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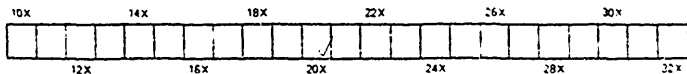
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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VI.—NO. 24.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## The Catholic Church In the Niagara Peninsula.

### LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, MERRITTON.

ELOQUENT AND IMPRESSIVE ADDRESS BY REV. FATHER HARRIS.

SPECIAL TO THE REGISTER.

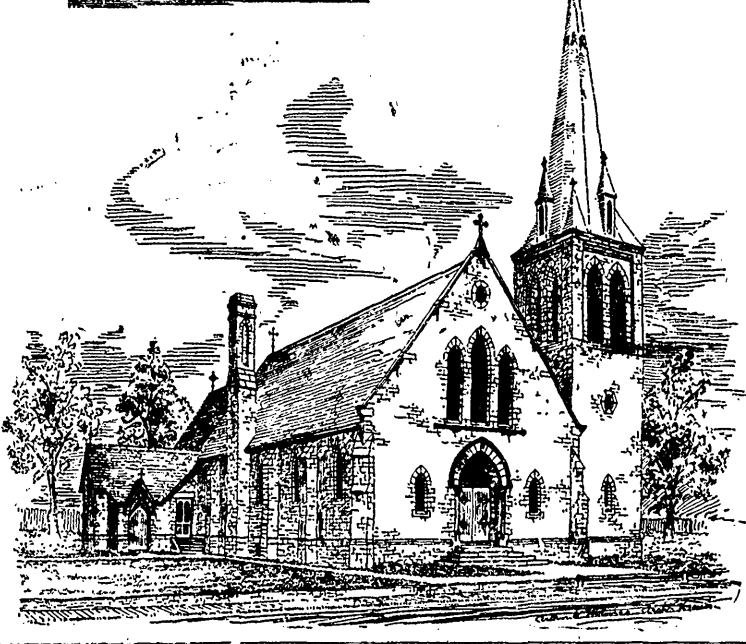
MERRITTON, June 12.—To day under most auspicious circumstances the corner stone of the new church of St. Patrick in this town was laid with all due ceremony and solemnity by the venerable Archbishop of Toronto. The occasion marks another forward step in the history of the Catholic Church in the Niagara peninsula. A representative gathering of the Catholic clergy and a large concourse of the people of the town and district, Catholic and Protestant, attested the general interest which the proceedings evoked. The new church will be the most imposing and architecturally the most beautiful edifice in the town. The style is early gothic and the material local mottled brown stone with dressings of Queenston limestone. The principal entrance will have a richly moulded cut stone arch, supported by polished granite columns with carved foliated caps. The dimensions are 100 by 40 feet with a spacious sacristy. There will be seating capacity in the church for 400. In the basement there will be a morning chapel with accommodation for 250. The building will have a tower 100 feet high. The windows will be filled with figured stained glass and the altar and furniture will be of oak. The heating system will be hot air and hot water. A glance at the drawing of the church on this page will give an idea of its architectural beauty. It will constitute still another monument to the genius and Catholic scholarly taste of Mr. A. W. Holmes of Toronto, the architect whose churches now beautify very many of our Ontario towns and cities. The hour appointed for the corner-stone laying was 4 p.m. The morning mass at which the Archbishop was present, was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Treacy of Toronto. The following clergy were in the sanctuary: Rev. Father Ryan, O.C.O., Niagara Falls; Rev. Father Murphy, O.C.O., Niagara-on-the-Lake; Rev. Father Brennan, O.C.O., Niagara Falls; Rev. Father Allaine, St. Catharines; Rev. Father Sullivan, Thorold; Rev. Father MacDonald, O.C.O., Niagara-on-the-Lake; Rev. Dr. Harris, Dean of St. Catharines. The following were among the laity present at the corner-stone laying: Messrs. Henry Hory, John Giblin, William J. Reilly, P. Ryan, James Copan, J. Williams, J. McLean, and P. Phillips (local committee); R. D. Dunn, Dr. J. Sheehan, W. T. Kernahan, J. R. Casey, Sheriff Dawson, Edward McArdee, J. K. Kernahan, T. Nicholson, J. Joy, T. Fitzpatrick, M. Brennan, M. McCort and others. An Archbishop's seal contained a copy of *The Catholic Record*, *The Globe*, *The Mail and Empire*, *The World*, and *Catholic Record*; also the coins of the Dominion and the following parchment scroll:

ecclesiastical and social order that an event of so much importance to the citizens of Merrittton, and in a special manner to the members of the Catholic Church, as the laying of a corner stone of an imposing religious edifice dedicated by public rite and prayer to the adoration and praise of the living God, should be witnessed and approved by the people of this prosperous town and its neighborhood. This is not an ordinary occasion. Considering the character and extent of the projected building itself, considering its relation to the religious and growth of your beautiful town, the present ceremony is without

influence expanded, the power for good became manifest, society progressed in knowledge and the arts and refinement of civilized life supplanted the rude worship and uncultured tastes of barbaric ages. But coming to our own day the far-seeing business man, searching for a locality where he may invest his fortune, and having a financial interest in the stability of the local government which is to afford and protect his interests, looks not more inquiringly to the natural advantages of soil, climate and trade than to the high consideration of personal security and the guarantee of safety that may be offered to his property as well. And these considerations are not from the stringency of the laws, not from the number or rank of the local magistrates, but from the proof he may be able to discover that the people amongst whom he proposes to cast his lot acknowledge, by the number of churches they have erected to His honor and glory the existing prevalence of God, and their duty of worship, prayer and sacrifice. So also, and in still larger degree, with the man who seeks not mere temporary relaxation from worry and care, or a temporary abiding

place, ornament and improvement to your young and growing town. In the name of His Grace, the Archbishop, who has honored this important ceremony by his distinguished presence, in the name of the visiting clergy and on behalf of your Catholic guests who partake of your welcome and greeting this afternoon I feel myself authorized to extend to the Catholics of Merrittton our sincere congratulations upon the commencement and progress thus far of the projected church, our sympathies with the efforts yet to be put forth in its erection and adornment, and our hopes of its speedy completion. We have witnessed the ceremony of laying the corner stone and have heretofore scattered within its sacred keeping important records and notes. Also thought naturally excited itself—when shall mortal look upon these treasures again? Whose hand shall resurrect them from the sacred tomb where they lie buried to day, and who shall then be found to the authorized agent of bury life in whose presence these offerings were committed to their resting place? Dean Harris then dwelt on the many splendid edifices devoted to Catholic

Church of St. Patrick Merrittton, Ont.



doubt an extraordinary and unusual event. It is a matter of just pride and sincere congratulation that our separated brethren in this enterprising and communitarily flourishing village have already so many comfortable and commodious edifices where all the different religious bodies—each according to its own judgment and conscience—may assemble to offer to the ever-living, true and immutable God their services of prayer and thanksgiving. This occasion is therefore not the first time upon which you have gathered to witness and participate in the exercise attending upon the laying of a sacred corner stone. But the circumstances which give to this occasion an exceptional and commanding importance are that the edifice of which we now behold the foundation promises to become not merely a commodious structure, well adapted for its contemplated use, but an ornament of which any community might justly feel proud, and in the further fact that this congregation has outgrown its first garments so as to require additional accommodation for its members and a building of such imposing dimensions as this whose first dedication we have met to celebrate. No more satisfactory evidence of the real prosperity of a community, or of the health and permanent growth of a city or town may be desired than is found in the number and character of its places of public worship. This was also true even before the great light of the Christian religion had broken upon the earth. When men bowed down upon their worshiped gods which their own hands had made and which they could destroy at will, the temples in which their idolatrous rites were celebrated constituted in their number and magnificence the highest evidence of the material wealth and advanced civilization of their cities and states. When the darkness of those ages began to roll by and disappear for ever, and the great truths enunciated by our Blessed Lord and Saviour began to be understood and appreciated, and to govern the religious and political actions of men, when the influence of this gospel began to penetrate the dark places of the earth and His religion to supplant the temples of the sun, the number of churches in any given state or district was accepted as the best possible evidence that the locality thus adorned was advancing in the new civilization which brought in its wake commercial, social and moral prosperity. As these churches increased and as their

