CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 2. - White - Trimity Sunday. Double second class. Monday, June 3-White St. Bede the Venerable, Doctor, Double, Tuesday, June 4 White St Francis of Carriccolo. Double,

Wednesday, June 5 Red -St. Bomface, Bishop, Martyr. Double.

Thursday, May 6. - White - Coreve Charact Double first class, with octave.

Friday, May 7-White-St. Augusting of Canterbury, Bishop, Confessor. Double. Saturday, June 8. White—St. Ferdin and, King, Confessor. Sent Double,

CURRENT TOPICS

Green In the Commons.

The awning over the Speaker's Chair in the British House of Commons has no the British House of Commons has been extended by a large green colored shade to prevent the glare of the electric light, by which the chamber is illumin-ated from the ceiling, from affecting the oyes of the occupant of the Chair. This nevel alteration in the aspect of the Speaker's Chair has not escaped the attention of the Irlsh Nationalist mem-tage who have already designated the bers, who have already designated the green shade of Mr. Speaker's as the "Irish Flag."

Will Test the Oath.

Dr. Bourne, Bishop of Son'hwark, in alluding last week to the it sult offered to the Catholics in the King's accession oath, said that for the present they could only wait and give the Government a fair chance, but that a moment might come when pressure would have to be used. It certainly would not do to forestall the proper movement, but if the declaration was not done aw y with before the General Election it would have to be made a test question.

Italy Hard Hit.

The friends of Britain in Europe are not apt to applied the war taxes levied recently. The plassing of the coal tax has moved The Secole of Rome to count the cost of the South African campaign so far as Italy is concerned. Italy imported about five million tons of coal from England in 1900. Assuming this to be the amount for future years, the duty of one shilling per ton will therefore mean at the expiry of the existing contracts a loss to Italy of £250,000 per annum. This calculation, moreover, leaves out of consideration the loss incurred on exchange gold being at a premium in Italy The Secoloromarks: "This is a nice little present from our good friends, and quast allies; is it not?" The friends of Britain in Europe are

An Odd Treasure.

As Odd Treasure.

A South of Ireland priest has received a legacy (and a story) that will last him the rest of his life. Not long ago, when visiting an hospital, the good father came upon a broken down prize-fighter who appeared much in need of religious ministrations, and who was obviously dying. The priest virted the man again and again, talked to him, recalled to his mind the faith which of recent years he had let alip altogether, and finally saw him die reconciled and penitent. After his death the nurse delivered a small scaled packet to the priest, explaining that "Mike — wished the father to have it; he said it was his greatest treasure all his life, and would make the priest's fortune for him." The legate took home his gift, opened the packet, and found, carefully wrapped in cotton wool—a penny with two heads, one on either side!

An Australian Story.

Cardinal Moran told a good story on St. Patrick's Day in Syduey about one of the pioneer priests of Australia, Arch-deacon McEnroe, and an Orange cele-bration on one occasion which did not come off. The Orangemen (as the Cath-olic Times reports the story) were mak-ing their preparations to parade on July 12, their great battle of the Boyne annirersary. A few days previous to the day when they were to muster from far and near to show their domineering strength, and to assert their supremacy over their Catholic fellow citizens, the Archdoacon invited the Catholic young men of the city and suburbs to bring their hurling sticks and practice a game on the 12th. Thousands of citizens, stalwart young fellows, came flocking to participate in the game, and the Orangemen, apprehending that the sticks were intended for some other use than mere hurling, there was no Orange procession, and for many years the name of such strength, and to assert their supremac ing, snere was no Orange procession for many years the name of such ession was unheard of. The Orange procession was unneard of the type of Bob men were combatants of the type of Bob Acres, nighty at words, but when mat-ters became more serious, their courage coxed out through their fingers.

Anti-Clericalism Spreads.

Anti-Ciericalism Spreads.

The Rome correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal says: "Not a day passes but Leo XIII. laments with the prelates and others who are admitted to see him, the outrages which are heisig perpetrated in Catholic countries on the rights of the Church. Unfortunately the evidence is every day growing stronger that the anti-clerical movement has been designed to spread from one has been designed to spread from one country to another until it embraces the country to another until it embraces are whole of Europe. It began in France, was communicated to Spain, spread thence to Portugal, and has now travelto Anstria, where the German element have made a war-cry of anti-clericalism. Not at any time during the clear half century has there been such a determined and general attack made on the religious orders. It is a somewhat ourious contrast that while this passion.

ate war is being made on the religious orders in Catholic countries, Protestant Germany is at last, apparently, about to grant them liberty belonging to all other legitimate associations. The Jesuits are, as usual, attacked with particular ferceity, and the most outrageous plots are ascribed to them. At Lisbon, for inctance, the rumour was spread last week that they had hatched a plot to week that they had hatched a plot to assassinate the king, and engaged a number of German officers to organize a revolt and put themselves at the head of the robels.

Lee-Metford's for Policemen.

Lee-Metford's for Policemen.

The Royal Irish Constabulary are to be armed with the Lac-Metford Magaz ine rifle. To keep pace with the improvements in the equipment of armos the Irish Constabulary are to be provided with a weapon of a kind used by no other body called police in Europe. Even in Russia the police are only armod with batons, and when, as on the occasion of the recent riots at St. Potersburg, it was decided to five the crowds, the Cossacks had to be called out. This is a pretty confession of the out. This is a pretty confession of the progress of English rule in Ireland that the present smooth-tongued Chief Sec-rotary is forced to admit that it is domod necessary to put magazine rifles in the hands of a reputedly civil police force. Since the death of the Queen, the new formula for the settlement of the Irish question is apparently not to kill Home Rule with kindness, but to kill Home Ruless with magazine rifles.

A Precedent for Jury-Packing.

The English Law Times says: Mr. T. P. O'Connor, when opening the debate in Committee on the Irish law charges apologised for having recourse to the writings of a novelist for a definition of jury-packing. "It," he said, "the Committee requires me to give a definition of jury-packing I would remnd them of a passage in Stevenson where one of the characters in the troublous times of the Stuarts was saked to stand The English Law Times says: Mr. times of the Stuarts was asked to stand his trial 'What,' said he—he was one of the other clan—'what, with MacCallums on the Bouch and twelve MacCallums on the Bouch and twelve MacCallums on the Bench and twelve MacCallums in the jury box?' It must, however, be remembered that Stevenson
was a member of the Scotch Bar, and it
is an open secret that his accuracy in
Scotch legal matters when touched on
in his novels is due to the advice of his
old friend and fellow-law student and
contemporary, Mr. Graham Murray, tho
present Lord Advocate of Scotland. Mr.
Stevenson was inconstant correspond. Stevenson was in constant correspond-once with Mr. Graham Murray, and the title of his best work, "We'r of Hermistion, would have been "The Lord Justice Clerk" had not Mr. Graham Murray suggested difficulties of an historical character which might render such a title an anachronism.

A Generous Gift.

A Generous Gift.

Charles M. Schwab, precident of the United States Steel Corporation, has just organized the erection of a large building in the Mt. Aloysius scademy at Cresson, Pa., which will cost in the neighborhood of \$80,000. But Mr. Schwab has set no limit to the cost of the building. The structure is to be made of a size and kind to meet the requirements of the school, and Mr. Schwab will foot the bill, whatever it may be. The architects have been commissioned to design the plans for the building. The structure is to be called Alumni Hall, and is to be used primarily missioned to design the plans for ane building. The structure is to be called Alumni Hall, and is to be used primarily as a place in which to hold the annual commencement exercises of the academy. In the basement will be racitation rooms. The exterior building material will be of brick, with crone trimmings. The interior flatakings will be of hard wood, and the artire equipment. terial will be of brick, with ctone trimmings. The interior finishings will be of hard wood, and the entire equipment will be of the best, to suit the modern necessities of the institution. The plans for the building have not yet been drawn, but the architects have been given carte blanche by Mr. Schawb to make the structure thoroughly up to-date. The present building of the academy is considered a model of modern architecture. It cost \$150,000. The new building to be erected by Mr. Schwab will be in keeping with it. The two structures will be connected by an two structures will be connected by an arcade or hallway of arches. Through tectural finish of the most approved

Death of Brother Presidius.

Many of our readers will receive with deep sympathy and sorrow the intelligence contained in the following letter: Cretin High School (Christian Brothers) St. Paul, Minu., May 25, 1901.

EDITOR CATHOLIC REGISTER,—Previous to his death the dear Brother Joseph (Presidius) requested that I should inform you of his demise when it had occurred, with the retition that you an form you of his demise when it had oc-ourred, with the petition that you an-nounce the fact through the columns of your paper, as a number of his friends, acquaintances and former pupils are readers of The Catholic Register. He passed away yesterday morning at 5.55. Death was due to cancer of the 5.55. Death was due to cancer of the saint—calm, peaceful, happy—longing, in fact, to go to God. He arrived here some three weekt ago, sent on by his Superiors in the hope that a change of climate would relieve his condition. But his disease was too far advanced. It sapped his strength so that death resulted from exhaustion. Trusting his request will be carried out by Tue sulted from exhaustion. Trusting his request will be carried out by The CATHOLIC REGISTER, I am cordially, etc.,
Bro. Ambross.

Mr. D'Arcy Scott, son of the Secretary of State, and President of St. Patrick's Literary Association, Ottawa, was a visitor to Toronto on Saturday and

A Candid Exposure.

It has all along been declared by the Catholic press that the anti clorical agitation in Europe, of which so much continues to be said in the cable despatches, is a worked up affair. At last one seculer paper has made the same discovery. The London Saturday Raview has a trenchant criticism and a damaging exposure of the real character of the movement in France, Spain, and Portugal. According to The Saturday Review, the agitation is "an artificially got up demonstration, organized by a certain Brotherhood which, although styling itself Masonic, is not in any way competed with the lodges in this country." The agitation was worked through a section of the press controlled by the lodges. "In this they evidently obeyed an inspiration emanating from the Grand Orient of Paris, where the eventual suppression of the regular clergy and the socularization of education was already being worked up into an anti-olerical crusade." The writer in The Review has read a vast number of the Spanish and Portuguese papers concerned in the accitation, and he avers that he has not The London Saturday Raview has a and Portuguese papers concerned in the agitation, and he avers that he has not found "thorein one single definite charge brought against any member, male or female, of any monastery or convent, either in Spain or Portugal. The promiters of these demonstrations have confined themselves entirely to nave commed themselves entirely to those loathy generalities which in this country we usually associate with such inventive goniuses as the person Ruth-ven, who was lately condemned and punished by a Protestant judge and jury for his gross attacks on conventional-life and morality."

life and morality."

As to the expulsion of the religious Orders from Portugal, he shows it to have been an act of the grossest intolerance. Yet it "seems to have given much satisfaction to the majority of the English Press, which usually prides itself upon its love of fair play. In this instance it has not besitated to applaud an unjustifiable action, which, if the victim had been Jew, Turk, or Infidel, instead of cesuits, it would have stig, instead, only very justly so, as out. matised, and very justly so, as out-

An Appeal to Catholics.

To the Roman Catholic People of the United States and Canada.

The city of Jacksonville, Fia., was visited an Friday, May 8, by a most d.a. ustrous fire. Unfortunately, practically everything the Catholics in Jacksonville owned was right in the path of the fire, and was completely aestroyed.

The church of the Immaculate Con-

ception, erected in the year 1878, value \$20,000, was totally destroyed and nothing remains to show that a Church exing remains to show that a Church existed, except a few scattering walls. The Parochial residence, valued at \$18,000, was also totally destroyed. St. Mary's Home, for orphan children, was destroyed, and the orphans, who have been taken care of for so many years, were left homeless.

St. Joseph's Convent, which was completed only a year ago at a root of \$45.

St. Joseph's Convest, which was completed only a year ago at a cost of \$45,000, was also destroyed, thus leaving without shelter or means of support the good Sisters of the Order of St. Joseph. So that to-day the Catholics of this city find themselves without a place of worship (except in two hospital tents furnished by the Government), without a home for the priests, without a home for the Sisters, and without a home for the Sisters, and without a home for the Catholic congregation in Jackson-ville is very small, being only three per cent. of the entire population, and they are almost all in an impoverished condition; hence, unless we receive help from the outside Catholic world, it will be impossible to continue the work of be impossible to continue the work of Catholic progress in this community. The Jacksonville Relief Association

The Jacksonville Relier Association has issued the statement given below, which tells quite plainly the actual conditions in the city.

We call upon the Catholic people of the United States and Canada to bely us in this great calamity. The immediate needs of the Catholics was handled to been burned out are being at ended to in common with others by the Jacksonville Relief Association. Mraey is need ed, however, to be used \$\tilde{\text{the Nome oxtent}}\$ in relieving the destitute Catholic families, but mainly to be used in rebuilding

the Convent, Orphanage, Church and residence above meat-oned. Contributions abould be sent to Very Rav. Wm. J. Kenny, or Bion H. Barnett, First Vice President National Bank of

Jacksonville, Right Rev. John Moore, D.D., Bishop Right Rev. John Moore, D.D., Disnop of St. Augustine. Very Rev. William J. Kenny, Vicar-General of Diocese of St. Augustine and Pastor Church of Imma-culate Conception. Parish Council—Wm. Byrne, Hugh J. Dennin, Peter A. Dignan, C. Robio Bis-bee. Francis P. Conroy, Secretary.

Election of a Pope.

With reference to the sensational stuff sent out by The London Times correspondents in Rome and elsewhere about an alleged "struggle" among the Cardinals for the succession to the Chair of St. Peter, The Antogonish Casket quotes from Purcell's life of Manning an extract from the late Cardinal's private diary in which the following singularly interesting account of the election of Leo XIII. is given :-

Pius IX. died on 7th February: from that day till we enter the Conclave the Sacred College sat day by day in the

Vatican. On the Wednesday in that week, 18th February, Cardinal Menaco said to me that he thought we ought to confer together as to whom we should propose in the election. It was then fixed that we should meet in Cardinal Bartolini's rooms on Friday evening, 16th. There were present Cardinals Bartolini, Franchi, Billio, Menaco, Nina and myself.

and myself.
Cardinal Bartolini proposed Cardinal
Pecci's name, in which we all concurred

as the first name.

He then said for the second there were Cirdinals Franchi, Billo, and Mon-aco. Monaco at once said that he was impossible on account of youth and want of self control. Bilio said that if elected

was habitually strained and un-certain in his judgments, as they knew by beirg on congregations with him. Billo said that he held it necessary in the present conflict of the Church that the next Pope should be a foreigner, and then suggested myself. I then said that in my judgment, as they already knew, the next Pontiff must be Italian in blood and sneach, and one who knows and the next Pontiff must be Italian in blood and speech, and one who knows and loves Italy, and is known and loved by Italians. That the election of a foreigner might lose Italy to the Holy See through political causes, as England was lost in the sixteenth century. That the reconciliation of Italy with the Holy See is vital not only to Italy, but to the Cathello world. That, therefore, this proliminary bar excluded all foreigners. When they pressed that I had been so domesticated in Rome as not to be a foreigner, I said that though I knew their language, I knew it well enough to be respeciable for government; that I never knew a foreigner knew England,

to be respectable for government; that I never knew a foreigner know England, and that I believed no foreigner would know Roze sufficiently for such an office. Billo said that proved too much; that there had been foreign Popes. I said: But that was when Christendom was one, and all Christian persons Catholics, and Europe united, and the Latin tongue universal, and Catholic unity dominary over all. dominant over all.

We then agreed on Cardinal Pecci, and undertook to speak to other Card-inals. I undertook the foreign Cardinals mais. I undertook an Foreign Organisms with Cardinal Howard, and most of them were layited to vote for Cardinal Peocl. I record this with sadder interfect at this inciment, when, Cardinal Franch is gone.

To Honor the Premier.

The College of L'Assomption will be the scene of a great celebration on June The Conege of L'Assomption will be the scene of a great celebration on June 11 and 12 in honor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Premier is a native of the county of L'Assomption and an old student of the College of L'Assomption, and naturally the college authorities are proud to have one of their old papils in the high position occupied today by Sir Wilfrid, while the students of 'coday are pleased to have an occasion to do honor to one of their predecessors. The people of the village of L'Assomption, and, indeed, of some of the surrounding villages, will take part in the celebration. Lieut. Governor Jette and a number of other public men have expressed their intention of being present.

Joins the Jesuit Order.

Washington, May 27.—Mgr. Francesco Marchetti, auditor of the Apostolic Dele-gation, has resigned his post and asked parmission to join the Jesuit Order. Mgr. Marchetti wishes to enter here and will not return to Italy to take the vows

Cardinal Gibbons at Rome.

Rome, May 27.—Cardinal Gibbons, who arrived in this city on May 22, expects to remain here for a formight and will then return home by way of Paris and London. The Cardinal was received to-day in audience by the Pupe.

CATHOLIC ART FOR CATHOLIC HOMES The beautiful oleographs

which The Catholic Register is offering to paid-in-advance subscribers has already met with so much appreciation wherever our agents have shown them that we have thought well to add to the list advertised in our last issue. Costly pictures are given absolutely free. They are suitable for any home, and will grace the palace or the cottage. It is confidently asserted, and all who see the Pictures instantly recognize the fact, that newspapers have never before offered premiums costing nearly so much. Our list now includes the following subjects, which subscribers are at liberty to select

"Sece Homo," 15x20; also 12x10. "Mater Doloroso," 15x20; also 12x16. "The Virgin and Child," 15x20. "The Holy Family," 15x20. "Plight Into Egypt," 15x20. "Immaculate Conception," 15x20. "Christ Entering Jerusalem," 15x20. Also a beautiful portrait of the Holy Father, 12x16, which should be in every Catholic home in Canada

Death of Bishop Moreau.

St. Hyacintho, Que., May 24.—Monseignour Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinth, died last evening. He had been till for several years. Yesterday morning Dr. Turcette told him he might not live longer than three weeks, and about he was calcaked in the afterneon the space. two o'clock in the afternoon the voner sble prelate fainted with syncope of the

heart.
The members of his household were
Hosank rapidcalled to his deathbod. He sank rapid-ty, and died at 5 o'clock.

Louis Zepherin Moreau, fourth bishor of St Hyacintho, was born at Becaucourt on April 1, 1891. He early attracted the attention of the local cure, Rev.M. Dion, at whose suggestion his parents devoted him to the priesthood. In 1839 he en-tered the seminary at Nicolet, and in 1844, with the approbation of M.Signay, 1844, with the approbation of M.Signay, Bishop of Queboc, he received the tonsure in order that he might take a processorship. After a period of ill health he was ordained a priest, December 19, 1849, by Mgr. Prince. For some years he was attached to the episcopal establishment at Montreal as master of ceremonies, assistant secretary, chaplain of the cathedral and almoner for the poor of the Providence Convent. In 1852 he was chosen an accretary by Mgr. Prince, Bishop of St. Hyacuthe. This office he successfully filled under his patron and his two successors, giving much attensuccessfully filled under his patron and his two successors, giving much attention to the financial affairs of the diocese, and becoming local founder of the Union St. Joseph. On November 19, 1875, he was named bishop of St. Hys. cinthe, his consecration taking place on January 16, Archbishop Taschereau being the presiding prelate. In 1877 he created a chapter of canons for his cathedral, and in 1880 the new edifice was dedicated. In 1886 His Holiness Leo XIII. created him a Roman count and assistant to the Pontifical throne. In 1888 he went to Rome to assist at the benediction of the Canadian College. In 1893 Mgr. Decolles, Bishop of Druzipura, was named coadjutor of the diopura, was named coadintor of the diocese. Mgr. Moreau was respected for his zoal in the discharge of his duties, and for a broad charity towards the poor and unfortunate.

Lord O'Hagan Died a Catholic.

The London Weekly Register last week published the following:—

"Information has recently reached us, which places beyond question the correctness of our statement made many weeks ago to the effect that Lond O'Haman was recognited to the Character Character. weeks ago to the effect that Lord O'Hagan was reconciled to the Church previous to his death. We refer to the matter again, because in a former lastic we piedged ourselves to a withdrawal should the aunouncement prove to be mistaken. We have before us two letters from Father Bradley, both dated from Norval's Pont, stating the circumstances of his visit to Lord O'Hagan at Springfortein; and companying his atata. Springfontein; and, comparing his statement with those contained in a letter written by Lady O'Hagan to The Times on February 19th, it is quite easy to account for her mistaken belief that the reconciliation never book also. When Father Bradley first saw Lard O'Hagan, on the Saturday before his death, he on the Saturday before his death, he was in the last stage of enteric and in a state of delirium, and a reference to the diet sheet showed that he was entered as a member of the Church of England. On the following morning Fs*her Bradley again saw Lord O'Hagan, when he was perfectly conccions, and it was than that the reconciliation took place. As the letter are of a prieste character was the letters are of a private character, we are not in a position to publish them, but we may give one or two extracts. 'He did not receive Holy Communion, 'He did not receive Holy Communion, as I do not carry the Blessed Sacrament with me. When a Catholic is dangerously ill here I give him Communion after Mass. His mind was perfectly clear. When I told him that I was a priest ne asked me to give him absolution.' Before Father Bradley left Spring fontein Lord O'Hagan had become unconscious again, and the news of his death reached Father Bradley at Nasuwport. 'I don't know who buried him,' he says, 'as there was an arrangement batween the Commandant and myself that I was not to attend the burial of that I was not to attend the burial of any Catholics ouside Norval's Pont. Springfontein, may have been in ignoranne of what took place, it is quite plain from courteous letter written by the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, the Church of England Chaplain at Spring ontoin to Father Bradley (a copy of which we have seen), that the clergyman knew of the pricat's visit, or was at least in communication with him on the subject of Lord O'Ha-

These indecent Posters.

[The Antigonish Casket.]

gan's religion.

Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, is making war on indocest literature and advartising. His action is being applended by right-thinking men everywhere, and by the prees. The RECETTE of Toronte complains of indocest posters in that city and of the apathy of the ers in that city and of the apacity of the authorities. It sake, with nuanswerable force, why should the people of Toronto, young and cid, male and female, be com-pelled either to walk the streets with their eyes closed or close to see an ob-scene and indecent show whether they like it or not, and why should a city be alled with faming protess which most like it or not, and why should a city be billed with flaming posters which must familiarize the children of the .ity with obscenity and the suggestions of immoral acts? These questions cannot be au-swered. No one ever tries to answer them. Now, since the increase of pop-ulation and business in the eastern part of this province, there are signs that we have inflicted on re-consignally are to have inflicted on us occasionally travelling obscene shows of the lowest character. We have had to refer to this matter before, and we are now under the

necessity of referring to it again. We speak for the ears of those in authority—and beyond them to the people—of this and every other town to which our paper goes. Is the power given by our laws to the Mayors and License Committees of our towns for the purpose of pre-entirg indecent shows, to be exercised or not? Is every tramp who brings half a carload of shameless we-men to this Province to sing indecent songs, dance shameful lances, and make vile gestures, to the degradation of young and old who witness them, to be allowed to give his degrading performance and to bill the town with advortisements deliberately planned to rouse tisements deliberately planned to rouse the passions of those people who see. If such shows are to be liceased, we ask any man to give us one good reason why it should be done. We are glad to notice that the Customs Department is taking a hand in at Montreal and fining the vendors of obscene liter are. It is the duty of those in authority to exercise their powers in those matters—powers which were given them that they might protect the public against the miserable creatures who drive a contemptible living by playing to the sensual instincts of old and young

Thomas A'Becket Proves a Great Success at St. Michael's.

Last Wednesday evening, before a large and enthusiastic audience, the students of St. Michael's College enacted Sir Henry Irving's great tragedy, Thomas A'Becket, in the College Hall. It was the most artistic amateur production; both in acting and staging, that has ever been seen in Toronto. The dramatic class of 1901 has not only eclipsed all former records, but has set a standard which will be hard for succeeding classes to reach. The scenery was magnificent, the lighting beautiful, and the acting classes

Mr. H. N. Shaw directed the perform-

Mr. H. N. Shaw directed the performance, and his earnest work was reflected in that of his students. The story of "Thomas A'Becket," the martyred Archbishop of Canterbury, afforded some very dramatic scenes which were well taken by the players.

The role of Thomas A'Becket was splendidly portrayed by Mr. Wm. Cartin, who is, without doubt, the eleverest and most gitted young actor that has ever appeared on the stage at St. Michael's. He played his part with such: earnest ness and dignity that he impressed all who heard him: His best work, however, was in the many strong dramatic scenes where his sympathetic woice and subtlety of empired. Was thrilling. Investy climax, his setting was strong and forcible, and it was well appreciated.

Mr. William B. Collins, as King Henry, portraved the passionate and ill-tempered King admirably. In the "meat-

Mr. William B. Collins, as King menry, portraved the passionate and ill-tempered King admirably. In the "meeting of the kings," and also in the last set where he instigated the knights to act where the knights to act whe act where he insegated the angular so-murder A'Becket, he was especially strong. From his passionate dequari-ation of the knights he worked up the

ation of the knights he worked up the strongest climax of the play and proved himself a 'luished actor.

The part of Queen Eleanor, the malevolent wife of Henry, was taken by Mr. Shaw, who was almost perfect. His elecution, make up, and actions were in perfect harmony with the character he played. Rosamund was well acted by Mr. W. Sheehan, whose voice and make up was splendid. Mr. McCaffrey, as fitz Urae, made a very favorable impression. His acting in the opening scene and in the bower scene was forcible and convincing. Mr. Edward Keely was a typical King Louis, and played the part of the "Monk King" with ease and digmty.

Mesers. Henry Boland, as Roger of

and dignity.

Mesers. Henry Boland, az Roger of York, James Golder. as John of Oxford, and James Coff, as cilibert Foilet, took their parts well. James Sheen. As splendid as Herbert de Bosham, as was also John Gibbons as John of Salisbury. One of the biggest hits of the evening was made by little St. Clair McEvenne as Geoffrey, who acted his part beautifully. The other characters were all well taken, and each one helped to make the whole pisy a success.

It is safe to say that the performance of "Thomas A'Becket" was the best over presented at St. Fichael's College, and the one regret of everyone present

was that it could not be repeated.

A very pretty musical programme was furnished during the play by the orchestra under the direction of Signor Neapolitano.

The gorgeous costumes, which were the admiration of everyone, were speci-ally male by McKenna, the costumer, of King street.

or king street.

The success of the play was in a great measure due to Rev. Father Howard, who directed the undertaking, and to Mr. J. W. Keely, stage-manager.

The following is the sast of characters: ters :-

Edward Offm, a monk of Camurogy. Children Do Broot.

Richard De Hastings, Prior of the Templare Victor McFadden Templar Victor McFadden James Hilligan Fallip de Elementers, the Poly's Almoner State Herald. Hilling Funcille Herald. Hollow of Oxford, called the Sweater Jan. J. Golden Geoffrey, son of Resamond and Henrys. J. Golden St. Clair McKenue

The Catholic Chronicle

Under date of May 15, the Rome correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal says;—It is nighteen hundred and thirty-four years since Peter, to asbom out Lord spoke the words, "liftou art the rock, and on this rock I will build my church," was crudified, head downward, on the Vatioan this Characher, vaculting for rower. hill. Since then revolution after revo-lution has swept over the world, gov-ernments and dynast as have passed away antil they have become a mere

ernments and dynast as have passed away antil they have become a mere name; the centre of excitization, art, wealth, power has shifted a hundred times, new countries have been discovered, old ones remodeled, manners, thoughts, customs have undergone an infinity of variations. The whole face of the world has been renewed.

It a Homar of the time of Nero were to make his appearance in the world to-day everything would be strange to him except the Papacy. He saw the first Dop put to an ignominious death in the city of the Caesars, but he would at once recognize Peter in the prison Vatican to-day. Looked at merely from the human standpoint the unbroken succession of two hundred and sixty-three Pontiffs is a phenomenon which has no parallel in the history of the world. Moreover, it is a fact beyond gainsaying. There is not a single serious historian who denies that I.co. Kill. can strace his pontifical descent without a flaw to St. Peter. St. Peter

Bit. Peter.

But a fact or phenomenon still more extraordinary lies beaind this unbroken, succession of pontiffs, and that is the identity existing between the claims and the teaching of the first Pope in the first century and those of his latest successor in the twenkieth. Peter was the undisputed lead of the early Christians. Leo is the undisputed head of three hundred millions of Catholics to-day; Peter claimilions of Catholics to-day; Peter claimilions of the lates the month of the Holy Ghost; Leo does the same. Leo has not added to or subtracted from the divine deposit given to Peter and the Apostles. A'postles.

Finally, a third most important fact stands out in the history of the Pa-pacy. Go through all the more notestands out in the history of the trapaoy. Go through all the more noteworthly attacks that have been made
on the successors of Peter-and there
has never been an age when such attacks have not frequently been made—
and you will find that the enemies of
the Papaoy have been unable to bring
evidence against more than nine of
them. There was one Judas in twelve
lapostles—with the same proportion
there should have been more than a
soore of Judases among the occupants
of the chair of Peter.

Let it be clearly understood that the

Let it be clearly understood tihat the Church does not claim impeccability for her pontiffs. But short of this she does claim that the world has never seen such a succession of holy, learned and zealous men. Of the nine who are incriminated and against whose there is at least a show of evidence, sk-Stephen VII., Christophorus, Sergius III., John XII., Boniface, VII., and Benedict IX.—lived and reigned between the years 896 and 1033, an epoon during which Italy and Rome were torn by factions and whose history is known principally through documents largely suspired by the animodities which prevailed at the time. The latest and best evidence makes largely for the rehabilitation of many of the accused Popes.

Pope Alexander VI became the chief

order has indirectly done much to prove that as Sovereign Pontiff he we, in many ways a wise and prudent

on the other hand the Church can show at least four sainted Pontiffs for every century of her existence. Theirty-three Popes suffered martyrdom at the hands of the persecutors of the Church, four at the hands of hereitos, and forty-three have been raised to the altars as confessors. Thus, nearly one-third of the successors of Peter have been canonized. How many more may be found worthy of the same honor the future alone can say; but even the enemies of the Popacy admit that many of those who can say; but even the chemics of the Pr pacy admit that many of those who are not yet entitled to be considered saints were great and good men, and that on the whole, the Popes have been that leaders of their time.

IRELAND.

Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M.P., waites. Now that opportunities are to be given both in purely English speaking and in bilingual districts for the teaching of Irien, both inside and outside school hours, the great and pressing necessity of the moment is to find a sufficient number of teachers who were competent water to teachers who were competent water to teachers who were competent water to teachers who were competent water of teachers who were competent water of teachers with a language and the stabilish summer classes in various districts in Ireland for the transfer of teachers in the language, which Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M.P., writes. ling of teachers in the language, which grant was unfortunately refused. I Most teachers take a month's holidays in July or August'at some seaside resort. I propose to them to spend their holidays this year at seaside resorts where they can be provided with firsh teachers and where they can hear the tanguage spoken. Twenty such places can easily be found where splendid sea-baning, comfortable and cheap todgings, lots of enjoyment can be combined with the notice work of preparing oneself for the national and imperative demand amongst our peopreparing oneself for the national and imperative demand amongst our people for their own language—a demand which mast be satisfied, and which teachers would be wise to prepare for I shall find teachers in three such places in iterry—Ballyferritter, Ross-beigh, and Waterville—and Lurust the (faelie League will soon consider what other places would be suitable and what seachers would be available. I would suggest that we confine our

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- 17 The said

ceives for the present to twenty watering places, all of course either in or near Irish-speaking districts, and souttered from Donegal to Cork The teachers in those districts should be teachers in those districts should be appointed as soon as possible. The names of those places, with the persons appointed to teach, should be published until dugust so that teachers intending to join may know where to apply; and to pay expenses of Gaelio Leaguers, who volunteer their services, a small fee of, say, 10s. each may be charged. No class should far exceed twenty. The Goun system of teaching should, as far as possible, be used with the teaching from text used with the teaching from fext books. One hour in the stay at actual class seaching, constant practice at all times in speaking with the inhabi-tants. Irish concerts and Irish dances at night would, in one month, give such a groundwork of knowledge and such a love for the language that in bix months after every such teacher would be a master of the language, would be a master of the language, while the prospect of such a month opens up new and hatherto neglected fields of intellectual and national enjoyment, which is once availed of will be eagerly sought for after. I trust we shall be able to arrange twenty centres mith twenty learners in each. This would mean, in a short time, 400 teachers of Irish.

I carnestly appeal to the patriotism and public spirit of the National Teachers of Ireland to show their love of country, their regard for Ireland of country, their regard for Ireland and her language, by cordially co-operating in this or any similar scheme. The English Government refuses aid. With a little practical patriotism, and with little or no self-sacrifice, what I have outlined can be done without the aid of the British Government—I am, sir, very truly yours,

THOMAS O'DONNELL.

DESECRATION OF CHURCHES

From different parts of Ireland with in the last few weeks have come re-ports of shameful descoration of Catholio chare hes. On Sunday morning when the new church of St. Mary of the Rosary, Nenagh, was opened it was discovered that a most disgraceful outrage had been committed, and some misoreant or miscreants had broken the stained-glass windows of the sacristy, and by the aid of a spade and other instruments succeeded in and other instruments succeeded in forcing a way into the sacred edifice. The private drawers of the sacristy were broken open, and the key of the safe abstracted. Disciplointed at the absence of more valuable spoil, the burglars entered the main portion of the church and broke open the general collection boxes and the St. Vincent de Paul subscription box, and abstracted the contents. Rev. Father Glym, C.C., said it would be hard to relieve that such a crime could be seliver that such a crime could be committed by amjone born on Irish soil; but, whoever was the perpetra-tor, he advised every member of the congregation to keep his eyes and cars open, so that the police might be assisted in bringing such an abominable secondrel to justice.

At the Tomgraney Petty Sessions, Henry Tolson, of Swords, Dublin, and Andrew Clarke, Kingston, were charge ed with a shocking outrage at the Tomgraney Church, The men, who Tomgrancy Church. The men, who are of the tramp class, were brought from Killato by car under a strong volue escort. At various points on the way there were strong police patrols statuoued, and about 30 extra patrons stationed, and about 50 extra police were drafted into Tomgraney, as the authorities feared, so intense was the indignation of the residents at the description of their church, that an attack would be made on the prisoners.

Sergeant M'Hugh, Scaruf, described the state of the church on his arrival. A chest of drawers co. : aining the sac-red westments had been pulled out, and the vestments 40s.cd, as if rifted. The shest on the book-stand was broken shest on the book-stand was broken open; the altar was broken about the tabernac'e, and the marble ronamentations of the tabernacle was broken, and brinks used in the setting of the safe and the tabernacle were picked out and smashed. The door of same was also battered, and a la ge stone, evidently used to force the safe, was on the altar, with a broken tongs and fire shovel. The crucifix on the altar was injured, and the flower vases and cructs broken. The mass-book and cruets broken. The mass-book was disarranged, and some of the leaves covered with excrement. The innen of the altar had a hole burned, and was profusely covered with excre-The candlesticas were also thrown down.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLICS AND THE PAN-AMER-

The Catholic Union and Times, of Buffalo, says;—The opening of the Pan-American Exposition on Dedication Hay may be said to mark an era an the history of Buffalo. For on that day we turned ourselves towards the ourside world and beckoned the people of every claime to crowd to our side of Lake Era shore. The city las comof Lake Eris shore The ovir las committed steelf to a gigantic welcome; it has thrown wide its gates, and has declared steelf to be for the next six months quite prepared to exercise the virtue of hospitality towards all creations. tion. The undertaking is colossal, but if we may judge from the demonstra-cions on Monday the people of the city are in carnest, and are moreover able to accomplish all that they have set

out to do.

The exhibition is the result of much forethought given to it by men of ex-perience and resource. In bringing their gigantic plans to the maturity which they enjoy even so early in the life of the exposition, these gentleme a have reckoned on the support of But falo's citizens regardless of creed, nationality or political affiliations. And although an element of monetary speculation may be discovered by critical although an element of monetary speculation may be discerned by critics who no longer believe an civic pride as a motive power, generous citizens will not harp upon that disco dant string, but will lend their co-operation towards making the exposition a worldwide success fit to live a history.

The good wishes expressed by the

President and Vice-President of the United States, by the presidents of South American republice, by high officers of other governments on this containing a superior of Buffalo, and will make them feel that their promises have been wislely appreciated. Of course the number of those innucleately concerned with the exposition in their official and executive capacity is very limited, and at first sight it might appear that congratulations from without are their especial property. But if the people at large in this city stand aloof, regarding the exposition as none President and Vice-President of the aloof, regarding the exposition as none of their concern, congratulations and good wishes, no matter from what source, are bound to prove a premature investment.

ture investment.

Although the Catholics of Buffalo have not pledged themselves to any formal policy in reference to the exposition, they may be relied upon to co-operate most heartily in whatever will tend to the security and comfort of our visitors and the maintenance of Buffalo's preatige as a city renowned for host tality. Though fully equipped through our splendid administration to corral all sinners and convert them before they leave the precincts of our city, we have not deemed it a gospil accessity to detail preachers to stand before the doors of the Midway, like Jonahs before the preathers to stand before the doors of the Midway, like Jonahs before the gates of Ninsve, and consuntagle the Lord's demuncio ions with the ories of the commercial faker. Yet shall we be called upon to exercise religious hospitality towards thousands of our brethren. But it will not be decessary for Catholic pastors to hang placards along the highways to the fake grounds, announcing where Catholic churches may be found, for cross-crowned steeples are easily discerned in any quarter of the iky towards which the stranger may look.

The number of our churches, with

The number of our churches, with their crowded congregations, will, no doubt, prove a source of actonishment to rural stizens from Wayback, who, failing to read in their village paper that Catholes were among the denominations falling over each other to secure pulpit concessions, will fondly conclude that our tribe is extinct in Buffalo Visitors of discernment who know that the growth of a city in the United States means usually a Catholic eathedral and a long list of churches, will, nevertheless, have cause to marvel at the number and beauty of our houses of worship in the exposition city Our Jusicst tharcoughfare, which will serve as a main entery for descharging floods of visations. The number of our churches, with oughare, which will serve as a future artery for discharging floods of visitors at the fair grounds, is sentincled every few blocks with Catholic churches and finitiutions, sacred admonitors to those passing by that our religion is prominent among the fac-tors which have contributed to the beauty and prosperity of Buffalo.

ENGLAND.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

The Universe; -After long waiting The Universe;—After long watting and many rumors as to its intentions, the Government has laid its Education Bill on the table of the House of Commons. Six John Gorst, one of the ablest of the Unionist ministers and a past master in all that concerns the Education question, asted as exponent of the measure. of the measure. We have read the Bill through, and

of the measure.

We have read the Bill through, and though vague and disjointed in many directions we cannot help regarding it as a proposed step in the right direction. We speak dvis-dly when we say that; for it is evident to every thunking man in England to-day that anythang more absurd, more obactic, and more expensive than the system of public elementary education at present in vogue in this country could with difficulty be imagined. An observant foreigner coming amongst us would be led 'o believ: that the training given in the majority of our Board Schools at the public cost was intended to render the pupils discontented with their lot in life and unfit for the proper performance of the duties which lie before them when their schooldays ended This is bad enough but that is not all. There is one thing which exceeds the lavish generosity of our expenditure in the matter of elementary education, and that is our parsimony as regards the technical training of the youth of the country. England, the richest country in the world; England, a nation of shopkeepers and manufacturers, is on the same level in the matter of technical proficiency at the present moment as Turkey and China. This is galling to our pride, but it is the plain unvarished truth, and it is just as well that we should be made to realize it as such once and for all.

Look to the technical schools of America; look to the technical schools of America; look to those which have technical

Look to Use Look to the technical schools of America; look to those which have been established during recent years in France, Belgium, Denmark, Ger-many and Austris. Study the effect and the influence of these schools in and the influence of these schools in the minds of the rising generations in those countries, and you cannot escape the conclusion that if we are to maintain our present position as a manufacturing nation we must hasten to bestir ourselves and amitate the modus agends of our competitors.

In so far, then, as the Education Bill of the Government proposes to do somethang—not much, in all truth, but still a little—in the interests of tech-

still a little-in the interests of tech still a little—in the interests of technical education we welcome it right cordially. We cannot help regreting the fact that the Bill intends to leave the School Boards, with a few exceptions, untouched. As it now stands, the Government measure deals directly only with the erection of authorities for secondary and technical education. Each County Council will be empowered to form a statutory committee in each county or county boreasth. muttee in each county or county bor-ough, composed for the most part of

mittee in each county or sounty porough, composed for the most part of
members of the County Council, and
partly of outsiders, male and female.
It will be the duty of this committee
to administer all the secondary and
technical schools within its own area,
and to receive support for same outof the public rates and taxes.
The Bill touches the elementary
schools only on one point, and that is
as regards evening continuation
classes. According to the terms of
the now famous Cockerion judgment
of is certain that many Board schools
devoted a portion of the ratepayers
money towards the advancement of
what is known as "higher" education.
This is now declared to be illegal. Sir
John Gorst explained that he paid a

visit not long since to one of those visit not long since to one of those evening continuation schools, where he found the pupils engaged in dancing. The teachers defended this practice on the ground that it came under the fielding of "suitable physical exercise." There may lawfully be a difference of opinion as to the suitability of the evenue. But most people are manimous in asserting that the teaching of such exercise should hardly be paid for out of the Consolidate I Fund. This emphatically is our view. emphatically is our view

Perhaps one of the brightest contingeneral likely to follow the passing of the Government's Education Bill Into Liw is this-that in time the Board schools themselves will be absorbed by the new educational authority called into existence by the County Councils. That truly is "a consummation deposite to be wished," and one which will be hailed with enthusiasm by every natepayer in the country.

FRANCE.

A JESUIT AND AN EDITOR A JESUIT AND AN EDITOR
The whole of the French Press is
still teeming with comments on the
recent Catholic demonstration at
Lourdes, and on the multiant sermon
of Fairer Crabet. The comment Jesnit is daily torn to pieces in print by
the Freemasons, and even the usual
Catholics who object to vigorous language are shaking their heads over
the alleged imprudence of the famous
breacher who, like Peter the Hermit. preacher who, like Peter the Hermit

preacher who, the return the beam, has practically started a new crusade. M. Dawmont, by the way a Catholic, falls foul of Father Coubet in the "Libre Parole," and is rather inclined to succerat the Jesuit's military and mediaeval metaphors. Father Coubet, for instance, said that his voice would resound like in bigue call, like the horn or "oliphant" of Roland at Roncevaux, or as Sir Walter Scott and the English have it. Roncesvalles. where died "Roland brave, and Oliver, and every petadin and peer," of charl-emague. Al Drumont cares little for emagne. M Drumont cares intie was mediaeval metaphors and anoient his mediacyal metaphors and anoient history allustions, like most busy men of modern times, and he accordingly thanks the Jesuit's "oratic castrensis" bizance, declamatory, artificial und opposed to reality or hard fact. Then M Drumont in his usual slashing way falls foul of "Loose orders whose members want to compromise with the Government, and who are "ready to throw over their brethren of other religious associations." There is also an ligious associations." There is also an attack on the bishops, who "are more servile than the Prefects, and only use their power in order to terrorize the country priests, who alone have energy in their souls and blood in their veins." M Drumont's article is full of thastily-written nonsense, inter-spersed with some grains of sense.

He is ably answered by Father Cou-bet, who justly points out that the too-busy edutor has not carefully read the reports of his sermon at Lourdes, and who claims that his mediacyal and who claims that his mediaeval metaphors were quite in keeping with the scene, the place, the people and the occasion. Aloreover, they were enthus astically theered and notably by the country prests who were present, and who thanked the Jesuit for baving given expression to the indignation and sorrow which had accumulated in their own hearts. In his letter to the Editor, the Jesuit also ably takes the opportunity of reminding M ter to the Editor, the Jesuit also ably takes the opportunity of reminding M Drumont that if the secular and religious clergy, instead of carrying out the "other theck" policy, had been more energetiz in defending themselves and their cause, Catholicism would not now be at so low an ebb in trance. "That is why," concludes Faither Coubet, "I ook up "the old oligiant of our fatners, which sounds sadly, I admit, on the boulevards and has made you laugh, but which caused many a tear to fall at Louedes." (The elections are now approaching and the Catholics need more union than ever, as the battle will be a serious one.

STORY LOOKS FISHY.

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STORY LOOKS FISHY.

