comes from Toronto, and who has been a resident of our city for a short time, at the Hotel do Rome, sang Ave Marin, of Touchimbert. The young lady possesses marvelous talent as a singer. Her voice filled the vasty collifice, and produced upon the large numbers who assisted at the artistic ceremony. A very agreeable impression.

A NEW CHURCH LIGHT—CHEAP

A NEW CHURCH LIGHT-CHEAP AND GOOD, AND GOOD.

During the past three months there has come on the market a new illuminant, Siche Gas, an entirely pure form of acetylene, altogether free from the impurities present in gas generated by old-style gasometer machines, and also also lutely safe to use. So safe is the Siche system of lighting, and so intely safe to use. So safe is the Siche system of lighting, and so strong is the company introducing it that the management has declined to submit to the regulations of the Insurance Association, taking the position that it is a decided advantage and enhences the class of anyrisk where light, cooking or power is obtained from Siche Gas Instead of ordinary gas, acetylene gas or electricity. The justice of this position has been conceded by the leading insurance people, so that churches or private persons wishing to instal a gas plant of their own do not now need to worry as to the insurance point, and may act freed from the extra rates and in many instances stupid restrictions sought to be imposed hitherto by the insurance combine. An examination of the illustrated catalogue issued by the SICHE GAS COMPANY, 83 York St., Toronto, will inform any one inter-SICHE GAS COMPANY, 83 York St., Toronto, will inform any one interested as to this new light, mere full, by then our space it as permits, but we cannot cone de this if the notice without quoting in full the collowing letter from Mr. G. C. Robb, Chief Engineer of the Bolier it spection and Insurance Co., of Canada (also Consulting Engineer), who says:—

Toronto, slay 7th, 1901.

H. Chewitt. Esc.

. II. Chewitt, Esq., Toron o.

Dear Sir,—I have seen some of the "Siche" Acetylone Gas Machines in use, and have carefully examined the design and method of operation. In my opinion the machine is simple, convenient to use and not likely to get out of order. The means for charging it and for cleaning are simple and effective.

The machine is automatic in its action, and while it cannot store up any large quantity of gas, yet it produces it as fast as called for by the number of lights in use. When the lights are put out the produc-

THE TIME TO INSURE IS

WHILE YOU ARE WELL, STRONG AND INSURABLE.

Confederation Life

ASSOCIATION issues policies on all approved plans of insurance, and is a prosperous and progressive Canadian Company.

PROTECTION FOR YOUR FAMILY. PROFITABLE INVESTMENT FOR YOURSELF.

Pamphlets and full information sent on application.

HON. SIR W. P. HOWLAND, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
president.
W. H. Beatty, Eso., W. D. Matthews, Eso.,
vice-presidents. J. K. Macdo

J. K. MACDONALD W. C. MACDONALD, HEAD OFFICE, . TCRONTO.

tion of gas ceases. The pressure of gas is limited, and can be adjusted to prevent any excess of pressure beyond that necessary for the proper combustion at the burners. For these qualities 1 judge it to be a mobiline that will prove to be easily eared for and safe to use.

Yours very truly,

GEO. C. ROBB.

CHERRY WAS COME TO AN ARROY OF THE PROPERTY OF

At the next meeting of the Board of Control the offer of the Siche Gas Co. (see another column) to light the new city hall clock is to be considered. We understand that the plant goes in at a tithe of the cost of electric installation, and will produce results unattainable by incandescent light. The Siche Company claims to be able to give Toronto the best lit clock in the world. TORONTO LEADING MARBLE WORKS.

WORKS.