place for the improvement of his fortune, but a permanent home where the remainder of his life may be spent, where his children may grow up to manhood and womanhood, a spot around which all his interests and affections are to cluster, and with which his very existence is to become identified. While he may scan narrowly and with the utmost interest, the natural advantage which any given locality may offer him, he does not pitch his tent there, however satisfactory these may be, until further investigation has shown him that there also he can enjoy the fellowship of Christian men, the refining influence of Christian society, and a certain protection to life and property of which these furnish the surest possible guarantee. The best tangible and visible evidence of the existence of these conditions he finds in the number of institutions erected by the people as testimonials of their religious character. Men do not contribute to the construction of religious or charitable structures only as they are moved by a strong conviction of their duty to do so. Religious edifices, whether temples for adoration and praise, or houses consecrated to the assuagement of physical pain and debility, or of mental sorrows and afflictions, are proofs of sacrifice and self-denial on the part of the builders. They bear constant witness to the living faith and unselfish zeal of those through whose voluntary offerings they have been reared and maintained. It is not a mere therefore the Catholic citizens of this interesting town who have reason to feel a lively interest in the great and sacred undertaking whose formal commencement we commemorate to-day. All of you citizens irrespective of religious belief or opinion, have an interest in seeing this work carried to a successful completion. All should feel—and this vast audience is proof that all do feel—a sentiment not alone of interest but of pride in the church that shall rise to remain as a perpetual monu-

ment, ornament and improvement to your young and growing town. In the name of His Grace, the Archbishop, who has honored this important ceremony by his distinguished presence, in the name of the visiting clergy and on behalf of your Catholic guests who partake of your welcome and greeting this afternoon I feel myself authorized to extend to the Catholics of Merrittton our sincere congratulations upon the commencement and progress thus far of the projected church, our sympathies with the efforts yet to be put forth in its erection and adornment, and our hopes of its speedy completion. We have witnessed the ceremony of laying the corner stone and have heretofore scattered within its sacred keeping important records and notes. Also thought naturally excited itself—when shall mortal look upon these treasures again? Whose hand shall resurrect them from the sacred tomb where they lie buried to day, and who shall then be found to the authorized agent of bury life in whose presence these offerings were committed to their resting place? Dean Harris then dwelt on the many splendid edifices devoted to Catholic

(WITNESSES FOR THE CORNER-STONE)  
SAID ENGLAND UNTO ERIN.  
(AFTER KILPICK)  
Said England unto Erin, "I must make a friend of you  
"So you'll help me for to play my little game.  
"I'm no longer your oppressor, but your guardian fond and true.  
"And I've really got no soldiers worth the name.  
"I have dukes and lords and earls and vicounts,  
"I've a dozen 'big brass generals' to boot;  
"But the men to fight and bleed, and a leader skilled I need,  
"And your Irish are the proper stuff to do it."  
Said Erin unto England, "You'll get pounded to the wall  
"If your officers be empty-pated snobs."  
So she introduced her Boreforths to Britain once for all,  
And shouted out to Caudahar for "Bobs."  
She called the "Royals" and the "Inskillens"—  
Three thousand Tipperary men in line!  
And tho' Roberts swore a lot and the atmosphere grew hot,  
He was pleased to call the raw material fine.  
Said Erin unto England, "I have helped you out before  
"With a Wellington, a Wolsley and Gough;  
"But if you'll watch my Roberts he can show you something more—  
"He knows his little business right off.  
"You've wronged us when you could and when you couldn't;  
"You've made the land a very bit of hell;  
"Let us see if now at last you will remedy the past  
"And remember we can fight you just as well."  
Said Britain to her captains, "You may use my soldiers good  
(Britain used 'em cheap and nasty from the start);  
So they swept at Tel-el-Kebir on a most astonished foe  
And the "Royal Irish" broke old Pharaoh's heart.  
It was ever thus—as well in hapless Egypt—  
At Crimes, at Scinde, at Measee;  
Irish genius led the front, Irish valor stood the brunt;  
And a burning shame that such a thing should be.