The case of the priest, M Bruneau, who is said to have gone to the guillotine rather than reveal a sonfessional secret, is still filling the newspapers. The affair has assumed an opera bouffe or fartial complexion, first, because the woman Jeanette who was supposed to have murdered the parish priest, M Fricot, and to have confessed the crime on her deathbed to M Bruneau, is still alive, and secondly, because she has been receiving would be interviewers with her sweeping-brussh, and is threatening to go to faw with the newspapers which charged her with the nurder of M Fricot. Jeanette, a strong old woman of sixty-six years, is now housekeeper to wnother priest near Nantes, and both she and her master, being plagued by interviewers, are on dhe defensive against such busybodies. The plagued by sitterviewers, are on the defensive against such busybodies. The old Amazon charged at a carload of journalists the other day with her strongest besom, and her master not only applicated the act, but said that only applicated the act, but said that he would utilize the besom himself, or else a big stick, if any more importunate inquirers came knocking at his door. Another twist has now been given to the tragedy-comedy by the report that u person has really died who made a remarkable confession to M. Bruneau All this has yet to be safted with great care.

A NOTABLE WEDDING

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

French fashonable papers chronicle
the manriage in the Church of St. Jean
de Loz, that charming seaside acsort
in the Lower Pyrenees, of M Henri Soleitle, son of the General of that name,
with Mademoiselle O'llyrne, daughter
of Count and Countess G Byrne. The
Sovereign Pontiff deigned to send his
Benediction to the young couple.
Among those present at the marriage
were ithe Count and Countess Edward
O'Byrne, M and Bladame Patrick Boland, Lieutenant O'Byrne, Mademoi-O'Byrne, M and Gladame Patrick Boland, Lieutenant O'Byrne, Mademoiselle Bridget O'Byrne, the Viscount and Viscountess de Bonald, and many more who were chiefly members of the French aristocracy. He marlinge will also soon take place, most probably in Paris, of Mr. John Patrick Hennessey, soon of Mr. Maarree Hennessey, with Mademoiselle de Man, daughter of the Count and Countess Albert de Mun. It is almost unnecessary to add that the Is almost unnecessary to add that the Is almost unnecessary to add that the Is almost pronochrish family, which has been enriched by the sale of French brandy. The young lady's father is the velctrated Catholic champion in Parliament, who is so well known in Ireland that it is band to any that he is the successor of Monte

The state of the s

A NOTABLE WEDDING.

alembert, and the O'Connell of French Pather James O'Haire, an Irish Apo-

politics.

Bather James O'Haire, an Irish Apostolio Missionary in South Africa, and now testing in Cognec in the Chatente for the sake of his health sends to the French papers a remarkable to bute to the dioers. Like along other ecclesistics, as well as laying the points out that the Boers are being systematically maligned by the English, who not only want to rob them of their land and their gold, but of their character as well. As far as his experience goes, the for their character experience goes, the Roers are generous and hospitable. They refused to receive his money when he had to seek shelter from generous and hospitable. They refused to receive his money when he had to seek shelter from them thuring a long mission journey. Holler says that they have behaved well ever, where towards priests, monks and nuns, for whom they built, or subscribed towards the building of a chapel and gratto of Notre Dame de Lourdes in one of the Boer towns. B'ather O'llaire also says that many Unt-Lourdes in one of the Boer towns wather O'Haire also says that many Urtlanders told him they had no grievances against the Boers and that they only went out to the Vaul in order to at money there and then return home with it. In fact, the grievances, as

with it. In fact, the grievances, as the missionary scenns to insist, were the oreations of millionaires, those who will one day be like Tomlinson, of Berkeley square, described by Kipling in a terrible poem,—"But now ye work, at hell-mouth gate and not in Berkeley square," and who have much to answer for.

EVERYDAY HEROES.

In the June chapter in St. Nicholas of the series on "Carcers of Danger and Daring," Cleveland Moffett takes up "The Firemen." "In all its history," he says, "I suppose the world has seen no heroes ake these, who join the skill of gladiators with the valor of crueaters. Does that sound like of crusaders. Does that sound like exaggeration? I should call strather understatement."

understatement."

As illustrating the things firemen do every day, and do gladly, he gives some incidents of one particular fire that happened in New York on St. Patrick's Day, 1899. It was a pleasant afternoon, and Fifah avenue was crowded with people gathered to watch the parade. A gayer, pleasanter scene it would have been hard to find at three o'clock, or a sadder one alb four. ab four. The Ancient Order of H'bernians,

coming along with hands and hanners, were nearing Forty-sixth Street, when suddenly there sounded hourse shouts and the angry clang of fare-gongs, and down Forty-second street came Hook and Ladder 4 on a dead run, and swing into Fifth Avenue straight at the pompous paraders, who immediately became hadly seared Irishmen and took to their heels. But the big ladders went no farther. Here they were needed, oh, so badly needed; for the Windsor Hotel was on fire—the famous Windsor Hotel, at Fifth ave. and Forty-seventh street. It was on fire, and far gone with fire,—the thing seems incredible—before ever the engines were called; and the reason was suddenly there sounded hourse shouts gines were called; and the reason was games were called; and the reason was that everybody supposed that of course somebody had sent the alarm. And so they all watched the fire, and waited for the engines, ten minutes, fifteen minutes, and by that time a great column of flame was leaping up great common of finine was teaping up the elevator-shaft, and people on the roof, in their madness, were jumping down to the etreet. Then some same citizen went to a fire-box and rang the call, and within ninety seconds Engine 65 was on the ground. And after her came Engines 54 and 21, and then the hook and ladder companies. then the book and ladder companies. But there was no making up that fifteen minutes. The fire had things in its teeth now, and three, four, five alarms went out in quick succession Twenty-three engines had their streams on that fire in almost as man; minutes. And the old fire-tower came from Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, and six hook and ladder companies anrived.

Let us see how Hook and Ledder

companies anrived.

Let us see how Hook and Ladder 21 came. She was the mate of the fire-tower, and the rush of her galloping horses was echoing up the avenue just as Battalion Chief John Binns made out a woman in a seventh-story window on the Forty-sixth street side, where the fire was raging fiercely. The woman was holding a little dog in her aprins, and it docked as if she was going to jump. The chief waved to her to stay where she was, and, running toward the truck, motioned it into Forty-sixth Street. Whereupon the tiller-man at his back wheel on the tiller-man at his back wheel Aid a pretty piece of steering, and even as they plunged along, the crew began boasting the big ladder. Such a thing is never done, for the truck light upset with the swaying every second counted here, and they took the chance.

As they drew along the curb. Fireman McDermott sprang up the slowly rising ladder and two men came be-hand with scaling-ladders, for they saw that the main ladder would never teach the woman Five stories is what it did reach, and then McDermott, standing on the top round, smashed one of the scaling-ladders athrough a sixth-story window, and climbed on, smashed the second scaling-ladder through a seventh-story window, and five seconds later had the

window, and live seconds inter and the woman in his strins.

To carry a woman down the front of a burning building on scaling-ladders is a matter of regular routine for a fireman, like jumping from a fourth story window down to n. net, or making a bridge of his body. It is part of the business. But to have one foot in the air reaching for a lower step on a swaying, flimsy thing, and to feel the other step break under you, and to fall two feet and catch

you, and to fall two feet and catch safely, that is a thing not every fireman could do, but McDermort did it, and he brought the woman safely to the ground—and the dog too. Almost at the same moment, the or owd on Forty-seventh street were gasping in admiration of a resoue feat even more thrilling. On the roof, screaming in terror, was Kate Flannian. gan, a servant, swaying over the cor-nice, on the point of throwing herself down. Then out of a topfloor window crept a little fireman, and stood on the fire-escape, gasping for air. Then he reached in and dragged out an anconscious avoman and lowered nor to cheers, and was just starting down-bimself when relis from the street made bim look up, and he saw Kate

Plannigan. Sho was ten feet above am, and he had no means of reaching her.

her.

The crowd watched anxiously, and saw the little fireman le n back over the fire-escape and motion and shout something to the woman. And then she crept over the cornice edge, hung by her hands for a second, and dropped into the fireman's arms. It lan't ever this strong man who could eater every big, strong man who could catch a sizable woman in a fall like that and hold her, but this stripling did it, because he had the nerve and know how. And that made another life saved.

By This time flames were breaking

out of every story from street to roof. It seemed ruposable to go on with the resoure work; yet the men persisted, even on the Fifth Avenue front, bare of fire escapes. They used the ton, extension ladders as far as they could, and then "scaled it" from window to distribute they are the scaled it. and then "scaled it" from whidow to window. Here it was that William Clark of Hook and Ladder 7 made the rescues that gave him the Bennett medal—took three women out of seventhistory windows when it was like climbing over furnace mouths to get there. And one of these women he reached only by working his way along the narrow stone ledges for turee windows who held the same way to his

dows, and back the same way to his ladder with the woman on his shoul-der. Even so it is likely the would have failed in this last effort had not Edward Ford come part of the way along the ledges to meet and help him.

A FRESHMAN AT LARGE.

From the New York Sun.
To the Editor of the Sun.—Sir;—The address of Mr. Charles Wolcott Merriam, of Yale University School, of which I find a report in to-day's Sun, offers a most interesting revelation of the standard of theological studies of that university. To make my re-

of the standard of theological studies in that university. To make my remarks clear, I beg that you will permit me to repeat these of Mr. Merriam's words relative to the doctrine of Papal infallibility:—
"When we consider this claim in the light of the Papacy, it cannot be taken serrously, but it is a somewhat mournful fact that a tenth of our population are pledged to the belief that when the Roman Pontaff gives his ocasional ex-cathedra utterances they casional ex-cathedra utterances they are as the voice of God. If the Congress of the United States should decree one thing and the Pope of Rome the opposite, American Catholics, the

the opposite, American Catholics, theoretically at least, could have no choice in the matter."

1.—Mr. Meriain might as well speculate on the effects of a collision between the Northern Pacific Railroad and the "Wild Irish Mail," as between ann ex-eathedra pronouncement and an act of Congress, for the reason that the conflicting powers in the premises the conflicting powers in the premises can never meet. Congress can make no law about religion; and the Papal infallibility "xtends only to faith and morals. As the Pope has never lifted his little finger, in the hundred years of our national existence, to direct Catholies how to vote, it is safe to predict he will not do so for a hundred years to come, and should he oversitely the bounds of his authority, Catholies, "theoretically at least," would not a bound to accept his suggestion.

II.—Regarding the confessional, what does Mr. Merriam know about it that he ventured to maken the Ca-It that he ventured to malign the Catholio clergy, as if they "frequently yielded to the temptation of abusing the confidences they receive?" During a priestly ministry of nearly forty years, the writer can recall no single instance in which the seal of confession was violated, and having had to deal with many hundreds of priests, he may lay claim to a larger experience than the callow graduate of Yale. In passing, we may remark that the In passing, we may remark that the best Catholics go oftenest to confession, among them thousands and thousands who never commit a grievous sin. Experience, therefore, hardly bears out the statement that the confessional pulses sin terms.

confessional makes sin too easy.

III.—Dr. Brownson's words may be passed by as counterbalanced by many explanatory statements in his voluminous writings. E. g., speaking of the charge that Catholics should be the charge that Catholies should be regarded as un-American because they owe allegiance to a foreign power. Dr. Brownson says (Warks, wol. x., page 27); "If we really supposed that any one among us could be so simple us to believe this, we should contradict it. But these are charges too absurd to need a reply."

IV.—The Catholic Church is "un-American" because of its morality. Mr. Bourke Cockran proved on Tuesday afternoon, in receiving the Lactare medal, that the Catholic Church alone made republics possible, because she alone, from the beginning, taught the absolute equality of all men; broke

absolute equality of all men; broke down the old pagan class distinctions; opposed and finally eliminated slavery opposed and finally eliminated slavery and made men free not only before God, but before the law, and the world. Democracy—the rise of reimblics—is the obvious outcome. Would the assue be the same if all men believed in total deprayity? or is total deprayity a preparation for self-government? ernment?

Father Hecker, the friend of "men like Gibbons and Ircland," used to boost "I am a better Catholic because I am an American and a better American because I am a Catbolic"
A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN:

HOW THEY FIGURED IT OUT.

A rehool teacher in sheffield received the following from a complaining parent a few weeks ago;—
"Sir;—Will you please for the future

parent a few weeks ago;

"Sir;- Will you please for the future
give my boy sum easier somes to do
at nites? This is what he brought
boam to or three nites back; 'If fore
gallins of bere will fill 'airty-to plat
bottles, how many pint und a half
bottles will fine gallins fill?' Well,
we tried, and could make nothing of it
at all; and my boy cried and sed &
didn't dare go back in the morning
without doin' it. So I had to go an
buy a nine-gallon cask of bere,
which I could ill afford to do, and
then we went and borrowed a lot of
wine and brandy bottler, besides a fow
we had by us. Well, we emptied the
cask into the bottles, and then co ated them, and there were nineteen, and
my boy rout the number down for an
answer I don't know whether It da
rite or not as we spill sum while doin' it. P. S. Please iet the next some
be in water, as I am not able to buy
any more byre "Baugkok Weekly be in water, as am not able to buy any more bare"-Baugkok Weekly

HON. W. BOURKE COCKRAN

In the Hope of Christian Fducation-Ilis Speech at Notre Dame.

The following is Mr. Cookran's reply to the address of Father Morrisey, President of the University of Notice Dynamo, on occasion of the presentation of the Lactare Medal, New York, May 14th

Most Rev. Archbishop, Right Rev. Most Rev. Archbishop. Right Rev. Bishops, Rev. Clergy, Gendemen-To be selected for special communication by a Catholic institution of learning is the highest honor that can be achieved by a Catholic layman. As I listened to Farher Morrissey's description of what the Lacture Medal represents, the high praise which it conveys, the lifty ideals it expresses, and as I realize "he noble source from which it proceeds, the association which it creates, the sense of my lown unworthiness would make its bestowal on me a source of embarrassmort,—almost of regret—if I did not interpret it as a shining proof of the inexpret it as a shining proof of the inex-haustible tenderness with which the Church through all its agencies treats the least meritorious of her children which makes her as enger to praise and as generous to reward as she is slow to censure a d reluctant to con-

dem.

Father Morrissey describes in flattering terms the confidence of the great university over which he presides in my loyalty to the Church. If there he any public interest in this ceremony it turns on the interpretation which Catholies place upon loyalty to the Church. It is not for me to undertake a definition of a Catholie's spiritual duty. That is not a subject of human speculation, but a matter of divine revelation. But while matters of belief are not to be debated on platforms but must be expounded from Catholic pulpts whence no error ever has been or ever can be pounded from Catholic pullyts whether no error ever has been or ever can be preached, it is permissible and fitting for laymen to inquire what lessons of civic patriotism are conveyed by Catholic faith. How does loyalty to the diarrch affect loyalty to the State? What influence on citizenship has the divine law of which the Catholic Church is the depository and the infallible exponent?

I have always believed, and I have never hesitated to say, nor to repeat at every opportunity, that in my judgment the Christian revelation is never hesitated to say, nor no repeat at every opportunity, that in my judgment the Christian revelation is the very feastain and origin of republican government. Nihere can we find a justification for the vital principle of democratic institutions;—that man if clothed with extensive feditical powers is capable of sufficient virtue to exc. size them for this own protection without perverting them to the oppression of his neighbor—except in that Christian doctrine which teaches the perfectibility of man through the saving influence of divine grace? Democracy is indeed the inevitable fraist of Christianity. The general acceptance of the one must lead to the general establishment of the other. The divine truth that all men are equal in the eye of God could not prevail throughout the world without leading to a recognition of the political principle that all men are equal in the eye of the law. Equality in the eye of God does not mean that all men are of equal merit and therefore entitled to the same reward, but it means that all men have equal power to exercise the free will with which each man is endowed; and by equality before the law we do not mean that all men are equal in (patriotism, in ability, in possessions, or in consequence, but that all men have an equal channes to achieve success under a government which stands impartial between them. Spiritual equality—the very essence of Catholic faith—is the fountain of political equality and political equality is the vital principle of constitutional freedom, the very corner-stone on which this American government rests. Since Catholic lie dootrine is the root from which republicanism sprung, it must also be the most effective force to maintain republican government. The preservation of Catholic faith is therefore not merely the main object of religious loyalty, but it should be supremeduty of civip patriotism.

By the preservation of the faith we mean not a mere nominal attendance at Catholic merely mean not a mere nominal attendance.

liberal in matters of f. Ith they can be liberal in their attitude to those who differ with them. The Church can not compromise with error, nor toler-ato it; but for those who reject the truth as she expounds it she has no-bling but charity and prayers.

obling but charity and prayers.

One important agency for the ste-haustible forbearance and unswerying patriotism. The state recognizes now its obligation to prepare youth fevoe of faith and morals the Church maintains under exceptional difficulties, but with dauntless vigor, inexfor the responsibilities of citizonship; but she intellectual training which it provides does not embrace moral instruction, and its attempt to make education non-sectarian has resulted in making it parely material. The Church believing that any system of education which excludes moral training is incomplete, inadequate to the preservation of morality and therefore do the security of the State, following the whole lesson of hir instory, has undertaken to supply from her own resources, those effectively of contract of morality and exception of results. whole lesson of her history, has undertaken to supply from her own resources those safeguards of society which the State has beer amade to provide. This issue astween Christian and purely material eduction, though surrounded by difficulties, is not hopeless or even discouraging. I can not doubt that it will be settled on the broad lines of justice, patriotism and morality, because the history of the world shows that no enterprise which the Church has held essential to the welfare of society and the progress of excilization, has disappeared from the face of the earth, but all of them are to-day in vigorous operation, and most of them supported by the whole power of the State. of the State.

The history of civil institutions for nancteen centuries is the record of a gradual but constant assumption by the State of enterprises originally assumed by the Chuich as works of religion. The relief of the sick and the ligion. The relief of the sick and the care of the needy, which the Church assumed in rude ages when the man who was unable to bear arms sank beneath the trange of luman sympathy, and was abandoned to die on the who was unable to bear arms sank beneath the trange of human sympathy, and havas abandoned to die on the roadside in misery and suffering, the State now acknowledges as an obligation of civil society; and everywhere the support of hospitals and alminouses is imposed on the community through the power of taxation. During the warrise and violent period when physical prowess was the sole method of attaining distinction, when learning was held in contempt and distrust, when a knowledge of grammar or "grammarye"—as we find it described in mediaeval literature—exposed its possessor to the suspicion of witcheraft, the Church maintained as part of her religious establishment schools which saved the light of learning from being extinguished under the feet of barbarous warring tribes; to day the State recognizes the education of youth as a precaution essential to its own safety, and everywaere schools one maintained at public expense to prepare youth for the duties of manhood. The Church, believing the education furnished by the State to be inadequate and insufficient, has essablished at her own expense schools in which moral instruction is added to intellectual training. Sae does not believe that Catholies should be taxed twice for educational purposes—once by the law of the State for the support of the public schools, and agaan by their own sense of duty for the two for educational purposes—once by the law of the State for the support of the public schools; but while refraining or the one hand from encouraging what she r. garis as sinjustice by approval or acquieceence, and on the other from seeking justice through disloyalty or disorder, she pursues her work of merality, civilization and patriotism, relying upon time, circumstance, and shove all on truth, to convince a highly intelligent people that the religion government. Why should not every citizen, Catholie or Protestant, Christian or pagan.

Why should not every citizen, Catho-Why should not every citizen, Cathodic or Protestant, Christian or pagan, commend and approve every force that operates to preserve and confirm Cathodic doorring? What influence can Cathodic service that does not make for order, for law, for progress, and for propriety? There is not a service demanded from the citizen by the State as a matter of civic duty which that Church does not enjoin upon him as a matter of conscience. There is no not prohabited by the State through its laws which the Church does not op demn by its censure.

wation of Catholic faith is therefore not merely the main object of religious loyalty, but it should be supreme duty of civip particulism.

By the preservation of the faith we mean not a mere amound attendance at Octholic worship with mental reservations or can be commined attendance at Octholic worship with mental reservations or can be considered by the loyal cocptance of every line by which the divine very line by which the line line of considered in the line of the line o

think we may say with perfect safety that every commandment of the Church is an incentive to patriotism; every one of her prohibitions is a pre-eaution against disorder and orime.

What more patriotic wish could anyone express than a hope that the morad have embraced in Cataolic dectrine should become the governing influence of every crizen's info I f the value of a tree is to be judged by its fruit, surely the merit of religious belief is to be judged by the results which it has produced. To realize what Catholicion has effected for humanty we have but to contrast the goodal conditions of to-day with those which prevailed when the Gospel of peace and love was first preached on the shores of Lake Galilee. What more patriotic wish could any In the Gospel read during the mass

on the Gospel read during the mass on the Sunday before last it is record-ed that our divine Savior conversing with His Apostles said that there were many rangs which he had yet to tell them, but which they were them, but which they were not then able to bear them. How clearly these words show that His omiscient glance rouged through the carridors of tim and deserned the frusts which His revolution would bear the control to the control of nistent glance ronged through the corridors of tim and discerned the fruits which His revolution would bear through the centuries. Suppose at their moment—in the midst of that society corrupt and debased, where the bonds which held men in social relations were those of fear and distrust; where all labor was servile; where the slave hated his master, where the master feared the slave; where the master feared the slave; where Caefon distrusted the noble, and the noble plotted against Caesar; where a few rioted in profligate luxury, while wast multitudes preferred to accord a miserable existence supported by tribufe levied on conquered nations frather than win abundance from the soil by honest industry; where fercelty was the dominant characteristic of all classes and the last of blood the dominant appetite, both imperatively demanding salisfaction by the murder of human beaugs, where corruption of morals was so universal and so bidecous that the very existence of the race was imperilled,—suppose at that time our divine Savlour had underfithen to foretell that a tlay was coming when under the influence of His revelation, through the spread of His Gospel, natuons would base their laws, not upon distrust of one's vices, but in confidence in their virtues; where a mighty republic should overspread a continent where men would engage in toll, not through feor of the lash but through voluntary co-operation; where labor would not be servitude and degradation, but dignity and consequence: where, instead of maintaining amphitheatres for the destruction of hamman life, the public revenues would be used to maintain hospitals sequence: where, instead of maintaining amphitheatres for the destruction of hamata life, the public revenues would be used to maintain hospitals for the saving of human life; where instead of military caruja to force obedience to laws which the people thated, the State would erect ballot boxes for the people to enact the laws through represent tives of their own selection; where the onler power among men was not the sword which destroys, glittering in the hamd of mercenary soldiers, but the cross, typisying the immeasurable sacrifice; through which men were saved, casting its gentle zhadow over the lighway from the steeples of charches in every village and town, where at the close of each day the sua did not sink upon millions discontented, silent and subjected, but upon multitudes free, contented, prosperous and hopeful—if He knad prophesied that the general acceptance of His word would bear these fruits in the course of nineteen centuries, would not His thearers have been more deeply shocked than they were when they heard life declare that his "flesh was meat indeed." and His "blood was drink indeed."