In another column will be found the advertisement of The Metatosh Granite and Marble Co., Limited, of 1119 and 1121 Yougo street. It is worth the white of the visitor to inspect the premises. It contains one of the best equipped plants on the American continent. A large electric crane, running the full length of the factory which is over '90 feet in length, removes the heaviest blocks of stone from the freight ears and unces same in any part of lest blocks of stone from the freight cars and places same in any part of the factory. The McIntosh steam saw, which eats the hardest granto it and it is a stonishing rapidity, is a currity in itself. An air compressor running ten pneumatic tools, which, trace, carve, and letter any material used in monumental construction, is one of the gems in extence. The firm has turned out many beautiful mansoleums and monuments, among which is the mansoleum of the late Hugh Ryan, in Mount Hope Cemetery, which cost the sum of \$10,000.

LATEST MARKETS

Receipts of farm produce were large, 3700 bushels of grain, 30 loads of hay, 5 of straw and 100 dressed hogs. Lambs, barnyard, per cwt., 4.00 to

.50 Sheep, butchers', 3,00 to 4,50. Lambs, spring, each, 2,50 to 5,00. Lambs, per cwt., grain-fed, 4,50 to

.00.
Hogs, choice, not less than 160 and to 200 lbs., 7.00.
Hogs, ights, under 160 lbs., 6.50.
Hogs, fats, 0.50.
Hogs, soves, 3.50 to 4.00.
Hogs, stores, 4.50.
Hogs, stags, 2.00.

A DEPOSITORY where the most cau-FOR SAVINGS with implicit confidence that it is not subject to risk of any kind is provided by the Savings Department of

THE CANADA PERMANENT TORONTO. MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Bibern rates of interest paid or commonnation

Canada's Premier Company.

Don't Think Twice,

Phone Park 553 to-day and have one of Tomlin's waggons call with their thirty-six varieties, and try a sample loaf for 5c. Nothing niceon the market. Sweet and good.

> H. C. TOMLIN, 420-422 Bathurst Street

SITUATIONS VACANT.

HUSTLING YOUNG MAN CAN MAKE 8
per month and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary; withe quick for parculars. Clarke Co., 4th 2 Locust Sta., Phila.

ROOFING.

THORRES ROOFING CO.—SLATE AND GRAVEL toofing—established forty years. 183 Bay birect. Telephone 83. Res. Telephone, 4679.

The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway
Affords the best, the quickest, the casicat, and the cheapest means of transportation between Toronto, Port Daihoudo, Sr. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and The Pan-American Exposition. Megaliticant Stea ers "Garden City" and "Lake side." Unexcelled electric are service. For information apply to Niagara, Sr Catharines & Toronto Ry. Co., St. Catharines, Ont., or H. G. Luke, Milloy's Whatf, Toronto, Oat.

E. MCCORMACK

MERCHANT

TAILOR .. 31'JORDAN ST. I DOOR SOUTH OF KIND..... TORONTO.



one finds all the pleasing qualities denanded by the most exacting musician Intending purchasers invited to inspect hem at nearest agency.

BELL ORGANS which are also well and in styles sulted to all requirements. Bell Organ & Piano Co. Limited

> GUELPH. (Soud for Catalogue No. 64.)



Wm. Knaggs, Artistio Violin Maker and Repairer, Dealer in Pino Strings, Bows and Trimmings for Violins, etc. Bows Re-haired, Ro m 25, 9] Adelaide Street East, or 70 Wood Street, Townto.

"My Valet"

FOUNTAIN THE TAILOR. 30 Adelaide Street W. Phone 8074 Dress Suits to Rent

Pressing, Repairing, Cleaning and Dyeing. Good called for and returned to any part of the city.. King & Yorston

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CArITAL-AUTHORIZED, - \$2,600,000 CAPITAL-SUBSCRIBED, - 2,000,000 EUGENE O'KREFE - President JOHN FOY - - Vice-President DEPOSITS RECEIVED from 20 cts. upwards; interest at current rates al-lowed thereon.

MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGE; small and large sums; convenient terms of repayment and at lowest our-rent rates of interest. No valuation fee charged. Loans on collaterals of Stocks, Bonds, and Debentures.

Apply at office, No. 78 Church St. JAMES MASON, Manager

REGAN BROS., MERCHAN,

10114 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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