For old Ireland's still in bondage with her life-blood flowing fast,  
And her faithless friends, the British, hate her most;  
While the sable spectre Famine hovers ever on the blast  
And exiles' wailing echoes round her coast.  
She must furnish men and money unto England,  
But she's "not allowed to forward any claim."  
Tho' she gives her all away, kicks and cuffs as all her pay,  
And the world it is the witness of her shame.  
Vain her Wellington, her Wolsley, her Roberts,  
For the everlasting tyranny's the same.  
—SLIAY-NAMON.

\* General Lord Roberts, the hero of Candahar, Commander of the forces in Ireland, and named ruler of the British army. He was affectionately nicknamed "The Fighting Booby" by the troops, and is a native of the City of Waterford, Ireland.

Ordinations at Montreal.  
MONTREAL, June 11.—The following are the Ontario names of those ordained by Archbishop Bruchési at the last general ordination at the cathedral, and the diocese to which they belong:  
ROUSSELS.  
Hamilton—J. F. Groulx, J. A. Lenhard.  
London—M. J. A. Hallon.  
Toronto—J. J. McGrand, T. J. Stanton.  
SUB-DEACONS.  
Hamilton—E. J. Cummings.  
Ottawa—P. J. Fay.  
Toronto—T. O'Donnell, A. O'Leary.  
DEACONS.  
Ottawa—J. Prud'homme.  
Pontiac—J. J. Cully.  
SEMINARY OF PHILOLOGY.  
Peterborough—T. Crowley.  
MINOR ORDERS.  
Alexandria—J. E. McRay.  
Hamilton—O. M. Brohmenn, W. C. Gehl.  
London—E. O. Ledouneur.  
Peterborough—J. J. O'Brien.

Death of Mrs. James Heydon.  
ALLISTON, June 11. Readers of THE REGISTER throughout Ontario will learn with deepest regret of the death of Mrs. James Heydon, of Elm Grove. Deceased, who was a woman of fine culture and great beauty of character, has been a resident of this neighborhood for the past fifty years. It is impossible to exaggerate the respect and affection in which she was held by all who knew her; and her near connection with more than one eminent member of the Catholic clergy in Ontario brought many and frequent expressions of sympathy from outside places during her long illness. She had been regularly visited by her son Rev. T. Heydon, Director of Studies in Assumption College, Sandwich, and her brother, Rev. Father Ferguson, the learned Professor of Theology and Philosophy in the same institution. Her long life was a noble example of Catholic motherhood, and her death was indeed a peaceful passing away in the richest blessings of the faith. Her husband, Mr. James Heydon, a venerable gentleman of over seventy survives his well beloved partner of so many years, and a family of eight, four sons and four daughters. The funeral was held on Monday at Alliston. A solemn Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. Father Heydon, son of the deceased, and among the priests present in the sanctuary were the pastor Rev. Father Gibney, Rev. Father Heydon, Killeen. A touching reference was made to the life of the deceased by her brother, Rev. Father Ferguson. The funeral was one of the largest seen in the district for a long time. R. I. P.