In the Light of the fruits which Christetry has borne live in the course of the fruits which

that his "flesh was ment indeed," and His "blood was drink indeed."

In the light of the fruits which Christianity has borne we may eneasure, though faintly, the fruits which it may yet produce: If the moral law was universally observed, can anyone doubt that government would be relieved from any necessity of exercising lits praitive for coercive power, and that it would become merely a powerful device to promote face co-operation of man, to reinforce industry by facilitating means of transportation, to modify the harshest decrees of nature by providing for the relief of sidences and of misery? Conceive ito yourselves a society where justice is so universal that courts would be closed for lack of suitors to complain, where no man need be withdrawn from industry to preserve the peace because everyone would respect the rights of his neighbor; where armies would be disbanded because right and morality would govern the relations of states as of individuals, where every pair of human hands would be employed in the productive fields of industry, none thereted to the wasteful enterprises of war, resulting in such to vastly increased production of commodities as would spread measureless confort and prosperity through all classes of society, and you can form such a vasity increase production of commodities as would spread measureless comfort and prosperity through all classes of society, and you can form some conception of the faults which Craistlenity has yet to produce. Is this a fanciful picture? Am I foregree the millenium rather than measuring the natural course of human progress? Remember, my friends, it is but a hundred years ago since every mail was forced to carry his sword because every person that he met in the highway was a potential enemy to his life and to his liberty, while to-day a man can walk in the dead of night through the most lonely highway and if he meets his fellowman he shows no fear of him, but approaches him cheerfully and confidently with very little doubt that if he need assistance on his journey he will get it. he need us: will get it.

will get it.

I do not believe the wildest dream of improvement inak we can include is extravagant in the light of the cogress which man has already uclied the country of those who yield obedience to law only through coercion is steadily diminishing, while the number of those who totally support it is every day increasing. Their widening circle of morality and justice is a distinct traumith of Christianity. To broaden it still further is the task to which every good citizen must address himself. And surely the best way to accomplish that result is to support the agencies by which regard for the moral law is implanted in the bosom of youth—to encourage Catholio-education which is at once the mainstay

of religious and the bulwark of citizen-

this.

It is with a inse of the most orofound satisfaction and gratitude that I accept this honor from a great Cay tholic University, and that I interport it as enrolling me among the number of those who by contributing in some way to the defence of Catholid fath are strengthening the foundations of this government and helping to make this Republic a mighty ongine for the regeneration and applifting of the human race.

A BRITISH OFFICER SPEAKS OUT.

From the London Timer.

"Sir;—it is time that a word was spoken in oppositior to the idea new being selulosuly fostered by pressagences and some of their clients in the London press that Gen. Christian Dewet is a man of brutal and dishoncould character.

orable character.

"Those, who, like myself, have served in South Africa, fought against him, and frequently met men who have been prisoners under hem, look, L believe, with shame and insignation on the attempts made to advertise and on the attempts made to advertise and magnify such incidents as the alleged magnify such incidents as the alleged flogging and shooting of 'peace envoys,' so as to blacken the character of a man who throughout the war has held a reputation with our troops in the field of being not only a gallant soldier, but a humane and honorable gentleman.

-uo) divides out except few om, acty of his resistance. Our duty and effort is to overcome it by 'smarhing' him in the field. We gain nothing and only lose in self-respect by our slandering him.

"But the stories may be true, and in their worst complexion. My point is, sir, that the character he has won is, sir, that the character he has won is such that nothing but the clearest proof, fifter full inquiry, of his complicity in or responsibility for barbarous and dishonon ole acts should be for a moment listened to by fairminded persons. His whole career gives the lie to such aspersions. It was in May of last year, ten months ago, that he first gained prominence. "Since then he has fought scores of engagements with us one successful, some unsuccessful, never with a suspicion of dishonerable conduct. He rut, some unsuccessful, never with a suspicion of dishonerable conduct. He has had at one time or another some thousands of our men in his hands ats prisoners of war. Many of them I have myself met. At second or third hand I have heard of the experiences of many others. I never heard a word against Dewet.

word against Dewet.

"When men had suffered hardships they always agreed that they could not have been helped. But on the other hand I have heard many stories showing exceptional personal kindness in him over and above that reasonable degree of humanity which is expected in the treatment of prisoners of war. I believe this view of him is universal among our troops in South Africa, irritated and wearied though they are by his hopeless resistance.

"It makes one's hlood bell to hear

they are by his hopeless resistance.

"It makes one's blood boil to hear such a man called a brigand and a brute by civilian writers at home, who take as text the reports of these solitary incidents, incomplete and one-sided as they are, and ignore—if, indeed, they know of it—the mass of testimony in his favor. It seems to be nobody's business to publish this testimony, while stories against him receive grossly disproportionate circulation and oredence. lation and oredence

"The same may be said, andeed, of the whole impression of Boers received by the public in England, perhaps because it seems impossible to admire whem without Leing thought to sympa hize with them. But in the instance of Christian Dewet, of all Boers, we should suppose the left of the standard supposed our indepent will the Caristian Dewet, of all Boers, we should suspend our judgment till the last moment, and in any case give him credit for a long and honorable record which it would take much it o stain. I am, sir, yours faithfully,

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STRONG MEN.

The Roman soldiers, who built such wonderful roads and carried a weight of armor and luggage that would crush the average farm-hand, lived on coarse brown bread and sour wine. They were temperate in det and regular and constant in exercise. The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the might, yet cuts only his black bread, onion and watermelon. The Smyrna porter cats only a little fruit and sour olives, yet he walks off with his doad of one hundred pounds. The Coolie, fed on rice, is more active and can endure more than the negro, fed on fat meat. fed on fat meat.

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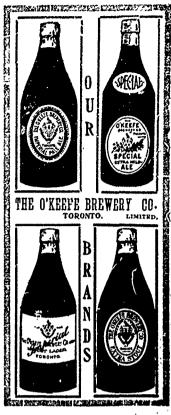
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THURSDAY, MAY 80, 1901.

MGR, FARRE LLY'S GOLDEN JUBILEF.

So laborious and exacting are the duties of a priest of the Catholic Church that a Golden Jubilee of work in the sacred calling is always an event remarkable in point of mere fact, aside from the special happiness and gratitude felt by the friends and flock of the paster who is the central figure in the particular celebration. But we will be borne out by all who have the honor of knowing Mgr. Farrelly when we say that the celebration of his Golden Jubilee last week was an oceasion deserving of a place in the history of the Catholic Church in

Ontario. A glance over the long chapter of his honored life will help to signalize his striking individuality. Born in the County Cavan three-quarters of a century ago, just after the organization of the Catholic Association, and before "O'Connell was in for Olare" or the Emancipation Act had been framed, James Farrelly grew up into boyhood amid surroundings and associations well calculated to inspire an ardent love for the faith of his fathers. That intense love clung to him in Canada, where his education was recelved; and in 1851, when he was five and twenty years of age, he was ordained by Bishop Phalen. As parish priest of Lindsay, and for the past thirty years of St. Michael's Church, Belleville, his life has been so devoted to the cause of religion, and charity, so distinguished as a citizen in the sommunity in which he moved, so fruitful for the progress and honor of the Church, that his neighbors, without distinction of creed, his brother priests, far and near, and his ecclesiestical superiors have alike appreciatad his influence in the province. Well did the elergy of the Kingston Archdiocese dwell upon the fact that from the hands of the reigning Pontiff the purple of the Pontifical household had sought the humble priest laboring in a remote corner of Christ's vineyard. Happily has this jubilee been celebrated, and it is the wish of all that the remaining years of the good priest's life may be a continuation of the joy and thanksgiving of this occasion.

FIT REFORM CREEDS.

After ample discussion and adequate publicity the Presbyterians of the United States have decided to change their doctrinal standards to suit the demands of the hour. The Westminster Confession and the Catechisms are to be turned to the wall, and a "new ersed" framed not to offend a more independent denominational opinion than that which supported the sour parliamentarians of 1647. It has thus taken the advanced wing of the Fresbyterian body over two hundred and nity years to revise the terrible belief that the God of all goodness predestised his creatures to eternal punishment. We shall offer no other comment upon this particular change than to say what has so often been said before of the consequences of manmade creeds: That they offer excuse to the indifferent and the faithless for making a general attack upon the Christian faith.

The sading public have the evidenses of this every day presented to their minds. For instance, Prof. Peabody, a teacher of theology in the leading university of the United States has an article in the current number of The Forum, demanding to know what the "Church" is willing to do in order to meet the American college dont half way. Prof. Peabody secution hee entailed.

scatters a cloud of words around his proposed basis of negotiation between the two parties whom he wishes to bring togother. But stripped of verbosity, his case is that the average reasoning student is an infidel, and that if what the Professor is pleased to call "Christianity" would enlist the students, then Christianity must he formally divorced from faith and espoused to rationalism. Prof. Peabody insists again and again that the college student will accept only what is rational, at I this, he reiterates, the "Church" must give him.

We feel there is "a hidden want in Prot. Peabody's article. It is obvious that he is not in a position to speak for the college students of America, as he necessarily knows but a very limited number of them. He speaks for himself solely; and in order to be fair to the public he should have written a short and plain statement of his own belief or unbelief.

The effect of such articles in the pages of great magazines may not easily be estimated. The minds of the youths who read with avidity are apt to absorb them as a seeming nourishment of greater mental freedom. Some young men, doubtless, are at once transformed into intolerable prigs, ready at a moment's notice, out of the depth of their own adolescent self-esteem, to turn religious Quixotes, and to attempt to storm the depository of Revelation itself. Just such a champion arose last week in Yale University school, in the person of a young student named Charles Wolcott Merriam, who, in a commencement exercise, treated the "Present Tendencies of the Roman Oatholic Church in America," and arrived with the greatest ease at the remarkable decision that the duty of the Catholic citizen is incompatible with the performance of his services to the State. This "freshman's" condemnation of the Catholic Church may be given in his own words:

" Revolting to the religious sense and hostile to the common law; it is out of place in the United States, being an aggravated case of fraternalism trying to thrive in the midst of republican liberties."

We have neither space nor pationce to notice such impudence here; but we publish in another column a reply which has appeared in The New York Sun. It is to suit the raw conceit of such lads that Prof. Peabody would have the new reformation of Christianity specially ordered. He and others, who profess to be leaders in religious thought, have entirely forgotten or deliberately overlooked, the great truth, that divine revelation is not a compromise, an agreement c. a creed made by and between men; nor dare they anticipate that the fit-reform creeds of the twentieth century must wear out as inevitably as the Refor. mation creeds of the sixteenth, whilst the whole doctrine of Christ as expounded to all nations by the Catholic Church, never tolerating modification, shall stand as it has stood, even to the consummation of the world.

A VOLUNTEER EPISODE.

The Coronation Oath trouble keeps breaking out in new spots day by day. The latest episode is the fining of a London Irish volunteer £2.15 for rewho had sworn him and his coeligionists to be idolators. We have the evidence taken in the Bow Street Police Court, London, before us. The prosecution was brought by Sir Robert Howland Roberts, commanding officer of the London Irish Volunteers, against J. A. O'Sullivan, a private who had refused to continue a member of the corps in consequence of the insulting reflections to Catholics in the King's accession oath. In sending in his resignation, Mr. O Sullivan wrote as follows to Col. Roberts:

When I became a member of the London Irish Volunteer Corps I was not aware of the terms of the Cozonation Oath, and certainly did not think that the Sovereign of a country whose army is largely composed of Irish Catholics was obliged as a condition of acceptance was obliged as a condition of acceptance of the Crown to offer a gratuitous insult to the Reman Catholic religion. Had I been aware of this fact I could not conbeen aware of this fact. I could not cos-sistently have taken the eath by which I was to consider myself bound. But now that I have learned the nature of the sentences referring to the Catholic faith, I feel it would be inconsistent and humiliating for me further to serve voluntarilly in a regiment in His Majesly's service. I am convinced I am no longer bound by an oath taken in ignor-ance, and ask you to accept my resigna-

The maximum fine was imposed on Private O'Sullivan, but £2 15 will never companents the army or the King for the exposure which the pro-

CONDITION OF SPAIN.

A cable message on Monday re-

ported Admiral Corvers as voicing the fear of Spanish national disintegration. Correspondents on the ground at the present moment do not find any signs of impending collapse in the Peninsula, or that the country may break up into a number of little states, like Italy of the Middle Ages. The Catholic Times, of Liverpool, is an exceptionally woll-informed journal on Spanish affairs, and its information leads it to make the following observations : " The loss of Cuba and the Philippines inflicted deep humiliation on the proud spirits of the Spanish people; but patriotic Spaniards, even at the time, by no means regarded the humiliation as unnecessary or unfruitful. They felt that Spain had been asleep for several centuries, or, as many of them would have preferred to phrase it, had lam crushed under dead weight that no nation can possibly bear and live. The colonies, too, were felt to be a drain and a cancor on the body politic of the mother country. Now, at last, Spain is able to look around and act for herself. If only fortune favours the efforts of the reform party, Spanish politics will be purified, the Church will regain her activity, and the clouds of ignorance soon roll away from the minds of a largely uneducated populace, which, with all its faults, is made of fine materials. Give Spain a good, thorough, and universal education law, and she will speedily regain her position among the nations of the world."

AMONSTROUS CONSPIRACY

Marked copies of Australian papers containing sensational reports of a divorce suit in which Very Rev. Dr. O'Haran, Cardinal Moran's secretary, was named as co-respondent, have found their way to Canada. The charge was brought by a man named Arthur Cunningham, and the chief witness was this man's wife. The anti-Catholic press of Australia made the trial the basis of an attack upon the entire Catholic priesthood of the new Commonwealth. This naturally gave the whole case a world-wide notoriety. It is to be hoped that the conclusion of the case will receive the same publicity as the monstrous charge did when first laid in December last. The verdict is a complete and absolute vindication of Dr. O'Haran, who appears to have been the victim of a foul conspiracy entered into by a coterie of fanatics. The Sydney Freeman's Journal hails the verdict as the triumph of the priest over a bitter persecution, and says:-"The jury hearkened to the solemn injunction of His Honor Mr. Justice Owen. To this solemn appeal the jury brought in a verdict which restores Dr. O'Haran to the good opinion ever held of him by all men in this community whose opinion is of value. Nay, it places him on a .higher pinnacle, for the man who can face and defeat this cunning attack, conducted with all the skill of a clever manwhose cleverness is aided and abetted by a coterie of far eleverer men bohind the scenes, is a man who has fought a battle for justice and right against foulness and wrong, and in fighting fusing to stay in the service of a King for his own honor has ensured tha the honor of every citizen of this Commonwealth shall be immune from the machinations of the blackmaile and the forger."

MEMORIAL OF THE QUEEN

The proposal of a memorial to the late Queen Victoria has for com months been occupying the attention of a large number of persons in Toronto. Here, as elsewhere, practical and useful ideas are beset with fad notions which imperil any action likely to commend itself to the general body of citizens. At the latest meeting a proposition seems to have gon through in favor of an art museum If this is to find final favor, there must be a large amount of money behind it. An art museum will either be ridiculous or extravagant for Toronto. We can only conceive the ridiculous in the matter. Such a museum might be built up, for instance, with a varied assortment of York Street loot. Or the faddists who have occasionally paraded their little household gods at a so called "historical" exhibition might desire to see those same gods permanently embalmed in a public museum, 'One thing would be as ridiculous as the other. The business men upon the memorial com

should set their faces against the felatnine element that seems determined to make a laughing stock of their efforts. The City Hall square project, with a statue, would add more than anything else suggested to the beauty of the city and would constiinte a memorial in the best sense of the word. It should not be in the power of a few faddista to vote down every sensible proposal and impose their own fancies upon the public.

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

A negro preacher has been holding out in Toronto in defence of the Coronation Oath, the maintenance of which he insists upon as the safeguard of Protestantism. This is a strange speciacle, indeed. It is well known that in the Catholic Church only is no color line recognized; but even if Catholic doctrine were not the signal declaration for all time and for all peoples of spiritual equality and emancipation, the sight of a negro preaching religious exclusion would surely be sad enough in itself. It is something to reflect upon, however, that our Toronto colored preach. er is an exception to the leaders of his race. Last week Prof. Jesse Liswson, at the meeting of the Afro-Americant Council of the Baptist Church, did no mince matters as between Protestantism and Catholicism, so far as the fu ture of the colored race is concerned. "We have not advanced," he said. "one step politically since 1876. We have been betraved by the white man. Louisiana, North Carolina and other States where the negroes are most numerous have adopted amendments to their constitutions making us mere animals, without power of expression of intelligence enough to vote. Maryland is following the lead set, and I warn you that it is only a question of time, if this keeps up, and we do not do something, when there won't be a State in the Union where the negro is not disfranchised. Let us turn beforè it is too late. We can yet be masters of the situation if we will but act. We cannot ally with any political party, so let us ally with a strong religious force, that we may effect the

change. "As one of the leaders in a local Baptist church, and as speaking to an audience of Baptists, I say now that only the great and powerful Catholle Church can help us. We may not all desire to join the .atholic Church at once, but we will see the way in time. I think it must be God's will that we effect our salvation through the agency of the Catholic Church. The leaders have offered us protection and political rights within the folds of the Catholic Church. We are assured our rights as citizens and human beings, and I see no other way in which we may save ourselves and save our future. We are being ground to powder by the white man in this country, and only the Catholic Church can save us. Let us take matters into our own hands now, and let us act."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Ministerial Association stands by the Press of Toronto as a Christian press, and, as one of the members described it, of "the class that the people wanted." Now the truth is that if this Christian press of Toronto filled atl its other columns daily with the sermons of the members the Ministerial Association and carried in the balance of its space only the average quantity of odious advortizing with which the nowspapers fairly reek, they would still be a greater menace to the welfare of Toronto than the spread of smallpox among the

The Manchester Guardian in publishing diagrams of the casualties of the Boer war proves that the British losses are now far higher than in the days of Colenso, Spion Kop and Magersfontein. The Guardian says: "Our total casualties in April were 2,878, and the monthly average for the past five months of the war was 1,647. The most striking figare is that, since the war was officially declared to he over, the casualties every month have been higher than they wer before we won a victory. In September last year they were 8,785, in October 8,492, in November 4,000, and in Decem ber 1,959; in the first the months of this year 2,937, 1,837, and 3,667 respect ively. And the real difference between the last five and the first five months of the war is greater than the apparent difference."

The Rome correspondent of The Dab lin Freeman's Journal recalls an interesting fact in relation to the young Queen of Italy, Holens of Montenegro who is expected to become a m early next month. If the shild is a

prince it will bear the name of Almadou Umberto Vittorio; if a princess it will bo called Margerita Elisabetta Emilia. Amongst the few sayings attributed to the late King Humbert was that uttered at the marriage of his son to the Princoss Holona to the effect that their fir. born son should bear the title of "Prince of Rome." History, said Michelet, is a resurrection, and the minds of the peoin Rome then recalled the fateful fertune of the youth who early in last century was born to the title of "King of Rome." The father of the King, Napoloon the Great, was a usurper in the City of the Popes. His son never beheld the city from which he took his 'itle, and disaster came upon him and his father. Yot he was born under the most promising and propitious circumstances. The city of Paris had contributed to provide the Imperial baby with a cradle of great richness and beauty, designed by the painter Prudhon, and which was afterwards presented by the King of Rome to the Imperial treasure of Vienna. A figure of Glory austained a crown at the head cradle, in the midst of which shoue the star of Napoleon, and a young Eaglo-"aiglon"-with out-sproad wings at the other end stared at the star, a curtain of the richest lace strown with golden stars and bordered with gold, protected the slumbers of the second Napoleon.

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the Conservative leaders Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. F. D. Monk in Massey Hall on Monday evening. The Globe, which published an excellent report of the proceedings, said Mr. Monk spoke with that vigorous elequence that is so general among the public speakers of Quebec. The most eloquent portion of his speech was his tribute to the loyalty of the French-Canadian people. "He believed," he said, "that whatever agitators might say, whatever might ap pear on the surface, the Province of Quebec was essentially loyal. Their well-being in the future was bound up with that loyalty. They knew what they owed to England, and they would be prepared on every occasion in the future, as they had been in the past, to give tangible proof of that loyalty.

The New World, Chicago, one of the leading Catholic journals of the United States, has encountered a belief among a section of its constituents that they get all the Catholic news they want in the daily papers. But Catholics who want nothing more in the line of intelligence concerning their church than what the daily papers supply will find their "wants" quite outside the ability of the conscientious Catholic press to satisfy in any evens. The daily papers are ever ready to supply sensational news of every description, and they make no exception to their business rule in the case of the Catholic Church. The blood-thirsty remarks put into the mouth of Father Harney, of New York, last week, were published wish flaring headlines in the Canadian papers. But none of those papers published Father Harney's contradiction. That duty was left to the Catholic press. The faithful discharge of duties of this kind will ever most with the cordial support of intelligent Catholics.

Dublin Freeman's Journal:-"The British military authorities have suc. seeded in putting an end to recruiting in Ireland. They seem to be likely to follow up this achievement by stopping recruiting in Loudon in connection with the London Irish Volunteers, if we may judge by a recent incident. Mr. J. A. O'Sullivan, a member of the London Irish Volunteers, resigned his position in the corps as a protest against the King's auti Catholic declaration, and, as aresult, he is now being prosecuted by the colonel to recover the amount of the neglect of his rifle" to such an extent as to render it unfit for immediate service. We understand that the latter offence is usually punished by a fine of a shilling. The attack on Mr. O'Sullivan, however has evidently a significance beyond any mere technical matter of this kind. The military authorities apparently think it good business to prosecute him, no doubt to encourage other Irish Catholics. They will find, however, that instead of deterring other Irish Catholics from following his example, their action will have quite the opposite effect, and that this so-called London Irish Volunteer Corps will, in due time, like the rest of the British army, have very very few Irishmen in its ranks.

nct slacken. Twenty-five Bishops of Tuscany have sent a letter to the Italian Minister of Grace and Justice protosting against the bill They call attention to the fatal error which denies the Divine origin of matrimony, making it a human institution, and thus subjecting it to laws which, just because they are human, do not or cannot avail to preserve its properties intact. The lotter is an eloquent appeal against the introduction of the law of divorce, and towards its conclusion the Bishops declare that the Church of Christ caunot,

The second secon

Resistence to the proposed divorce

legislation in the Italian Chamber does

whatsouver happens, fall short of the mission which it has of preserving intact the sacred deposit outrusted to it by its Divine Author. These things they have desired to say, moved by a most gravet desire to see their country spared so enormous a disaster—a disaster which wih bring untold evils and sorrows to the Church of God. "We, your Excellency," they say, "c.co the first to inculcate on our subjects the observance of the laws of the State which do not contridict the laws of God; but here the contradiction is patent, and, therefore, we cannot refrain from protesting, as we do loudly protest, against the bill, which authorizes divorce between those who are united in matrimony in conformity with the laws of God and of the Church."

At the general meeting of the National Maternity Hospital, in Dublin, on May 11, Archbishop Walsl read an anouvmous letter received by him that morning which created a good deal of amusement among the assembled friends of the institution. It ran: "Archbishop Walsh-Aro you not satisfied with all that you are doing to put down education in Iroland (laughter), and to put up Romanism in place of it, in our colleges and schools? I see that you are not. You are going to a meeting at the Mansion House on Friday for a Romish hospital. We see what you are up to-Romish hospitals and Romish midwives. If you had your way, you would not let us, poor Protestants, be born at all."

The Archbishop did not look upon the

letter as a joke. He said it represented

the opinion of an ignorant class in the

city. Explaining the position of the

hospital he added : "The institution on

behalf of which we are here to day, is a Catholic institution. But the appeal that we make for it, the appeal that will go forth from this meeting, is an appeal, not at all to our Catholic followcitizons only. There are Protestants, not a few of them in Dublin-Protest. ants, too, amongst the very staunchest unholders of genuino Protestant interests that one could find in any part of Ireland or of England itself-who know as well as I do that what brings us here to day, what has led us to the estab. lishment of our Catholic Maternity Hospital, is no narrow minded intolerance. On the con mary, our presence here, the existence of the hospital, is a protest against narrow-minded intolerance and exclusiveness, bus for which our hospital would never have been brought into existence. Everyone here knows what it is that I refer to-the system of management of that State-endowed and State-aided institution in our city, known as the Rotunda Hospital. How often do we hear it laid down as a sort of incontrovertible starting-point in any discussion about our public affairs, that religious equality has long since been established, and now in the fullest sense exists, in Ireland? Let us take this case of the Rotunda Hospital. Its government is in the hands of a Board of 60 gentlemen, practically a Protestant Board, and, as a natural consequences the important position of Master of the Hospital, the post of chief medical officer there—a post that might well be an object of ambition to any doctor, no matter what his qualifications, no matter how high his eminence as a professional man might be-is a post which no Catholic doctor would have the alightest chance of being appointed to, no more than he would have of being appointed to the office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland (applause). I do not say this at all on my own authority. I have here the testimony of a professional man of indisputable eminence in his profession, eminent especially in that branch of it which is specially concerned with the work of such an hospital. He is one woose name, I venture to say, no pitation grant and penalties for "the citizen of Dublin has ever heard associted with anything in the shape of big otry or intolerance. We all know him-Dr. Moora Madden (applause). Now here is what Dr. Madden said upon the point with which I am dealing. I quote from his evidence given before the Dublin Hospitals Commission of 1885:

"Take a Catholic and a Protestant even if the Catholic had any amount of qualification, and the Protestant little or none, the former would have no more chance of being appointed Master of the Rotunda Hospital than I have of becoming Lord Chancellor of Ireland. No amount of qualification would enable a Catholic candidate to surmount the barrier of religion."

Knight of St. Gregory.

Tacoma, Wash., May 21.—At Dawson two weeks ago Alexander McDonald, "King ol the Klordike," was made a Kright of St. Gregory by authority of a special letter from the Pope. The presentation was made by Kev. Father Gendrau, who secured this sifiual honor for the Klondike gold minor after long correspondence with Rome, in the course of which he pointed out Mr. McDonald's generous benefactions.

Pagal Delegation.

Rome, May 27.—The published report that the Pope has the intention to abolish the apostolic delegation in Causana and annex it to the United States delegation is totally unfounded.

MCR. FARRELL'YS COLDEN JUBILEE

Belleville, May 22. - Under the happiest auspices the golden jubilet of Mgr. Parrelly, pastor of St. Michael's Ohurch, was celebrated here to-day. Olergy from ull parts of Ontario attended, and the latty of this district came in numbers to show their affection for the venerable and greatly beloved priest. The visitors included-Most Rev. C. H. Gauthier, Archhishop of Kingston; R', Rev. F. P. McEvay, bishop of London; Rt. Rev. R. A. O'-Connor, bishop of Peterborough; Rt. Rev. Mgr. P. D. Laurent, Lindsay; Rev. Dr. Teefey, St. Michael's college, Toronto; Rev. Dr. il. A. Constanti-neau, of Ostawi; Rev. Jann

Meagher, Dear, of Regiopolis college, Kingston; Rev. J. Misterson, V.G., Prescott; Rev Arendeacon Casey, Peterborough; fley. Can in D T. Foley, erborough; Rev. Can in D. F. Foley, Almonte; Rev. Dean H. J. O'Connell, Mount Forest, Rev. W. A. McDonigh. Kingston; Rev. F. J. Spratt, Wolfe Island; Rev. W. E. Walso, Westport; Rev. J. O'Brien, Stanleyville; Rev. M. J. Spratt, Elgin; Rev. J. Holden, Hamilton; Rev. J. J. Collin, Cushendale; Rev. J. Doyle, Brockville; Rev. M. Callagham, SS. Montren'; Rev. M. J. Keilty, Douro.; Rev. D. O'Connell, Peterborough; Tev. H. Coty, Hamilton; Rev. A. Conway, Norwood; Rev. W. J. McColl, Ennisville; Rev. C. Bellaugh, Trenton; Rev. P. V. Twoney, Ficton; Rev. P. C. O'Brien, Madoc; Rev. E. Murtagh, Marmoru; Rev. T. Davis, Perth; Rev. A. Carson, Merraswille; Rev. C. J. Killien, Ioledo, Ohio; Rev. T. P. O'Connor, Kemptville, Rev. J. T. Hogan, Napanec; Rev. D. A. Twoney, Tweed; Rev. M. McDonald, Portsmouth; Rev. G. B. Briddenneau, C.M., Railton; Rev. C. Grenot, C.M., B. Storm, Rev. T. J. Spffoot, Oshawa; Rev. J. T. White, Toronte; Rev. G. Northgraves, Buffalo, N.Y. Rev. G. Roythgraves, Buffalo, N.Y. Rev. C. Brennan, St. Mary's; Rev. J. Kleuthen, Colgan; Rev. F. G. Rohleder, Foronto; Rev. J. S. Quinn, Chestavulle; Rev. J. C. Crinion, Dunnville; Rev. M. J. Crawley, Frevelyan, The following citizens were amongst the invited guests:—
Dr. Ross, Lieut, Col. Ponton, H. Corleity, Davis, Pales, Lev. J. T. Preming, Morrisburg; Rev. J. S. Purton guestic guests:—
Dr. Ross, Lieut, Col. Ponton, H. Corleity, Davis, Pales, Lev. J. Preming, Morrisburg; Rev. J. S. Proposition of the propo Almonte; Rev. Dean R. J O'Connell,

Oakville.: Nev. J. J. Crimion, Juniaville; Rev. M. J. Crawley. Frevelyan. The following citizens were amongst the invited guests;—
Dr. Ross. Lieut.-Col. Ponton. II. Corby, J. W. Johnston, W. B. Northrup, M.P., Cameron Brown, Ald. Harris, C. J. Bowell, Ald. Grills, D. V. Sinclair, Ald. Starling. D. R. Leavens, W. R. Hamilton. E. P. Milburn, A. J. McCrodan, Geo. Wallbridge, P. J. M. Anderso: Ald. Denmark, James Jenkins, S. Burrows. Arthur McGinnis, N. B. Falkiner, Cap². W. S. Morden, Lieut.-Col. Biggar, Dr. Yeomans, J. W. Walker, W. H. Biggar, Dr. Hoyce, Henry McLninch, Thos. Ritchie, Ald. Lattimer, R. S. Bull, T. S. Carman, R. B. Crombie, H. K. Smith, E. H. Bird, S. Massen, Mayor Grahapa, Judge S. M. Lazier, W. R. Ayisworth, D. B. Robertson, J.P. Thompson, Judge E. B. Fraleck, Lieut.-Col. Lazier, C. M. Stork, Ald. McGee, R. Tamashill, Sheriff Hope, J. E. Walmsley, W. J. Diatond, Francis Wallbridge, A. F. McJund, Francis Wallbridge, A. F. McQuaig, E. G. Sills, Lieut.-Col. R. C. Hulme, C. Pole, R. P. Hamilton, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, E. Guss Porter, Allan T. Petrie, Wm. J. Thomson, Ald. Panter, J. G. Frost, J. W. Butterfield, J. Parker Thomas, J. J. B. Flimt, Thos. Wills. Dr. Farler, Dr. Day, J. W. Murray, W. J. McCamon, John McI clian, Ald. Bogart, John Bell, K.C., Dr. Gibson, Dr. MacColl, R. S. Bell, C. Streets, Dr. Clinton, D. M. Waters, F. Chas. Clark, Thos. McGimnis, J. Gore, C. Gircux, W. J. Thomson, J. H. Mills, Geo. Gibson. Office celebration commenced last evening with the children's tribute. The children of the schools under Mr. W. &. G. Hardy gave'a concert.

The opening number was a seng of welcome, "God Hess Our Dear Monsignor."

Little Miss McDonald took the solo and she took her part well, and look, and she took her part well, and look.

welcome, "God Biess Our Dear Mon-signor."

Little Miss McDonald took the solo and she took her part well, and look-ed really sweet. She, like all the echorus of pretty little tots, was at-tired in a white frock with yellow ribbons, the Papal colors. Then Mas-ter Morgan McDonnell read an ad-dress;—b

dress;—b
flo conclude the evening a lot of litflo conclude the evening a lot of litflo girls appeared. One carried a banner on which waz "1851," another one
carried a banner on which was "1901"
and the rest stood in a row with golden letters on their breasts, which
spelled the words "folden Jubilee."
All carried bouquets which they presented to the priests and prelates pre-

sented to the priests and prelates present.

At the conclusion, Rev. Monsignor Farrelly was called on to speak and the addressed the children. All present could see that he was deeply affected by the tokens of honor, respect and love shown him by the sons and daughters of many whom he had baptized and married during his years of labor here. He thanked all for the tlowers presented to him, from the young flowers of manhood and womenhood of Belleville, and for the prely entertainment they had provided for the occasion. They had, he said, stolen a march on him, and also on their elders, as they had commenced the feast.

cander elders, as they had commence the feest.

They had a right to be pleased with themselves, as they were clever and had shown it, and he was pleased to think and show he had been entertained by facem. They had come forth to show how the young loved the old show how the young loved the jump loved the young loved the old show how the young loved the old loved the young loved the loved he loved he loved he young loved the loved he loved he loved he loved he loved he

nor, of Peterborough. Rt. Rev. Mgr. Farrelly's assistants were Deacon, Rev. Dean O'Connell, of Mount Forest, and Sub-De-acon, Rev. T. J. Spratt, of Wolfe Island.

and Sub-Peacon, Rev. T. J. Spratt, of Wolfe Island.

The nrchhishop's deacons of honor were Rev. Dr. H. A. Constantineau of Octawa, and Rev. Dr. Teefy, of Toronto. Rev. J. H. Coty, of Hamilton, was master of cereinomes. At the conclusion of the mass, Very Rev. J. Masterson of Prescott read the following address from the clergy of the diocese. Right Reverend and Dear Monsignor—We, your fellow priests of the Archidiocese of Kingston, rejoice with you on the celebration of the 50th anniversary of your ordination to the sacredotal office. We unite with your faithful flock in the joy which fills their hearts this day—marking an epoch in your priestly life which few men are privileged to enjoy. The great occasion is graced by the presence of ecclesiastics of ability and the highest official rank in the church from many parts of this province, our own beloved. official rank in the church from many parts of this province, our own beloy-ted Archbashop heartily participates in the universal gladness; and the voice of our united thanksgiving to the Almighty for the songualt prolongation of your unnisterial careet has been utilized in the solemn act of sacrifice which has just been offered by your venerable hands, standing in your appointed place—the faithful representation of the great High Priest of the New Law.

New law.

The completion of half a century of priestly labor is aways a notable and exceptional record. But there are circumstances in the piesent religious ontpeuring of artitude characterizing this asspicious event with particular features which speak well for you, Rt. Rev. and Bear Monsignor, and, on our part, awaken serious and solemn thoughts. In the course of your eventful missionary life, of a truth, you have walked worthy of the yocation in which you were called.

Eph. TV, 1., by your constant, unvarying fidelity to the high principles which regulate ecclesiastical conduct. In Hastings, in Lindsay, in this important parish of Belleville, as well as in the Episcopal city of Kingston itself, there is a well-preserved tradition of Father Farrelly—the name which still eloquently speaks of the place you hold in the hearts and in the memories of so many of the older generation in these several parishes all comprised in those days within the limit of the diocese of Kingston. Your labors were marked by active zeal for the exclutions of the courte, trudent administration of her temporalities. absorbing devotion in the cure of the young and the instructions of the old. whilst your sweet sympathy and solicitude for the sisk and dying has been a special and exemplary trait of your useful and eddying life.

J. Butler, Transly, in addressing all frends present, baid he found that he had to address the highest did address to highest did address to high serves, then there were leading gentlemen of the hearth and the bard worthy representatives of turn greather acts of the worthy representative and the bench and when he had to address so many learned the would try to do his best and say one thing worthy representative and that when he had to address so many learned the would try to do his best and say one thing worthy representatives of the representatives of the representatives of the submit of such scale leading gentlemen of the church in the hearts and the would try to do his best and say one thing the representative New Law. The completion of half a century of

useful and edifying life.

But, moreover, admost from the day of your ordination you nave been called upon to fulfil the duties of official life, always most difficult and onerous. You have been the counseilor of the four last bishops of Kingston, enjoying their confidence and exercising under them the responsible office of Vicar-General, which you still enjoy under the wise and gentle rule of our present reverend Archbishop. From the hands of the-reigning Superme Pontiff. Une illustrious Leo XIII., you have received the purple of the Pontifical household, being invested, with the office and dignity of Domestic Prelate in 1881.

Time and again the administration of

ed, with the office and dignity of Bomestic Frelate in 1881.

Time and again the administration of
the diocese of Kingston has been coinmitted to your enlightened and experienced guardianeship, during the temporary absence of the Bishop, or during the more trying inter-als between
the decease of one bishop and the appointment of a successor. It was in
these ortical periods of provisional
management of diocesan interests that
the natural kindness of your character and the truly paternal charity of
your priestly heart shone forth conspicuously by which beyond all else
you have endeared yourself to your
fellow-priests of this diocese. We
cherish the memory of your happy administrations of Kingston.

Illhrough all the scenes of your fifty

cherish the memory of your happy administrations of Kingston.

Through all the scenes of your fifty years within the sanctuary, through your days of simple missionary duty; through the anxieties of higher offices, through all, the Divine Master levingly uphaled His faithful priest, making your life an example, an encouragement and an know to the olergy of the diocese of Kingston. With reason therefore, have we said that this celebration of your Golden Jubilee is not of ordinary character, but is the manifestallym of a notable record of ecclesiastical activity and zeal.

Dan we forbear a brief respecte, among the many great works of your busy life, to the magnificent cellice we stand in to-day, a fitting crowwherewith to bedeek your closing years of pries hood. Let this beautiful temple of God be your monument let it testify to future generations what high ideals filled your heart; and how the beauty of God's house was the entiralling passion of your cond.

And the end is not yet. We see you

was the entiraling passion of your coul.

And the end is not yet. We see you happily enjoying the promising health of vigoreus age, giving hope of many fruitful years in the holy cause of Christ and His Church. May these years be happy and peaceful, and in the inevitable end may you enjoy that peace which follows the holy toilers in the vineyard of the Lord-"Going they went and wept, casting their seeds, but coming they shall come with joy-fulness, carrying their sheaves.—Psalm CXXV. This prophecy of ultimate reward for your golden years of prirstly toil, we reverently hope and pray will be the happy issue allottled you by the Eternal Priest when this scene of carthly eaile will be peacefully closed.

He pleased to accept, It. Rev. and dear Monsignor, with our herrifelt wishes, the kift, with which their feeble expression is accompanied.

Belleville, May 22, 1991.

The address was signed by Archishop Gauriser and the clergy of the archdlocese.

At the ronclusion, Very Rev. Dean Murray, of Hrenton, presented a purse

good priests of the Accudiocess of Kingston are resolving and congretu-lating you on the occasion of your Golden Jubiles, there are some of your old parisbloners, new priests doing duty in different parts of Chtario, who descre to share in the joy of the jubi-lee celebration.

the celebration. With pleasure and gratitude the mining example of your greatly life, and your great zeal for our welfare, boto in church and someol, and we recall in special manner your watchful care in tostering in our soule a sociation of the Holy Priesthood, as well as your many acts of kindness as a true father and priest up to the present time. present time.

As a token of our sincere gratitude we ask you to accept this Monstrance and hope you will remember in your prayers the old boys of Landsay and Belleville.

Rt. Rev F P. MoEvay,
Bishop of London
Very Rev. Dean O'Connell
Mount Forest.
Mr C D. Maceaulay, Fromas Hanley, John Boyle, E J Britis and Dr.
Bolan came wis alto the alter rails and
fiter Mr. Maceaulay is ad another address Mr. Hanley presented a purse
of gold.
The last address was 2000.

The last address was signed on behalf of the congregation by C. D. Macaulay, John Hoyie, J. M. Hurley, E. J. Butler, Thomas Hanley, Jss. St. Charles.

In reply to the address from the clergy, the said he most sincerely thanked all for the address. He thought from the tone of the address that the writer's thoughts must have been on some great saint, rather than one whose imperfections seemed to have been lost sight of. Their charity compelled their pens and their presence and address made him happy.

Bishop McEvey claimed to be a Lind-say boy, and he was proud to know that un old scholar of his could attach to the dignity of such a position. He spoke in woods of the highest praise of each and everyone of the Lindsay boys now in the priestheod.

of each and everyone of the Lindsay boys now in the priesthood.

To the latty and congregation he felt quite puzzled as to what he could say. They had given him a most beautiful address and had helped it along with a heavy purse. Ever since the corner store of the church had been laid the people had given liberally and that triving was not confined to Beileville Controlles whone, but was shared in by all Beilevillians. He would add the purse given him by the laity, and the one from the clergy, and bank them to clear up one liak of the chain held by "the Standard Life Association of Canada."

He could not find words in which to thank the Archibishop and the priests of Peterborough, Loadou and Lindsay, and all the others for their presence and encouragement. His thirty years in Belleville had been a most happy cra in ais life. His lot had been cast among a lot of people who knew what bigotry was. His precept, had been "love God, honor the brotherbood, and serve the King." To his best he had done his duty as a citizen.

Hie called the pupils of the Deaf and Domb Institution, and to them he made an uddress, assuring then that they were not the least m his affections. He had kept them for the last, as he loved them. He assured them that they had his full sympathy in their each of the had his full sympathy in their each of the had his full, free and hearty support in everything that would passist them in faith and education.

urate they had his fut, tree an hearty support in everything that would assist them in faith and education. Prof. Denys had been a most faithful and painstaking teacher for 25 years anothen him the church and mutes had

and painstaking teacher for 28 years anosen him the church and mutes had a methor who was unexcelled. He thanked them all for their address. Areabishop of athier spake briefly. He said the code not resist the temptation to speak. He would not say one word of prace's the like had occurred in this diocese in 75 years. It was an infortant event and one with a minor tant event and one with a minor tant event and one with an important celebration. He thanked the congregation for their presence to honor a loved pastor that those not of the church for honoring the good citizen. He believed the Monsignor had been made inappy de-day, despite all the hard brials of his priestly life. If the priest was not able to work, he was still able to bless us.

One of the most interesting eveats of the whole celebration was the presentation of an address by the Catholic papils of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumo. For address was given in the expressive sign language by his Engene McCarlay, and was interpreted by Prof Dears. It expressed the very stabilist wishes from the pupils to one who had always been a friend and adviser to them, and to one who has worked hard in their behalf.

The same of the sa

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Blake, WEST SIDE CATHOLIC BOOK STOK 3

British Officers Accised of Treasure.

British Officers Accessed of Treasure.

London, May 25.—The Chronicle say that it learns that three British officers and about a hundred man-commissioned officers and men who beere sont back from South Africa for various misdomesnors are now in Pertand Prison. A majority of the prisoners are apparently ordinary officers, but the ifficers, it is said, were convicted of treatonably siding with the Boers. One of them is sufficiently influential to there is sufficiently influential to there the suppression of the names of all three is thempts to discover their identity have in these saids.

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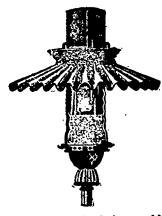
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THE HOME CIRCLE

AT ITHE FALL OF THE CURTAIN

The curtain's fulling and the lights burn low, So, with God's help, I'm ready now the go. I've seen life's melodrama, paid the

price, Have known its loves and losses,

hopes and fears.
The laughter and the stears,
And, now, God knews, I would not
see it twice.

I've crossed life's ocean, faced its Dilinding form,
But now heaven whispers I'm nearing home;
And though a storm-tossed hull I

reach the shore.
A thing of tattered sheets and brok-

on spars.
Naked against the stars,
I, shall soon be at peace forevermore.

For if again I pass these waters through, I know the kingdom I nm sailing to. What boots it where I lie, beneath

On down the dark, impenetrable deep, Where wayworn scamen steep,

pass to God.

—Blackwood's Magazine.

USELESS WOMEN.

Writing ou this subject, Mr. Silas K Hooking says; "We hear in all direc-tions that the matrimonial market is Alons that the matrimonial market is fig a very depressed condition. The chances are that it will remain depressed. There is no dearth of brilliant and attractive young women—bright of eye and glib of tongue They can waltz and sing and write flotion. But while they boast—as I have heard many of them do—that they never by any chance go into the kitchen; while they turn up their little pug noses with scorn at the bare mention of any domestic duty; we de they pride themselves on their knowledge of things they would be better without knowling, and their ignorance of things they ing, and their ignorance o' things they ought to know, the chances are the confidence and respect they win will be in inverse ratio to the amount of flattery they receive. They may shine in drawing-rooms, but self-respecting men will think twice before inviting them to preside over the destines of a home.