Children's Aid Society.  
Mr. Remy Elmsley presided at the third annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society held on Monday evening in St. Vincent's Hall. There were present: Messrs. Ryan and Minehan, Miss Foy, Mrs. Troman, Mrs. Hynde, Miss Walsh and Miss Macdonell; also Messrs. J. J. Murphy, Hugh T. Kelly, Matthew O'Connor, D. Miller, W. Winterberry, Thomas Winterberry, P. E. Cronin, J. W. McBrady, O. J. McCabe, Mr. Fallon and others. The president read the annual report of the agent of the society, Mr. Hynde. During the year 280 cases were brought to the notice of the society, affecting the interests of 475 children. Of these 128 cases were from the police court and 152 from private individuals. There were committed to the guardianship of the society by the police magistrate 8 children, 11 were sent to the St. John's Industrial school and 7 to the Good Shepherd's refuge. J. J. Kelso, provincial superintendent gave 93 Catholic children as wards; 11 children were placed in Catholic homes and two infants died. The need of extending the work depended on the subscription of funds, and the report went to discuss at length the question of maternity boarding houses now occupying the public attention so much. In connection with the need of a boarding house for poor servant girls, the president said this was a matter of pressing importance, indeed it was a crying shame that in the city of Toronto there is no provision made for Catholic girls of this kind. The report referred with satisfaction to the results achieved by the free intelligence office for servants. Mr. Kelso's report was quoted in praise of the admirable management of Mr. Hynde's office. Fathers Ryan and Minehan made short addresses on the report, and a check for \$150 from Mr. Hugh Ryan towards the funds of the Society was handed in. Mr. H. T. Kelly's financial statement showed a balance in the bank after the year's operations. The following officers were re-elected for the coming year: Patron, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto; president, Remy Elmsley; vice-presidents, J. J. Murphy, Thomas Long, Dr. Wallace, Aid Wm. Burns; treasurer, Hugh T. Kelly, 80 Church St.; secretaries; Alex. Macdonell, W. T. Kernahan, assistant secretary and agent, P. Hynde; advisory board, The President, Hugh T. Kelly, Matthew O'Connor, P. Hynde; committee, Hugh Ryan, Eugene O'Keefe, Matthew O'Connor, James J. Mallon, Daniel Miller, Marvin J. Burns, L. Cosgrave, John Rogers, J. W. Hallon, D. K. Hallifey, Mrs. Remy Elmsley, Mrs. W. E. Murray, Mrs. W. O'Connor, Mrs. B. Hynde, Mrs. Madden, Misses Mary Foy, S. Walsh, N. Murphy, M. Macdonell; honorable solicitor, Hugh T. Kelly; Auditor, W. T. Kernahan.

His Grace then introduced Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, who spoke substantially as follows: "It is in harmony with well recognized laws of our

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Matters from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

Constant though the swearing-in of Deputy Governors at the Castle is, the 'Turk, Jew, or Atheist, but not a Popist' principle is never deviated from. The fact stands out with additional prominence because the Deputy Governors are for the most part taken from the Irish judiciary. The Catholic judges, however, are rigorously excluded, the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and the Chief Baron among the rest. All Churches in Ireland are on an equality, and the Irish Protestant is no more a State Church than the Irish Catholic.

At the last meeting of the Mansion House Committee the statement of accounts submitted showed that £2,042 4s. 6d. had been lodged in bank, that grants had been voted to the extent of £2,707 2s., thereby overdrawing the account by £124 7s. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: That this committee, now that the money with which it has been entrusted is exhausted, appeals most earnestly to the benevolent and charitable to furnish it with further funds to relieve the acute distress which exists in districts along the west coast of Ireland, and which will continue to become more acute until the harvest commences to be gathered in August. That the distress has been intensified. (1) By the rise in the price of bread stuffs consequent on the war. (2) By the South Wales coal strike in stopping the migration of laborers from Ireland to Wales. (3) By the increase of fever in some districts. And (4) By the refusal of shopkeepers to continue giving credit.

The Freeman's Journal of May 24th says: "In a letter to Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P., which we elsewhere publish, Mr. Blake, M.P. closes the Canadian Fund for the support of the Irish Parliamentary Party, of which the success was mainly due to his influence and organization. The total was over £1,600, a large subscription and most generous for Canada. But unaccompanied it is by no means adequate for the all-important purpose for which it was subscribed. It is a mere trifle to say the least to the attendance and labor of the Irish members in Westminster the protection of Irish agrarian rights, the progress of the Irish National movement must mainly depend. The Irish people in choosing their representatives have as a rule (though to this rule there are honorable exceptions) to choose men who are unable to attend Parliament and maintain themselves without assistance, unless the electors desire to fall back on the old vicious system of selecting men who used the Parliamentary position as a stepping stone to personal aggrandisement. To refuse or neglect under those circumstances to support the Irish representatives is practically to disfranchise the constituencies. It is not altogether creditable to Ireland that during the last year this special function was almost entirely discharged by Canadian subscribers. It is to be hoped that the reviving spirit and patriotism of the country will in the near future secure the requisite contributions. It is, after all, but a small price to pay for honest, faithful and disinterested service in Parliament.