What we need to-day more than anything else are wives and mothers; and too many of the young women who can chatter and eparkle in company are lift for neither. No one deskres that women shall be more domestic drudges; but it is less desirable that they should be only society moths. All they should be only society moths. All this talk about women being the slaves of the Litchen and nursery is the utterest cant and nonsense. Why not talk of the men being the slaves of office, shop or factory? It is no chardes for any women to support the harder for a woman to superintent her kitchen and nursery than for a man to superintend his business. woman to superintend

AS THE HUSBAND, SO THE WIFE.

iA wide should be her husband's dearest and nearest friend, therefore his equal in the qualities of deart and mind; as capable of advising as of consoling him; a true woman, to be his helpmate and companion, not a godders to be set on a pedestal and adorsed with prostrate homage, or a doll find be tricked out with the guads of outentatious and degrading partiality. In the close intercourse of domestic like the wife and husband must necessarily act and react upon each other, may W. H. Davenport Adams in Women's Worth and Work. Tennyson, in well-known poem, refers to the shasement which a callous and a sensual husband will inflict on the woman of higher nature to whom he has been united;—

"Thou shalt lower to his level day by

"Thou shalt lower to his level day by day.

What is pure within thee growing coarse to sympathize with clay, As the husband is, the wife is; thou art mated with a clown.

hand the grossness of his nature will have meight to drag the down."
George Eliot has shown us this work of moral declension in her dale of Jan-et's Repentance," where Janet, through association with the drunken Dempster, learns to sin as he sins. But is not less certain that as the wife is so is the busband, that she will bring him down to her depth with a fatal facility, that in too many cases her dezires will become his desires, and her objects his objects also. It must be always difficult for the highmust be always difficult for the higher existence to escape contagion from the inferior, when the two are in daily may, hourly contact, and the former enthralted, perhaps, by the force of habit or the tingering fragrance of past affection. The danger is not likely to arise when the inferiority is very marked, for the superior will when be on its guard, nor where the inferiority is purely educational, for an unintellectual wife cannot rob her solicitationals but her to be for the superior of the endular but her to be endular bushed of his erudition But scholar-busbard of his erudition But a woman of mean ombitions, of low desires, of a frivolous or sensual dis-poisition, our hardly fail to exercise n deteriorating influence upon her hasband. In the old Persian apologue the clay sandle like the rose because it has been lying beside it; but we know that the rose thereby must have lost something of its sweetness. When sost something of its sweetness. When a sturbit stream mingles with a crystal brook, the united waters thence-forward flow with a discolored current. It is not essential to happy wedlook that a man of genius should marry a woman " qual genius, but it is essential that a man of pure hind and culturated taste should find the same malatis in the woman when he takes to his bosom, who is to thre with him in most intimate comparticipation and receive the deepest confidences of his soul. He cannot love the woman who does not comprehend him. Orlando must marry flostlind and not Audrey. We know the transferuning power of love; bow, like the moonlight, it can spread a silver-

plory over the rugged rocks as well glory over the rugged rocks as well as over the verdant laws; how it isolates the one beloved from all of her sex—a moman among women, and rwises her to a height to which it seems impossible that any other should aspire; how it invests the plain features with comeliness, and the dwkward with a Juno-like dignity; how it sets to sweetest music the compoplare utterances of uninspired mouplare utterances of uninspired lips, how it exalts the most ordinary virtues into celestial graces. But not even love's transferming magic can convert the mean and vulgar into the

V.S. Participation of

vertues into ecteatist graces. Just not even love's transforming magio can convert the mean and vulgar into the generous and noble, can change pincheded into pute gold, or the image of plaster into a marble statue. Not even love can long shut its eyes to the speck within the frait, the narrowness and self-shness of a low nature. What floos man awant or expect in a wife? Sufficient mental power and firmness of disposition to governmer bousehold aright and maintain a wise economy? Is that all? May we not add, intellectual and sensibilities to make ther companionship a source of light and life and of elevated pleasure; such high thoughts and aspirations as will encourage has imagination to maintain a heavenward flight, and help to lift both of them, by a free interchange of ideas, above the gross atmosphere of this workday world? He should look, says Sir Henry Taylor, for a clear understanding, chterfulness, and alucrity of mind, radher than gatety and brilliancy, and for a gentle tenderness of disposition in preference to an impassioned temperament. What unen want most in their should in the green than of an untroubled fireside, to which, weary with the strain of public life, or the excitement of competition, or the arduous pressure of prolonged study, they may turn with eaper, happy wes. Who would desire to plant his household gods on a volcano? Or who would seek actief from the cares of the world amid a coruscalion of fireworks? The true wife's love should be, as Sir Henry Taylor puts ft;—

"A love that chings not, nor is exigent, Encumbers not the active purposes,

Nor drains their source; but proffers with free grace
Pleasure, at pleasure touched, at pleasure waived,
A washing of the weary traveler's

A quenching of his thirst, a sweet re-

A quenciang or assemble,

pose,
Alternate and preparative,; in groves
Where, loving much the flower that
loves the shade,
And doving much the shade that the
flower loves,
He yet is unbewildered, unenslaved,
Thence starting light, and pleasantly
let go

let go When serious service calls"

We would go further than the poet, however, and say that the wife's love should accompany her husband into this "serious service;" and she should still be "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh" after he has crossed the threshold of the house; that she chould participate in his hopes, his ambitions and his projects. Her place we grant, is not in the counting-house or "on'change." It is not necessary we grant, is not in the counting-house or "on'change." It is not necessary or desirable that she should be cumbered with the details of business. But surely she should have a general knowledge of what her husband is aiming at, is striving to accomplish; of what are his anxieties or expectations, or his successes or his failures. We believe that the influence of her pure spirit an' simple, straightforwardness of purpose would often hold back her husband from many a hazadrous speculation, and rend aside the thin veil with which many a questionable action is disguised.

LAID UP 'N HEAVEN.

iAfter all, the best satisfaction in life arises from what you are able to do for the kappiness and welfare of other people. That is the great advantage of wealth. It is not that it gives you the opportunity of leading a more inxurious and self-indulgent ife; it is not that you can have a fine house and gerden, books and pictures, travel and sodety, but it is that you have it in your power to help others. travel and society, but it is that you have it in your power to help others, to left them over hard places and to give them the substantial encouragements that are so useful. But this power does not read merely in the possession of stoney, it also goes with pood health, a cheerful disposition, knowledge, skill or any affantage that you have over those less favored. All these things are crusts, and we that you have over those less favored. All these things are crusts, and we make the noblest and most satisfying use of them when we use them as imusts, not for ourselves but to promote the welfare of others. What a significant thing it is that our Savoir, who treated the suggestion that file should use His aniraculous power to callinge a stone into bread as a kemptation of Satan, a few days later should have wrought His first miracle by turning water into wine, to proanous have wrought his first miracle by turning water into wine, to promote the pleasure and comfort of others. The more we see of life the firmer is apt to be our persuasion albet we get the best of any power or advantage we may kappen to have by using it for the welfare of others. By that use we transmute it into a permanuse we transmute it into a permanent spiritual value. The riches that we can ramass in that way are truly laid up in heaven.—The Watchman.

EACH HEART A HOME.

O Mother Marr, would that I.

Might deck this heart of mine
Width lovely. tragrant flowers of To be for thee p shring.

Then would I ever thee And of they tender come;
And thou wouldn't see my every throught.
And life would seem a prayer

Dear Mother, did I hear thy voice What were those words of thise? "My child, each grace-decked heart Is Verus" home and mine."

******** **CHILDREN'S**

CORNER

********* FISH LINES.

A fish sat him down with a blink to think.

think,
And dopped his fin thoughtfully into
the ink.;
Then finned this short note,

"Dear Tommy," he wrote, "In response to your line of the other

day, I hasten to thank you without delay. But, had not that squirming, delicious

But, had not that squirming, delicious young worm
Shown a set in his curves too suspiciously firm.
I empht not be here
The write you, my deaf,
(Wheet you may not believe, 't is so monstruously queer).
That the wriggler you sent
With most kindly intent
Had swallowed a pan that was frightfully bent!

"You see-if I'd greedily taken a bite.
The pain and the shock would have
taished me quite;
So, the next time you send,
My javenile friend, Just mark if the worm has a nat-

Ero you daught him temptingly slown here to be
The death of some innocent young thing like me."

And he grinned as he used some dry sand for a blotter (Ink dries rather slowly, you know, under swetter). Then signed it in haste And scaled it with paste.

It was growing quite dark and he'd no time to waste.
So he posted it slyly, without wasting more,
On the crest of a upple that ran to-

Then, shaking his scales in a satisfied glow, All shining and shimmering, sank

down below,
Where he soon fell asleep
In an oyster-bed deep,
Wath the green sheets of water his
slumber to keep.

—Jessica H. Lowell, in June St. Nich-

SAID THE CHIMNEY SWALLOW

When my piren's made a mistake and built their nest in a chimney that was in use port of the time, the barn awallow, who 's a cousin of ours, said

swallow, who is a cousin of ours, said in its knowing way,...
"That comes from building nests in chimneys. It always was a dirty habit. Now I hope you will do as we do and build your pest under the caves of the barn, where nothing can burt you and you can smell that sweet, new-

you and you can smell the sweet, new-mown hay old day long,"
"Nay, nay; rome and follow our example," said the cliff awallow, who is anoth a course of ours and always given to boasting. "When you dig a deep hole in the side of the cliff you, are sede from all barm. No buy or cat can climb up the side of the step sliff, and all day long you can waten and listen to the mouning sea."

In respect to these remarks my

Intern to the mouning sea."

In response to these remarks my mother shook her head and said slowly and thoughtfully;—

"I cannot do it. It was always brought up to build my uests in chimneys, and I must always do it. I might make a mistack if I built it under the eaves of the barn, and the continual mouning of the sea "suld make me hoursick."

"Then build it in your chimneys end

"Then build it in your chimneys and some day but burnt up or smothered to death," exclaimed the barn swallow and the cliff swallow in unison, and away they flew. We had been routed cut of our mu g

We had been routed cut of our sut glittle home at an carry hour of face morning by the rudden belshing up of smoke, and father and mother just bad kime to resoue my furce brothers, when the heat and whose became unbearable. It had been a sad experience, and my parents could not account for the sadden smote in the dhimney. Of course the noise we made attracted other swallows to the scene and this little conversation took place withe we watched the subset. place write we witched the smoke rolling up from the chimney Oid as they were, my parents had never chis-er, a chimney for a nest before that had been in use for years, and they could not account for the musiake. Suddenly, bowever, father dirted up into the air and a moment later returned with the startling announce-

merk, "I see the reason now. We did not make a mistraire in cooring the channey. It was not our fault. The house is on fire."
This news made as all tremble, and

mother hegan to snuggle up to is and look around for a safe place when the flames whould burst up from the coof. We were all standing on the top ridge of the roof and we knew that our

perch vas very insecure.
"I do not believe the people in the bouse are away either," father suddenly added, "and they will be burnt. up."
"Can't we wake them up some way."

mother asked, auxiously.
"Yes. I will fly nown the others ohimney," father replies: "I know head into one of the bed-room, and I will fly around and know or walls.

leads into one of the bed-rooms at will fly around and knock of the walls and ted until they wake a way, and as I learned lating made such a note in the bed in made such a note in the bed in the the people get frightened. He benged round, and even he book of them on the head middle even he book of them on the head middle even he book of them on the head middle even he book of them on the head middle even he book of them of middle moke. Listen! It sounds if went thing mad wrong."

These be ron took window, and a moment later he desides at the top of he wolce, "Fire Fire I | Kire I"
Of course fauler them started to return, and up the salmans; he flew and back to kes, is a little while the bouse was as absame, but the people in it got one and more of them were here.

The templing alght is almost the first single as wall and as a young swallow, but he made a lasting important was as under a little bird into

this bly world and to introduce him to its dangers. But I suppose it was good for me for ever after that the smell of sincke always prepared me for a free, and in that way I was once able to save my own little swallown from certain earth years after. Of course they buil: the house again, and father and mother selected one of the best chimneys for their home, and when I was old enough to mate I took another. The meaple on the house were always kind to see, and once, when they were watching as fly round catobing insects. I heard the man say to his wife;—

"They are graceful birds, and useful.

"They are graceful birds, and useful, too. I believe to this ray, dear, that we would have been burnt up that night if the swallow hadn't awakened us. It seemed almost as if Providence had sent the bird"

"That's what I have always thought,' replied the wife, "and I have always liked to see them building their nests in the chimneys. I was almost afraid they wouldn't come back to the new house."

nonse."
This happened long after the barn swallow and cliff swallow, which had talked so scornfully to us that night, had met with the accidents that killed them and all their families. One day a snake crept down the side of the cliff and entered the home of the cliff swallow and sucked the eggs. Then when the birds returned home he caught them and killed them. Not hearing from his cousins for a long he caught them and killed them. Not the aring from his cousins for a long time, father one day ventured into the gloomy hole on the side of the cliff and there he found the horrible suggestions of the tragedy. He neturned home and related what he had seen to make any square the here. to mother, and our cousin, the barn swallow, being present, said contemp-tuously;—

"That comes from building in holes."
We did not think at the time that another tragedy was to follow so quickly, but the very next day a cat stole along the edge of the barn and destroyed the nest of our other cousins, and they, trying to defend their young, were caughly by another eat and devoured. It was a mournful day when we heard it all and therester. when we heard it all, and thereafter we never boasted of what we could or would do, but felt satisfied for being alive and teft undisturbed from day to

You can see by this that a swallow's ife is not all happiness, although it might appears so when flying cound in the dusk in the early evening catching insects on the wing. I have leard many lovers whisper to each other and say in their thoughtless way;—

"Ne'll be as happy and free as these awallows."

But of course I do not complain.

There is plenty of happiness in our lives, even if there is some sadoes, and I am not sure that I would exand I am not sure that I would exchange the life of a chimney sweep
for that of any other bird. Up in
our chimney home we do not fear
hops or cats. Not one dare come down
the straight precipice of the chimney
to where hur nest is securely fastened.
Indeed, few enemies ever dare climb
to the top ridge of the house and even
look down the chimney. So, you see,
we are safe from any fear in that
quarter. quarter.

Then we have few enemies in the air that we need be afraid of, What bird can fly as swiftly as we, or what creature can dodge and circle about so on the wing? The night owl sometimes ventures near our chimney home, but we fear him not, for we can dodge him and escape down the sooty chimney, where he dare not follow. Then the hawks fly after us, but we laugh at their vain efforts to catch us, and impudently flit about them and snap impudently flit about them and snap our wings in their faces. There is

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can be relied upone to cure ever form of piles.

It seems strange that a time should suffer the wretched in times and acute torture of burners, it when it is so established in the case of the procure Dr. Chase's Ointment, and the case apply it at home without any inconvenience. The first pileation is usually sufficient that end to be itching, and it is the time and to be itching, and it is the time and to be itching, and it is the time and to be itching, and it is the time and to be itching the cure. It is the make a thorough cure.

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record of my case."

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the kite, which sometimes drops down from a great height and dries to strike us, but we see his shadow and dar swiftly away.

dar swiftly away.

The bat comes out at dusk or summer evenings and hunts insects with us. This is great fun, and we dodge around the fields and trees until it gets too dark to see. Then we go tto bed in the chimney, while the bats continue their hunting until late in the night. We can hear their wings flit around long after we have been flit around long after we have been fucked away in our nests, and we wonder what luck they are having. But when you are so very very alergy you don't care for anything—not fen.

you don't care for anything—not free for toothsome insects.

Cruel men sometimes come out to about us, but we are too did not us, but we are too did not too they dodging the shots and anything to their foolish attempts to till to the pool they not know that the filmer, sweep's wings are swifted than the shots of their weapons. Then when they shoot aheaded us we dodge and circle round in the fire so that we are in no real danger. Did you ever hear of a man killing a channey sweep when flying filled, it must have been a young one or a wounded swallow. Of sourse the barn swallow and the cliff swallow are killed in this way, for they have not yet learned to dodge the shots na well as we have.

I do not see why they should ment

well as we have.

I do not see why they should want
to kill us, rither, for our life is an innocent and harmless one, and up herin the broad heavens we flit about like an the broad beavens we flit about like spirits, with scarcely a shadow reaching down to mar the earth. At night and early in the morning we kill the baseots which amony man, and for this we should be given credit. Who would not be a dhimney arallow, to float and soar up in the heavens and live siffer and independent in the claude. and soar up in the heavens and live
so free and independent in the clouds
and so far away from the dust and
nowe of the carth that we hardly
know they exist? Of course you
would, end everybody else would, I
know; but we can't all be chimney
sweeps, and so you must be something,
else. But I um thankful khat I am
a swallow—a channey swallow at that
—and not—well, something else.—
Christian Advocate.

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A MAY ELOWER.

O Mary, all months And all days are thine bwn: In thee lasts their Joyousness When they are gone: And we give to thee May.

Not because it is best,
But because it comes first,
[And is pledge of the rest,
—Cardinal N -Cardinal Newman.

SEALED ORDERS

led in .

Bess Courage was standing at her door. Her golden nair was flying a little wild, round her face; she gath-cred her black skirts with one hand behind her, and with the other began flinging crumbs to the peacocks.

Up the avenue came a rattle and frip of horses; the peacocks fled shricking down the great white step, and the lady's skirts were half hidden in a gay whirl of feathers. She laughed to herself, and then looked with a little dread at the carriage roof side with trumbs. roof piled with trunks.

"How do you do, Polly !"

The visitor was a stout woman, elderly, and of the kind who pry. She hopped up the steps, with the bold air of a near relation.

"It was kind of you to ask me. Aunt dizabeth," she said. She never al-ower poor Bess to forget that she was her aunt by marriage.

Bess put up her hands to her flying golden hair and smiled. The visitor followed her to look to where a lean man was tramping up, dragged down by the weight of a huge portmanteau. "It can't be Joseph ?" she cried and frowned.

"Oh." said Bess quickly, "I thought you would amuse each other "

It was her duty to ask these relatives once a year, and she had thought to take them both at a gulp. But the arrivals glared at each other with eyes fall of deadly hate, as the man approached, injured and hot and dusty Why are you avalling I" oried the stess shocked.

He put down ais portmenteau with an offected sigh.

"It's nothing, my aunt. Simply the lack of Mammon."

Bess was accustomed to thrusts like that made by her late nusband's peo-ple. The general had been arbitrary in his testamentary dispositions. "I'm so sorry," she said.

"I'm so sorry," she said. "The carriage had to go to the other station for thirs. Cox, but I said a cab."

"The porter was very pressing that I should laste a cab," said Joseph, with the ax of having outwitted an interested party; but I caught up my bag and slipted through the upper gate. I can't afford".

"You would not have had to pas for it," said Bass. "I ordered the cab to bring you."

it," said Bess. "I ordered the cab to bring you."
"Oh!" in is rueful gasp.
Bess turned toward the hall.
"Come in aud have tea before you go up to dress," she said with a perplexed smile. Foor things, they hated her, as she knew; but it, was awkward to find that they should also hate each other. They followed her in, walking far apart.

"Anybody dining with you to-night!" abked Mrs. For vasually, as she stirred her tes.

red her tem.
"I've asked Dalcarres."

The enemies' eyes were lit with a audden gleam.

John Gordon, of Dalcarres, was standing tall and shy, among the dim lights of the lirawing room. It was empty; but libere was a slight quiver in the curtains shutting in the little writing den beyond. He heard a strange sound, like sobbing, behind the glimmering Indian reeds. He had begun to march forward, and then he had stopped, afraid.

He was a big man, with strong arms

net was a big man, with strong arms and a little stoop of the shoulders—not a writing stoop, but the kind that often comes with leaning over a horse, as a dong man will. There was no mistaking John Gordon, reat in the

He took a long stride at last--cagor. unsteady, -across all the gry litter of this woman's room; but his step had been heard already; the woman's in-side had lifted her heart with a start. He reached her to an instant, parting the fingling reads.
"Why were you crying?" he said, ab-

ruptly. "It was nothing," said Bess. "I-I'm

ratther tired."
She looked straight at him, with a little defiant smile, but her lip was quivering back to tears John Gor-don took both her hands determinedly

in his; hisears were startied yet with that sound of bitter crying. "Look here," he said. "What is the matter? Prust me, I'm an old friend. Mrs. Courage—I'm un old friend. Per-

He broke off abruptly, waiting. Her

He broke off abruptly, waiting, fler cheeks grew scarlet, and she could not any longer look him straight in the face; she turned away her rumpled golden head as she felt his strong fingers tight on hers.

"Ch," she Said, "don't mir d. I'm just a coward. I're got those two in the house, and they hate me wo. They would like me to die; they are always watching, watching. I remember—I heard—how eager they were once when I was ill."

"Why?" asked Dalcarres. He remembered. There had been stories of their impatience. He had ridden ten miles each evening, and waited in the smow to catch the doctor. Had she heard that, too?

beard that, too?
"Because of that awful money. Oh,
bow I harte st."

bow I brie \$t."

A various live came around John Aurious moutin, as if,—but he held her hands fast and listened.

"I saw ithem look at each other," she said, "and their faces were simply murderous. If they can look like that at each other because one of them might—get it—oh! how must they look at me if It frightens me. I see them wish poison into the cup I drink and if I should hear them at night creeping—oreciping—"

and it is sould lear them at hight creeping—orceping—"
The little bands lightly clasped in his were snaking. Was this the Bess Courage whose pluck was famous, the richest woman in the county, and the most brattainable." "Essigh at me," she said, wistfully. "Oh, laugh at me; but remember I'm.

a most poor woman and a stranger, and—and I'm all alone." Jahn Gordon felt w sudden leap at his acart; he put out his strong right arm to fold wound her and hold her sade—and then there was a high cae-kle behind the reeds, and Mrs. Cox sid-

"balf in the dark, Aunt Engageth.
Do you want your poor relation to
break her neck?" putting relation in
the singular was a fine slap at the
man who walked just behind.

"It's dinner, I think," said the widowed girl, who held that mock title. She lifted her head bravely, as became a general's widow, and led the way formally with Dalcarres. The other two fixed to walk side by side.

Involuntarily they tooked at each other and then at the pair in front. "Eh?" said Joseph

"Humph!" said Mrs. Cox, signifi-cantly. "Too cautious." Then they cantly. "Too cautious." Then they glared at each other again like tigers.

They were still sitting at dessert, a silent little company. Bess had been trying to talk and failed, and Dalcarres hvas gazing at her with a slow res has gazing at her with a slow earnestness that was not lost upon the two third parties. Now one of the servants brought in a telegram. The mistress of the house took it up listlessly as a thing of insiness; then she read it with a dittle cry;—"Oh, it's Archie," she said. "It's Archie,"

onic."
They all started. Surprise had driven away all the wistful awariness of her manner; her eyes were shining, her cheesk were red.

"And who is Archie!" asked Joseph, quickly.
"My cousin—my soldier cousin," said
Bess. "He has got clave—he is com-Bess. "He has got elave—he is com-ing home—he has landed,"

Mrs. Cox tooked at her thoughtfully,
"Let me see," she said. "Did I meet
him at the—wedding ?"
"No." answered Bess, a bright scar-

let heightening the young cagerness in her face. "He sailed for India that

"Oh!"
"We were brought up together, you know," said she, turning to Dalcarres—the only one who had asked nothing "and I haven't seen him since. Polly

Mrs. Cox was attentive. "You must stay on with me while he is here, to-to-"

"To play propriety," said Mrs. Cox. "I shall be charmed," said Joseph, calmir addong, winself to the invitation. There was a certain breathlessness in both their voices.

John Gordon said good-night soon, his lorse was brought round, and he galloped away in the dark. Gess had thanked him for coming in a neigh-borly dashion to cheer them up, but

her eyes were still dazzled with that Joseph, having politely seen him to the door, returned to find that the other two had retired. He was about to take up his own candle, when he heard a rustle of skirts above—Mrs. Cox foraging for a novel to read in bed. She paused on the stairs, and then, believing the coast clear, ventur-ed. "Oh!" She halted, caught in her

then, believing and coast, caught in her ed. "Oh!" She halted, caught in her thick red dressing gown, with her half pinched up in pins all around her head—and the rest left behind her—and she glared at Josepa as one might at a serpent.
"I am exceedingly glad to see you,"

"I' am exceedingly glad to see you," the said. There was a civility in his said. There has a new civility in his tone, or else a horrid sarcasm. It arrested her in her flight.
"Why?" she asked.
"Because I think the time has come for assto form an alliance."

for us to form an alliance." She looked at him sharply, and then, suddenly, she sat down. They ex-changed glances of intelligence, in their eyes an odd mixture of triumph and apprenension.

"We both know the terms," said Jo

"We both know the terms," said Joseph, "of our late uncle's will."
"Everything to his widow," answered Mrs. Cox promptly, "until she married."
"Or if she died," said Joseph, it would go to the next of kin."
"Don't suggest," gasped Mrs. Cox, looking guiltily round,
He laughed sardonically.
"I was not suggesting that she should die," he said. "I only suggest she should die," he said. "I only suggest she should marry. By the terms of our uncle's will, if she matries again she is to lose everything—and the money is to come to an individual named in a sealed envelope in the hands of the lawyers. Polly"—he paused, meaningly—"do you rememwands of the lawyers. Polly" — he paused, meaningly—"do you remember how the lawyer looked in our direction asiaen he came to that? That individual must be either you or I. He seemed to suspect as much. She modded.
"I know that. We were his only living relatives, and a—I remember a speech he made to me just before he died—"

"I remember something he said to

"I remember something he said to me; it was as good as a promise." Here there was a brief revival of greed and rivalry in their glance. "We will sink that." said Joseph, recovering himself. "Say, that our grospects are equal; hadn't we better—ship—go chares?"

"What do you mean?" asked Mrs. Cox, suspiciously. Had she not often paused in her schemes, struck with horror test she might be contriving his wictory after all? She was sure—quite sure—that hers was the hid— -quite sure—that hers was the hid-den name; but it might happen to be

his.
"Supposing we married," said Joseph
"It would not signify which of us was

the lucky person.

It was an audacious proposal. Nevertheless it was plain they could fight buter side by side, unhampered by a passionate endeavor to thwart each

Mrs. Cox whought an instant . Her broad face, rimmed with hard ring of frizzing pins, might be unbeautiful, but it was businesslike.

"Perhaps," she said. Then they plunged keenly into bush

"What about Daloarres?" inquired Joseph, "Does he Znow?"

Mrs. Cox's laugh was quick and shrill.

"I only avish he didn't, Trust him," she said. "He was shooting bears somewhere when the gossip was about but I could guess the very month he went to Edinburgh and asked the law-Joseph dropped his voice of the next

Joseph dropped his voice of the next possibility.
"How about this Archie?"
"I've heard of him," said Mrs. Cox.
"Head over ears in love with her six
years ago. But they made her marry the general—a sinful stame"—feelingly. "Ho is a headlong soldier, reckless, imprudent; he will not eare if she has not a penny."

"I hope so," said Joseph, "Are we engaged?"
"It's a fine place," said Archie; "a
fine place. Why, Bess, you're a landed lady?"

Tougher : tanned ? My dear girl, re-

member its years and years—"
They ran up the steps hand-in-hand
girl and boy, as they made believe—
and all ynaware of the two watching them from an unobstrusive outlook. "You are not changed," said Archie. He was regarding her tenderly, as became him after than ing parting. He was at least as handsome as ever, much talter than she, with a fierce

moustache.
"A widow," he continued in a comical "A widow," he continued in a comical voice that jurred. "A widow. Poor little Bess."
"You haven't been home yet?" she said in a hurry. Archie tooked half reproachful.

"No," he said. "You came first. You were always first, weren't you? But I say, I'd no end of a bother getting

"Had you !" "I kried for it before," he said, "Just "I tried for it before," he said, "Just after the news came that the general —'that—you know—I'd got a bit of a cut on the head, but it healed up before I could get my papers; and after wanted us badly for a pack of little

figure."

"How did you get it at last?" said

"How white ridge "How did you get it at most. Smalless. She saw the scar, a white ridge across his brow, and remembered finding his name, with terror, among the wounded. It made her feel proud and tender; the looked in his face and

"How?" asked 'Arghic. "I told the colonel I manted leave to get married, "But-ard you?" Archie laughed oddly at her excla-

mation.
"I-1-hope so," he said, meaningly.
Then, as tuck would have it, in walked Joseph.

"Ten minutes later he was being literally shaken.
"What possessed you to interrupt

them?" said Mrs. Cox, injured and indignant. "Another minute and they would have come to an understanding. Now it imay be put off for days."
"Elizabeth seemed glad to see me—

almost relieved," said Joseph.

Mrs. Cox looked at him with warlike scorn. "She had to pretend," said

Archie had always been imperious with Bess, and time had not made him less so. His air of proprietorship was less so. His air of proprietorship was the revival of an ancient habit; and yet, when it struck her, Hess felt as if up in arms. He came to her as she was standing at the window in her writing den, and looked over her shoulder. Somebody was riding away from the door.

"Who is that?" he asked curiously. Heas started.

Bess started.

Bess started.

"It's Mr. Gordon, of Dalcarres," she said. "I asked aim to stay to lunch, but he wouldn't; and you had vanished with Polly Cox."

"What did he want?" asked Archie. Bess lifted her chin at his lordly non; she was not accustomed to any man's

she was not accustomed to any man's imperiousness.
"It was on business," she said. "I'm buying a farm of his."
"Oh," said Archie, "What is it? We mustn't let him obeat you. Can't we ride over and have a look!"
"Cheat me," said Bess. She was angry wijth Dalcarres; he had been so queer and curt, and had ridden away so fast; but cheat her! If only he could hear that cool suggestion.

could hear that cool suggestion.

"Yes. All these people look upon you as lawful spoil," said Archie.
"A forlorn widow, I suppose."

He did not understand that she was

rather angry.

"Poor little girl," he said sympathetically. "You've been having a had time lately. I dare say. A woman is never happy when she is rich. Well, I'm here; so all that is past."

"Thank you," said Bess. Archie came a little nearer His manner

came a little nearer this manner was more than ever suggestive of the passessive case.

'Mrs. Cox was telling me you had been fairly plagued with admirers. A pack of fortune hunting seamps. She

nade ine feel quite pervous.'

imade ane feel quite pervous.

Bess laughed.

"Oh, no," she said; "I'm spared that.
The will keeps them aloof,"
"The will," said Archie. His fingers
went up suddenly, affrightedly, to his
moustache. He drew back with a start.
"Yes. You know if I marry Hose it all."

'What I''

Archie was breathless with astonishment, and he looked at her as if she must be mad
"I never heard that. You never told re-"
"I tidd you long ago; in my first let-

"I tteld you long ago; in my first letlet after—after—"
"I never had it," he intrerupted
fiercelyk like a much injured man.
"Annie and John and the matter all
said it was left to you altogether. And
I understood from the lawyers—"
There was an extraordinary change
in his manner. He stared at her,
speaking tike an accuser.
"You must have mistaken them,"
Bess said, steadily. "But, Archie, it
does not matter."
"Matter? The old curmudgeon!
What a shame—what a wicked
shame."
"Bon't" with a warning cry.

hame."
"Don't" with a warning cry.
"I can't help it," said Archie; furi-maty. "I never liked him; i'd too.

good reason. But I didn't think he was such a vindictive wretch to chain you to his grave like that. I hope he's gone to a hot place—that's all." He stopped, confounded.

fliens faced him, white at first, with ingry eyes; but as she listened her

face grew as red as fire."
"How dare you," she orted. "He is dead, and he can't defend himself oh, you coward. I tell you I loved and worshipped him; he was my hero when I was a child-you remember that. I told him I'd rather be his murse than be a Queen; and I was proud of him to the last. He was right-he was right. God only knows what he saved me."

what he saved me."

She flung out her hands as it to ward off a danger, and turned and left him. Arche stood there dumb. He saw her rush past the blank horror of Mrs. Cox in the room beyond, all too near for dignity, and so disappear. There was a crush of a glass door shat very furnously; she could not trust herself in the house any longer. Archée sighed and whistled, utterly crestfallen. Another house of cards had fallen in the dust.

Bess did not know where she was running; she was des erately angry. All she cared for was to feel the wind beating in her face and to get away from Archie.

At last she grew brethlest. She sat down on the grass and laughed and cried, with her checks again white with anger.

As luck would have it, John Gordon, of Dalcarres, was taking a solitary walk round the farm he was going to walk round the farm he was going to sell, and which lay so near the lands of his neighbor. Walking along thoughtfully, with a gun under his arm, he presently saw a rabbit. He fired, and the air was sheken with a little white dash of smoke.

"Oh!" She lifted her had with ery and saw nim-saw his look of hor-ror as he sprung forward and was vith her in three strides.

"Mrs. Courage," he was saying, "I might have shot you. What are you was uncivil in his alarm, Doubtless s'ac made a strange spectacle sitting there.

"If you must know," she said, reck-lessly, "I was crying." "Why?"

His voice was still unsteady, but very kind. She felt a sunden, bitter imparence at his mancer, like that of a queen's adviser, always faithful, a) little distant. "Because I am poor," she said.

She had not expected to cause such an effect with her scornful words. It was wrost than Archie.
"Poor!" he cried.
He looked involuntarily at the great

house behind, at the land stretching between it and this furthest strip of The richest woman in the c ty was making a strange excuse for

ears.
"I'm the poorest woman in Scotland, 1 think," said Bess. She looked at thim with a defiant smile on her lip. "I baven't a single friend. I'm only a thing with among for a 'little while in its hands, and my trarest friends like me with contion, knowing that any day they may find my hands emtty. I'm nothing without that glitter."

"Tell me what you mean," said Dalcarren.
There was no mistaking his look at

laist. "You—did—nc'—know ?" she said. "No," said Dalcarres. "If I had

known-"
"And Archie Vid not know. The law-

"And Archie eld not know. The law-yers must have been strangely mer-oiful; dhey seemed to think it was a kind of slur. Yet—I thought—oh, I though' the whole world knew the thing and shunned me."
"Listen," said Dalearres. "I beg— your pardon, Mrs. Courage—oh, my dearcest?"—It was odd to see the new eagerness in his face. "Others may dearest!"—It was odd to see the new eagerness in his face. "Others may have known; I did not. And I've never, dared to tell you I loved you because of that black trouble of money that hid you so. Don't be angry. I used to hear people say. 'There's Dalcarres; he must marry mone; watch him with the avidow!' Ihen I had to turn my back. Each time your little hand touched muc, heavy with rings I could not give you, it was a rings I could not give you, it was a fight; but the Gordons were always poor and proud."

The strong arm was not around her

The strong arm was not around her yet. She looked at him with a little shiver. This was not the quiet John smeet. This was not the queet some sorters that she knew; it was a strange, eager, ampatient—lover.

"It was ill last year," she said, "and I used to hear night after night u horse in the distance. Nobody heard it but II, as they "caited for me to die. But II usked the dootor, and he said it was Mr. Gordon. I asked him again, and he said it was Mr. Gordon; then I did no task any longer, although night after night I heard it still—I alome. I buly wanted to lie and lisiten; it was so far—so far. And I said, 'I will not die—perhaps'—She broke off, putting-out her hands with a lattle fling of reproach. "The Gordons were always proud," she repeated. "Were they always hard—and unkind!" Gordon that she knew; it was a

ed. "\ kind !" His arm was around her then; it held her safe and happy—and—poor—of last.

. . . . "Allow me to congratulate you-Mrs

Gordon."

The tawyer ispoke as cheerfully as if the had not come down from town expressly to deprive this Mrs. Gordon of all her wealth. His manner was far too shirpy for such a melancholy occasion. In the distance the general's surviving relatives were sitting side by side. The lady was Mrs. Cox no longer, having clinched the bargain irrevocably with the rival party. (Within the next minute one or the other would be made rich, out they had cunningly put themselves past the danger of treachery or a fear of a breach of promise. Now they were able to look forward with an air of assured expectation. The general had directed a solemn opening of his last instructions as soon as the fatal marriage had taken place, and their young aunt by marriage was forgiven by them at last.

Archie was these also, glum and emberrassed—but inquisitive, all the The lawyer spoke as cheerfully as if barrassed-but inquisitive, all the

There was to reading the counten-stoco of that little gray man with the

shoots of blue paper and the cuvelope scaled with black. He was impassive-ly professional down to his very cough. It was a cough that for the last thirty, years had made belrs-expectant ty, years and hade better-expectant fump. His ourt, dry voice went muttering on, repeating the last clauses of the general's will, with its burden of riches to his wife, and its one harsh condition—"like raid lilizabeth Black, or Courage, having forfeited the above h will now break the scal of this en-velope, obeying the above directions, and will disclose the name of the indi-

The second secon

ridual inheriting to her default."

Archie, looking on entirely as a spectator, fancied he caught a twinkle in the formal mark of the speaker, as he paused with fate in his hends. Was he ignorant also, or could he give a

guess ? "An institution, after all, by George," said he.
The general's piece and nephew, for-

getting in stacir excitement that their interests were identical, glared like a nat and dow at each other stripped of her riches, smiled valiantly at Dalcarres.
""Whereas'"—the scal was broken.

"Whereas"—the scal was broken. They heard the general's commands, stilled and formal, but form as on the field of battle—"whereas," my wife, Elizabeth, has found a man worth all, she has hereby forfeited for his sake; and whereas this man will have married hor for herself, and is proved worthy of her trust—and mine. I hereby leave all 4 die possessed of—te my dear girl as a wedding present."

There was a short hush of consternation.

The general's surviving relatives Inte general's curviving relatives looked at take other fiercely, each feeling tricked by the other into a match, and the lawyer, his twinkle justified by results, came forward to repeat his congratulations But Arclie turned on his beck.—R. tumsay, in Chambers' Journal.

IN MEMORIAM.

With mournful hearts and tear-strined eyes, let Erin's sons bewail, For cold in his grave a patriot lies, true son of Granuawaile. With pen and voice he always strove

Old Erin to set free,
And like a valiant nero bold he
fought for liberty.

Twas on the glorious summer time the twenty-second day,
Of May in nineteen hundred, that
our dear friend passed away our dear friend passed away Unto that bright celestial home where the good shah all find rest. And dwell on nigh forevermore with

saints and angels blest. O, well may Mother Erin weep-sac lost a soldier true, Who never swerved from her caused

when danger was in view.

He was the Irishman's advocate against oppressive greed.

And always served his fellow man He apart from class and creed.

A true unselfish patriot-his life was mot in vain, Who strove to see his native land ther love lost rights regain;

Nought could suppress upon earth, till he was laid to rest this The burning love of Motherland that flamed within his breast.

He's won regard, respect, esteem, from those he's 'eft behind, His name with Emmett and O'Con-nell in history shall ever shine. From the pen of able writers the fu-

From the pen of able water ture age may see,
|What those illustrious patriots would do for liberty.

When clouds of dark misfortune leomed o'er his ill-fated land,
He threw aside all obstacles and nobly led the vam,
To abolish cruel landlords' rule and dynamy to put down;
Oppressors wile were forced to yield when our hero was around.

Where is the nation that produced greater warriors. or more sterling patriots than Ire-land mourns? But the three that are dearest to the

But hearts of true Irishmen

Are the illustrious names of Emmett, O'Connoll and Burns. Experience proves its hard to move

Or stop the tides Jehovah guides with the waving of His hand,
It's just as hard to change regard
where true love it does bind.
For such unites Dr. Burns forever
with those he left behind.
JOHN MOHAN.
Foronto, May 22nd, 1901. with the waving of His hand.

GESERVING THE ROUTINE GESERVING THE ROUTINE From the Family Herald.

Certain of the theatres in Russia are under the control of the Side, and the actors are, factore, subject to government control. A famous dancer at one of these theatres desired to secure a month's leave of absence in order the recover her health by a tour of the provinces. See accordingly went to the government official to obtain the usual permission. He received her politely, and asked for her written application.

piteation.
"I have no written application," was the answer. "I had no idea such a thing was necessary."
"Not necessar, 'madam,!" replied the official. "Why, nothing can be done without it." plication.

without it."
"What am I to do, then?"
"Here are hen and paper. He so good
as to sit down and write what I dio-

tate."
She sat down, and the petition was written, signed and folded.
"And now," said the representative of line State, "you have only to deliver ""

"To whom?" she asked.
"To whom?" repeated the official,
with a smile at her simplicity. "To
me, of course."

with a smile at her simplicity. "To me, of course."

Then, taking the petition which he himself had dictated, he produced his spectacles, wiped them and carefully adjusting them upon his nose, read over the whole document as if he had never seen it before, filed it in due form, and then, turning to the impatient danseuse; said, with the utmost gravity:—

gravity;—
"Madam, I have read your petition, and regret exceedingly that I cannot exceedingly that I cannot

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The state of the s

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS. CONFIRMATION AT THE CATHE.

he have the who will be an iteration of the property of the pr

On Sunday last His Grace the Archbishop gave first communion to the obdiden of St. Michael's parish to the number of sixty-one. The spoke to them on love of the Almighty God who had been so good to them that morning. His Grace administered confirmation of the desired confirmation of the ing. His Grace administered confirmation to sixty-five persons, sixteen of whom were adults, anany converts. Addressing the children, he told them to guard themselves against societies which have not the approval of the Church. The total abstinence pledge was taken by the boys, the Archbishop exhorting them to keep it until they had reached the age of twenty-que. His Grace also spake on the choice of good literature for the home, declaring that one good Catholic newspaper ing that one good Catholic newspaper and Catholic books should be receiv-ed in every Catholic household.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE PICNIC

the postponed pane is aid of the House of Providence was held in the spacious grounds of the institution, Power street, on Monday afternoon and evening. The attendance was unusually large, including a large number of children. As in former years, the picuic was a financial success, and the programme was carried out adthe programme was carried out admirably. The grounds in the afternoon were taken over by the school children, who were out in full force, and in the evening the promenules were provided. The different parishes and in the evening the promenates were oroused. The different parishes had their refreshment booths, which were located on the main promenade, tastefully decorated, while the tables of each were filled with good and dainty refreshments. The fish ponds, likewise, were established in prominent places, and were in charge of the following ladies and gentlemen-St. Basil's-Miss Durkin, Miss K. Dean and Miss Costello; St. Mary's-Mrs. Devine, Mrs. Curtin, Mrs. Whalen, Mrs. Fulton, Miss Curtin and Miss Bagley; Our Lady of Lourdes-Mrs. Brown and Miss Rose; St. Paul's-Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. O'Connor, Miss O'Hagen, Miss Delaney and Miss Walsh; St. Miohael's-Mrs. Merrick, Miss M. Mahoney, Miss Lena Beale, Miss Dugan, Miss O'Lunell, Miss Merrick, Miss Quinn, Mis M. Coaners, Mr. J. P. McOarthy, and Mr. J. Conners; St. Peter's-Miss flanley, Miss M. O'Connell, Mrs. Butler, Miss M. O'Connell, Mrs. St. Ryan, Miss K. Ryan, Bloor street, and Miss M. Dookeray; St. Joseph's-Mrs. Giloster, Mrs. Nolan, Miss Giloster, Miss Barnett and Misses Costello, Barnett and Misses Nolan; St. Pat-rick's—Miss Phelan, Misses Costello, Mrs. Hanna, Miss Brown, Mrs. O'Con-nell, Mr. Whish, Mr. White. Mr. Ma-her and Mr. Smith.

The committee who had charge of be successful event were Messrs. C. J. McCabe, F. Rosar, P. McCabe, J. De-laney, H. Kelly, Chilihan, G. Ilarris, Ferguson, J. W. Mogan, Chairman, and M. Claney, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S.