Seldom has a trial aroused such public interest as that of O'Sullivan and Hunt, which was tried before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury. The plaintiff was teacher of Leixlip National School, and the Very Rev. Canon Hunt, P.P., the defendant, was manager. The frequent noise made by the children in the local church choir was made the cause of complaint to Father Flood, a young clergyman of the parish. He remonstrated with them, but this caused no improvement. Eventually, the choir was disbanded. Very Rev. Canon Hunt, he went to the school, and called out the names of the girls whom he believed guilty. It happened that only one of the girls whose names were read out was present; the others had long since left school. Father Flood remonstrated with her, and with the sanction of the Canon deputed her of the office of collector for the Altar Society. He said the conduct of the girls whose names he read out was most disgraceful. A scene followed; the degraded girl burst out crying and denied the charge. Mrs. O'Sullivan remonstrated with Father Flood, and said he attacked her through her pupils. The priests having left the school, Mrs. O'Sullivan sent two children for the Canon. Father of one of the children Dunne, whose conduct was called in question. They were warned not to say what his daughter was charged with, but the younger of the two unfortunately did obeyed and led Mr. Dunne to believe that the charge against his daughter was of a far more serious character, and one which Father Flood certainly never even hinted at. Mr. Dunne thereupon wrote an indignant letter

to Father Flood asking for an explanation. Without permission he introduced Mrs. O'Sullivan's name as his authority, whereupon Canon Hunt forthwith dismissed Mrs. O'Sullivan from her position as teacher, which she had held with great credit for 32 years. In speaking of her afterwards Canon Hunt said she was a bad, wicked woman. This was the cause of the action for slander. After four days hearing the trial ended on Thursday with a verdict for the plaintiff of £250 damages and costs. The case, however, did not end here. The Very Rev. Canon Hunt determined at once to ask still further amends, and to do what no Court of law could compel him to do. He placed himself unreservedly in the hands of His Grace the Archbishop and decided with his full concurrence to nominate Mrs. O'Sullivan in her former position. A letter to this effect from the Archbishop was read on Sunday in the church at Leixlip. Thus a most painful case had ended happily, and doubtless the wish expressed by His Grace will be speedily realized, namely, that this act on the part of the Very Rev. Canon will at once have the effect of calming down all excited feelings and restoring the old friendly relations which have of late been so sadly disturbed.

A shocking accident is reported from Cork through the explosion of a luogin lamp at the band promenade held on the Mardyke Cricket Ground. A youth of about twelve years of age named Crofton Quill, residing at the Mardyke lodges was badly burned. Miss Maybury and Mr. Jonathan Walton are two of the victims. James Hickey is badly injured. Two sons of Mr. J. O'Connor are confined to bed, but their burns are not of a very serious nature. John Murphy and William Hickey have had their faces so disfigured that identification is somewhat difficult. Mr. W. J. Barry, the owner of the lamps, states that the machines were in charge of his foreman and another man, both of whom had frequently worked them. The man says that the machines were in order, and that there was no undue pressure. They cannot assign any reason for the explosion. Mr. Barry gratuitously placed the lamps at the disposal of the committee.

In every parish of the Diocese of Raphoe active preparation is being made for the Feast next November. The celebration promises to be one of exceptional interest. It has been undertaken chiefly for the purpose of bringing in funds to complete a most beautiful cathedral, but also as a means of giving another move forward to the cultivation of Ireland's arts, industries, and language. Needless to say, the Bishop of Raphoe has the co-operation in this great project of the clergy and laity of the diocese, and of hosts of friends outside it, abroad as well as at home. At the Feis Cluana there will be Irish music, Irish drama, and original short original dramatic compositions founded on Irish historical events. Then it is proposed that Irish industries and resources, especially those of the district, should, as far as possible, be on exhibition at the stalls. The new Cathedral will be roofed in before the event and provided with appropriate decorations, as Ethne Hall, to remind visitors of the beautiful vision that is recorded of Ethne, the mother of St. Columba. The Cathedral itself in the exquisite finish of its stonework, the Ennesh, and the Feis should all combine to make the celebration thoroughly Irish, artistic, and attractive.