Sunday last was a memorable day in this parish. The Very Rev. P. I. Warde, who had been rector for three years, was called by his Superior to abother field of Islor, and, although the motice of his intended departure was short. A large gathering of the members of the congregation and his fellow-elergymen zich in the Redemptorist Hill on McCaul street at 3 p.m. to bid bim farewell. Add Burns occupied the chair and the children's choice opened it meeting with appropriate sacred selections. The chairman epoke in very feeling terms of the great services Father Warde had rendered to the people of the parish in regard to the bidden of the parish in regard to their religious, moral and intellectual training, and flow much the congregation regreled to learn of this intended departure. An illuminated address, a copy of which is set forth below, and signed by a columittee of the parish garded by a columittee of the parish garded with a heaultful leather voltes and a gurten of the parish in regard to exteem the Reverend Fathers was presented with a heaultful leather voltes and a gurtes of gold. The presentation was enade by Mr. William Ray, Separate sofood trustee. A short address from St. Patrick's Conference of the St. Vincent de Eaul Society was presented with a heaultful leather voltes and a gurtes of gold. The presentation was enade by Mr. William Ray, Separate sofood trustee. A short address from St. Patrick's Conference of the St. Vincent de Eaul Society was presented with a heaultful leather voltes and a gurtes of the south of the parish to whom he had become very nuch attached. He said that there were projects in the had become very nuch attached. He said that there were projects in the had become very nuch attached. He said that there were projects in the had become very nuch attached. He said that there were projects in the had become very nuch attached. He said that there were projects in the had become very nuch attached. He said that there were projects in the had become were not to the parish to whom he had as a priest, which led him to consider the well-being of his people, regardless of his own health, and in his unpretentious and very burnble way he worked late and early for the spititual and temporal welface of his parishioners and especially for the children. The proceedings closed with some more saved pieces by the choir, and all present them shock hands with Father Warde and bid him Godspeed in his new field of laber. Father Warde is depointed as one of the superintendents in the College of the Redemptorist Order at North Liat, Pennsylvania. vania.

Following is a copy of the address

Rollowing is a copy of the address resented;—
Ro the Very Reverend P. I. Warde, C.
SS. R. late rooter St. Patrick's
Parish Toronto;—
Very Reverend and Dear Father
Whrde -It is with deepfelt sorrow
that; e, the members of the St. Patrick's Parish, Toronto, have heard of
your intended removal from over us,
in accordance with rules, which, we
understand, govern the religious order
to which you belong. And we feel understand, govern the religious order to which you belong. And we feel that he bught not to permit you to leave as without giving and expression of our deep some of appreciation of the great assiduity and devotion which have characterized the performance of the religious duties and charitable offices you have exercised among us. And we beg to offer this alight tribute of gratitude to you, for

your many kind services to us and our

your many kind services to us and our faunties.
During the whose time of your ministration over the parish, we have, each and all, bren witnesses to the easiestness and energy with which you have labored in promoting the work of the different confrateinities and educational institutions of the Parish, and many of us have, individually, received evidences of your zeal for our spiritual welfare. Especially have the unrematting anxiety and care which you have manifested for the advancement of the mental, moral and religious instruction to the children of the schools won the esteem of all and the lasting gratitude of every good parent.
While we have the acceptance.

the schools won the esteem of all and the lasting gratitude of every good perient.

While we lament the necessity for your departure, we feel full sure that the separation will not sever the links of affection that have attached us to you, and we trust that you will accept from us the accompanying small token, which may serve as a shight nemento for years to come of our grateful feeling, toward you.

We earnestly pray that Almighty God will grant you muny more years of active life, and favor you with his choicest blessings and graces, with which to carry on like works of benefactions, as those to which we have been witnesses, an whatever place may be favored with your aministrations, and that He will give you'r crown of glory when it shall please firm to call you to Himself. We trust that you will ever genember us in your prayers to the Throne of Merry, and we crave your blessing on us before we part. Signed on behalf of the parishioners, this twenty-lift day of May, 1901.

The address was signed by Walliam Burns (chairman), Alexam er Mazdonell, and other members of a committed to act on behalf of the parishioners.

MISSION AT ST. PAUL'S.

A very successful mission is being given in St Paul's Church by the Jesuit Fathers O'Brien and Doberty of Montreal. On Sunday last when the crowds of tjubil e visitors flocked ito the church there was a little crowding upon time. The beautiful edifice was througed throughout the day.

MR. W. J. KERNAHAN.

The members of Branch 145 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association took advantage of the recent mar-riage of one of their members, Mr RV. riage of one of their members, Mr W.
T. Kernahan, to present him with a
beautiful silver tea set as a mark of
their appreciation of his services to
the branch during many years mast.
The presentation was made by flev.
Father Brennan, spiritual adviser of
the branch, in a short and pithy
speech, and was responded to by the
recipient, who cordially invited the
members to visit him and partake of
the "cup that cheers" from the service so kindly provided. vice so kindly provided.

THE MACHINISTS' STRIKE

Dundas, May 22.—The funeral of the late Edward Collins took place this morning at 10 o'clock, and despite the disagreeable nature of the weather was very largely attended, the County Council attending in a body. The floral offerings were beautiful, and compietely covered the casket The pallbearers were—R. McKeshnie, P. Frindy, H. C. Gwyn, R. Wiliams and John Kerwin.

THE LATE MRS. DOHERTY.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 49, C.M.B.A., on the 21st instant, a motion was made, seconded and carried unanimously, as follows; Al grievous affliction having fallen on our estremed Brother, M. P. Doherty, by the death of his respected wife, the members to this Branch extend their united and individual sympathy and condulences of our afficted brother and his young family in his and their great hereavement, and carnestly pray that the God who presides over the destinies of all of us may sooth their sorrows and lighten the heavy load of twee taid so heavily upon them. The appointed time came all too soon for you and your wreping obliders, and it is for last they condule with you trusting that the All-Wise deemed her mission fully necomplished, and summoned her to His Mansion to enjoy the reward promised to all that love and serve flim here below, for all eterates in Heaven.—J. J. Landy, Recording Secretary

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Ottawa, May 27.—Mrs. Bridget Casey of 182 Nicardas street, dled very suddenly yesterdity. She was seventy-six yearst of age and seaves two sons and a daughter, one of the formet being Rev. Father Casey, of Smith's Falls.

A WORTHY WOMAN.

A WORTHY WOMAN.

(By the death of Sister Mary Annowho has fer some years been very closely identified with the work of the Roman Catholic Church in this city. Victoria has lost one whose name will be a grareful memory. The deceased lady had been for many years a resident of Victoria, and the existence there of the excellent convent and school connected therewith and the admirably equipped St. Joseph's Hospital are dur more to their devoted labors them to those of anyone else. The self-energiating life of such a lady leaves a fragrame behind it which tends to purify the whole community. Her kindness of heart, her genial disposition, her broad charity combined to make hers in rate and beautiful distracted. She was esteemed not only by those with whom her daily work to make hers it tate and towards, dharacter. She was esteemed not only the stage with whom her daily work brought her in contact, but by every one, without regard to creed, who come within the sphere of her influence—Victoria I ally Colonist, April 2508, 1961 25th, 1901

FUNERAL OF MR. J. W. FITZ-GER M.C.

The body of the late J. W. Fitzger-ald, of Peterbarouch, was borne to the tomb, surrounded by a large number of gentlemen who had in diffecounted the teccased umong their warmest friends, and who had enjoyed his acquaintance and esteemed his great worth.

quaintance and esteemed this great worth.
The funeral left the family residence,
Smith street, at nine o'cloch Monday morning, and proceeded to St. Peter's
Cathedral, where solemn requiem high mass was sung. Venerable Archdeacon Casey conducting the very impressive ceremony. Thence the funeral proceeded to the Roman Catholic cemetery for interment. The gentlemen who soled as pallbearers were;—Messrs John Maloney, J. Dolan, L. Le-Brun, B. Morrow, L. M. Hayes and Dr. McGrath.

CANADIAN NEWS.

PROFESSION AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, May 22.—A profession took place at the Hotel Dieu this morning, when Sister Mary Adelaide Bulger El-gin took the wows as a religious hos-pitaler of it Joseph. His Grace Arch-bishop Gauthier officiated.

OTTAWA.

Rev. FATHER FAY TRANSFERRED. Rev Father Fay, who for over a year past has been curate in St. Patrick's church, has been transferred to Far-

church, has been transferred to Farrelton.

TRANSLATION OF REMAINS.

The chousand people in Hull on Sunday took part in the services connected with the removal of the bodies of
two priests from the Hull church to
the Hull Cemetery. The remains of
Rev. Fathers Reboul and Carwin, former surgious of the filleton in Hull mer superiors of the Oblates in Hull. The former died in 1877 and the latter in 1890.

HAMILTON.

Hamilton, May 27.—Yesterday in St. Mary's Cathedral, Very Rev. Fr Constantineau, D.D., O.M. I, rector of tithe University of Ottawa, delivered an impressive sermon on the Holy Ghost. Ild took for his text, "And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost," words taken from the epistle of the day. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Holden, with Rev. Fathers Donovan and Crofton as deacon and subdeacon. His Lordship Bishop Dowling and the rector, Rev. Father Mahoney, were also present.

Bishop Dowling administered confirmation to about 110 communicants at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday morning last, among whom were a number of adults.

The concert and debate held last Monday evening in the C.M.B.A. Sall under the suspices of the Young Ladies' Sodality of St. Patrick's Church, was a decided success but'n in robat

under the auspices of the Young La-dies' Sodality of St. Patrick's Church, was a decided success both in point of attendance and in excellence of pro-gram. Mr. W. H. Lovering made a capable chairman and in a very happy manner introduced the pregram.

D'ARCY MCGEE'S DEATH STONE.

Ottawa, May 28.—The stone against which the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee leaned the morning of his murder, in 1868, and which was lettered with the record of the crime, will probably be found in the course of a day or two. For many years it has been missing, but Mr. John Biehler, of Rideau St., who saw it fast, has told where it may be found.

For many years it has been missing, but Mr. John Biehler, of Rideau St., who saw it hast, has told where it may be found.

The stone awas built into the foundation of the building next to the Alhambra liteti, Queen street, and which is being torn down to make way for the extension of Messrs. Bryson, Graham & Co's stores to Queen street.

Mr. Biehler built the stone into the foundation eighteen or twenty years ago, and he renembers the exact location of it. The contractors, Messrs. Relbrook & Sudberland, know that the stone is there, and they will own it when it is found. When the stone is found it will probably be exhibited.

Mr. Biehler was living in Ottawa when McClee was murdered and he passed the beene of the crime two hours after McG-e was shot down. The blood was then plainly visible on the stone and on the stone was engraved with the record of the crime.

Some line later the building was burned down and the stone was looked for in vain. Eighteen or twenty years ago Mr. Becker, with several others, was at work making a foundation, They found the etone buried about three feet in the ground. They tried to sell at to the government, but failed, and as the best offered was \$1.50 they could get for the stone, they decided to build it into the foundation and leave it to some future workman to descover and make use of it. Now that the building is being norn down Mr. Biehler has told the contractors and Messrs. Bryson and Graham

where the stone lies and it will probably be found in a day or two. At the ordination services which will be field in the Basilica and Salarday, seventeen eccessastical students will be clevated to the pristheod. Among them are Rev. G. Fitzgradd, of Ottawa, and Rev. G. Pitzgradd, of Ottawa, and Rev. G. Pradhomme, of Cantley. Rev. Enther Fitzgradd will say had first mass next Sunday in Sr. Joseph's church and Rev Father Frudbomme will say his first mass in the Caciholic church at Cantley High mass in the Basilica. Sunday will be chanted by Rev. Father Bouillon, one of the newly redained clergymen and a nemetry ordained a

REVIEWS.

character, as good as she is betutiful. The lovers are in good time made verfectly shappy by the king. The last chapter terminates in a dialogue between the king and young St. Quentum, which is obaracteristic of the work from first to last. The king chides the goong man for having so long kept aloof from the royal standard. "That is my life's misforture size."

"I must, sire, when your majesty invites me to dinner."

The book is published in Canada by the Copp Clark Co., Toronto.

CALUMET "K." Wheat speculation, love and business are the motives of a great serial story by Merwin-Webster, author of the Short Line War, which will be begun in the Saturday Evening Post of May 25. Ex-President Cleveland will contribute to the following issue, June 1, an able paper on the Waste of Public Moley. In the article Mr. Cleveland sounds a warning note against Na-

sounds a warning note against Na-tional extravagance and the crimin-ally reckless expenditure of public

ROMANCE OF WEALTH. ROMANCE OF WEALTH.
United States Senator Dolliver contributes to the June issue of "Success" a brill and dissertation on a new gospel of wealth, as exemplified in the life of Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst. A touch of romance is added by the artist, who has drawn a scene in Missouri where Miss Apperson, a pretty school-teacher, meets her stulwart lover, the late George Hearst, thereafter a mullionaire mine owner, United States senator, and newspaper proprietor.

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DEATHS.

MURPHY—69 Britannia street, Montgreat, on Tuesday, May 21st, 1901, Mary Catherine, only daughter of William and Aggie Murpay, aged 1 year and 9 days.

RYAN—At No. 4362 St. Catherine St., Westmount, Montreal, on Tuesday, May 21st, 1501, Louisa Aspinall, beloved wife of Taomas Ryan, engineer of Gevernment building, Montgreat, Department of Public Works.

WALSH—At her late residence, 75 McCord street, Montreal, on the 21st inst., Mary Aspnell, widow of the fate Veter Walsh.

SOVEREIGA—On Triday, May 24th, at 88 Meriok street, Hamilton, Mary Pryculla, beloved wife of Geo. Sovereign.

Mary Prycilla, beloved wife of Geo. Sovereign.
BUSH-On the 23rd inst., at his late residence, corner Wentworth and Stimson streets, Hamilton, Charles Bush, J.P., in his bist year.
RYAN-In Montreal, on May 24th, Bridget Campbell, beloved wife of Cronelius Ryan, uged 46 years, native of Kilmore, County Clare, Ireland.

SHEEHAN-At the Royal Victoria

HAYES-In East Flamboro, on May
21, Gussie Gunsaaner, beloved wife
of Michael Hayes, in her 26th year,
MALONE-At beer late residence, 218
Catharme street, north, Hamilton,
on May 21, Bridges, telek of the
late Machael Malone, wyed 73 years
LEONARD-On Monday, May 20th, at
2 Pattick street, Hamilton, Bridge
Kennedy, wife of James Leonard,
aged 53 years.
TERNEY-Or May 19th, at Quebec,
James Clein y, a native of County
of Typer riv, Iroland, aged 66 years
HARRINGTON-On May 18th, at Quebee, Homora Horrington, uged 59 years
KENNA-At 1858 Ontaxo street,
Montrell, on the 21st inst. Julia
Moylan, aged 73 years, widow of
Jus Nenagh, a native of Nenagh,
Typerary, Ireland,
WURPHY-69 Britannia street, Montareal, on Tuesday, May 21st, 1901,
Mary Calberton only shanghter of "The Helmet of Navarre" is a novel written by a young girl whose heart of fresh and pute, and whose mind is fairly stored with information apon the chapter of French history with which the tale has to do. There is said to be a phenomenal demand for the book, and the zathoress well deserves the surcess the his achieved. With Catholics there must always be a special interest a wakened when france under the Gueses is made the subject of popular reveation. In too many cases the revelation is colored with prejudice, but here the faith at least is preserved from aspersion, and

many cases the level tion is colored with prejudice, but here the faith at least is preserved from aspersion, and although the religious spirit is absent from the tenor of the work, wherever the characters are made to declare themselves Catholic they go so in a way en which any good Catholic would speak to-day, straightforwardly and with sincerity.

The plan of the work is original. Wald named Telix Broux, son lof a retainer of the Duke of St. Quentin, one of the first noblemen at the court of Henry III. of France, is made to tell the story. We meet litoux first in Ploardie, where St. Quentin is in voluntary retirement, because he will not serve the Huguenot. St. Quentin's son and hear is as determined a Catholic as the father, but they both coine it the stundard of Henry of Navarre once he has determined to become a Catholic. The love story lies between the younger St. quentin, and Lorance, the cousin of the Duke of Mayenne, lieutenant-general of the Legue. The plot is land in Paris and League. The plot is land in Paris and League. The plot is land in Paris and League. The plot is land in Paris and two amazingly elever and adventurous young men could make it. Lorance is a fine womanly character, as good as she is be utiful. The lovers are in good time mad. yer-feetly deappy by the kong. The last

nard.
"That is my life's misfortum, sire."
"Misfortume, sarrah? Misfortume,
you call it. Let me dear you say
fault."

"I dare not, sire," M. Etienne mur-mured. "It was, of course, your ma-jesty's dault. "We cannot serve here-tics, we, St. Quentus." "You "think well of yourself, young "You"

land.

SHEEHAN—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on the 24th inst., Margaret Brittin, aged 67 years, widow of the late Michael Shechan, for thirty years a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

DOYLE—At Halifax, N.S., on May 19, Bridget, avidow of Peter Doyle, in thay 74th year of hor age.

HEFFERAN—OD May 20th, at St. John, N.B., Mary, drughter of Patrick and Margaret hefferson, aged 3 years and 10 months

SCANLON—In Buffalo, on May 24th, Patrick Scanlon, son of Thus, Scanlan, McCANN—On May 2ist, at Quebec, Ann Royay, beloved wife of John McCat

O'REILLY—William O'Reilly, at the residence of his son, Ottawa, on May 21st, aged 60 years.

QUINLAN—In Barrie, on May 26, Jane Quinlan, relict of the late Michael Quinlan, 1.1°, aged 60 years.

THE FRENCH-IRISH.

France, with its MidMahons, O'Neilis, O'Connors and Nugents, possessed many Irish names. The Boulauger movement introduced to us Count Dillon, in whose gardens the Floquet duel was cought. Must of the Franco-Irish though 200 years may have passed since their ancestors left our shores, have preserved a great affection for Ireland, and each St. Patrick's Day sees a certain number of them united to celebrate the feast of Ireland's patron saint. I had the pleasure of being present at one of these "diagraes et allers de St. Patrice," under the presidency of the Nicounte O'Neill de Tyrone, a charming nobleman, who claims descent from Owen Roc O'Neill.

Among Irish names in France I may mention Crebillon de Ballyhigue, MacGuckin de Slone. Mahon de Monaghan, O'Quin d'Etchepare, formerly mayor of Pau, Hærty de Pierrebourg, Harden-Hickes, who shows his frish origin by editing the pulscipal comic paper in Paris, tue Triboulet. There are a few names with the prefix "O," and it is hard to know how they came by it. There is Baron O'Tard de la Grange and a Comiosse O'Pole; and I have language in a list of students O'Diette.

Mention this paper when giving your and a Comtesse O'l'ole; and I have order.

We quote: Wheat, spring Wheat, white, straight, new Wheat, red, new Wheat Quose Hu kwheat Peas Harley Rec

and O'Lanyer. Your average Frenchman takes the hearer of a name with an "O" or "Mac" as a noble.—From the Gentleman's Magazine.

LATEST MARKETS.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK,

(Foronto, May 30.—Receipts of live kicook were fairly large, 77 car loads, composed of 1151 cattle, 1050 hogs, 151 sheep and 55 calves.

composed of 1151 cattle, 1050 hogs, 151 sheep and 85 calves.

Iline quality of fat eattle was brisk, with prices former all round, especially in the lower grades of butchers'.

In all other classes of live stock, of waich there was a legat run, in comparison with the cattle, there was practically no change in prices.

Export Cattle—Choice lots of export cattle are worth from \$5 to \$5.25 per owt., while lights are worth from \$4.75 to \$4.90.

Butther-Heavy export bulls sold at \$3.85 to \$4.25 per owt., while lights are worth from butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, equal in quality to the best exporters, weighing 1050 to 1150 lbs. each, sold at \$4.90 to \$5.15.

Loads of good butchers' cattle are worth \$4.85 to \$5, and medium butchers', mixed cows, heifers and steers, \$4.40 to \$4.95 per owt.

Common butchers' cows, \$3.80 to \$4, while inferior, rough cows and bulls sold at \$3.60 to \$3.90.

Heavy Feeders—Heavy steers, weighing from 1100 to 1200 lbs. each, of good breeding qualities sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per twt., while those of poorer quality but same weight sold at \$4 to \$4.50 per owt.

Light Feeders—Steers weighing from \$4.00 to \$100 lbs. each, sold at \$4.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.

\$4.75 per twt., while those of poorer quality but same weight sold at \$4 to \$4.25 per owt.

Light Vecders—Steers weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs. cach, sold at \$4 to \$4.25 perf cwt.

Atufalo Stockers—Yearling steers, 500 to 500 lbs. cach, sold at \$3.75 to \$4, and off colors and those of inferior quality at \$3 per cwt.

Mildh Cows—Iwelve cows and springers were sold at \$30 to \$48.

Calves—Sixty calves were sold at \$5.00 to \$48.

Sheep—Delaveries, 154; prices casy at \$3.50 to \$3.80 for cwes, and \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt for drucks.

Yearling Lambs—Yearling lambs, grain-fed, sold at \$4.50 per cwt; barnyards sold at \$4.50 per cwt; Hogs—Best select bacon hogs, not less than 160 nor more than 200 lbs each, unfed and unwatered, off cars, sold at \$7.25, light \$6.75, and fats \$6.75 per cwt.

Uncalled car for of hogs sold at

per owt.
Unculled car lots of hogs sold at about \$7.15 to \$7.20.
William Levack bought 150 cattle at

the following prices; Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, equal in quality to best exporters, at \$5 to \$5.15 per owt.; louds of good at \$4.85 to \$5 per owt., medium mixed cows, helfers, and steers, at 84.40 to \$4.65 per cwt.; common at \$3.80 to \$4 per cwt., rough cows and bulls at \$3.60 to \$3.90 per

owt.
'W. H. Dean bought six loads export-

W. H. Dean bought six loads exporters, 1200 to 1300 lbs. each, at \$5' to \$5.25 per covt.
Orawford & Hunnisett bought two locus exporters, 1225 lbs. each, at \$5.15-per covt., and one load, 1250 lbs. each, at \$5.20 per covt.
J. L. Rountree bought for the Harris Abaltoir Company 130 caitle, at \$3.76 kor cows. and \$1.25 to \$5 for good to choice butchers' cattle.
John Scott bought two loads dight exporters at \$5 per covt.

LORD'S PRAYER ON A PEARL BUTTON.

BUTTON.

I From the Jewelers' Review.
IAn engraving company issues a sumple of miniature engraving that is rather an interesting piece of work. It is a duplication of the Lord's Prayer from a larger design and is engraved on a pearl button on a space nine-teen-hundredths of an inch high, and thirteen-hundredths of an inch wide. In the composition there are difteen lines. There are twenty-four letter spaces, making each letter approximately ten one-thousandths of an inch high, and five one-thousandths of an inch high, and five one-thousandths of an inch high, and five one-thousandths of an inch high, and converted the letters, they are as perfectly and accurately formed as the letters of the lorge original. And it is even possible for a person of keen sight to read the composition without the aid of a magnifying glass.

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