The London Daily Chronicle has sent a special representative to inquire into the Irish distress. His observations confirm all other reports. "It is well beyond Spiddal," he writes, "that the first signs of serious distress meet the eye. From this on the face one saw on the road began to wear the unmistakable look of want of nourishment. What spectral figures were the first relief going I met with, making a bye road to the sea. They were going slowly home from their work and I stop to talk to one of them. Six shillings a week he is getting, he says, but what is that for eleven in the family? Moreover—and this is a point demanding instant consideration from the authorities—the six shillings wages was fixed when flour at the local store, as I have ascertained by my inquiries, was 1s 2d a stone instead of 2s 0d, as it is now, and when Indian meal was 3s 1d instead of 1s 1d. It must be remembered that at present meal is the sole food of the people here; there is no way of getting it except by buying it; and the price has gone up to about 4p per cwt. It is evident, therefore, that the wages fixed at the lowest adequate figure when meal was low should now be raised to nine or ten shillings. Relief work is not intended, one may suppose, to produce merely a protracted form of starvation—it is to keep the people living and fit for work until the time comes round when they can take to their ordinary occupations again. At present the relief is not doing this, and cannot do it." Perhaps Mr. Dalfour would help the people to earn

flour. They do not aspire the charapagne.

The United League is growing as the Land League grew. A great meeting has been held at Knock and a new branch of the League formed the priests and people are united. The speech of the Rev. J. Fallon, P.P., of Knock, who occupied the chair, was a pronouncement whose earnestness and ability cannot fail to attract attention. Father Fallon, as he told the meeting, has theretofore been absorbed in scholastic duties. It was the first time he had presided at a meeting; it was the first time he had appeared on a political platform. In the speech of the rev. chairman and in the speeches that followed from Mr. Davitt and Mr. O'Brien it was stated that agitation has got new force from the enlarged, the world-wide publicity that attends Agitation in Ireland against a system that has its issue in starvation is now heard all the world over crying shame on the responsible Government of England. That disgrace is the blacker from the recent revelation that the rich country is engaged in wholesale plunder of the poor. Mr. Davitt reminded the meeting that England has no prestige to spare. She has vainly gone a-begging to Continental nations for an alliance. Her latest piteous application is to the 'gr' at Republic where the Irishmen whom England had driven into exile are a power in the land. The angry cry of an Irish agitation re-echoed from every land where Irishmen have found a home will prove a sore hindrance to England in her world-wide quest for a single friend. It is time that the abominable system by which the great bulk of Irishmen in Ireland are condemned to continual starvation of varying severity should cease.

Waterford. One of the most notable and impressive events of the year in Waterford is the annual procession of the members of the Sodality of Mary Immaculate, connected with the Christian Brothers' schools, on historic Mount Sion. This year was no exception to the general rule as regards a multitudinous gathering and a spectacle of inspiring religious fervor. Though bands and crowds proceeded to Vinegar Hill, the procession, with the huge gathering of onlookers, was one of enormous dimensions.

The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan delivered an eloquent sermon. In the course of his sermon His Lordship alluded to the evils of reading bad books, magazines, and newspapers. Subsequently the splendidly renovated and enlarged school of Mount Sion was filled to overflowing by a representative gathering to witness the presentation of an illuminated address to the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, who was loudly applauded on entering.

Wexford. On May 29th there were remarkable demonstrations in honor of the men of '08. The chief was at Wexford, where a county meeting was held at Vinegar Hill. Party politics were excluded, but the platform and the meeting were confined to Wexford men. But the heroes of Oulart, Arklow and New Ross deserved more than a local and a county honor. At Tara, Danlavin—the scene of infamous massacres of unarmed and untried prisoners—Ballinacree and other places, other gatherings assembled.

ENGLAND. Gladstone and Manning.

Now that both Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning have passed away, the hope has been revived that their unpublished correspondence will shortly be made light of. It will be remembered that Mr. Puseell in his 'Life of Cardinal Manning' asserted that this correspondence had been destroyed by the Cardinal, and that Mr. Gladstone was both surprised and indignant when he read the statement. Mr. Puseell was misinformed on this point, and it is pretty certain that the correspondence in question is preserved at Archbishop's House, Westminster. Its publication should throw considerable light on the religious opinions of Mr. Gladstone at the time of the secession of Manning from the Anglican Church.

To Pray for the Conversion of England. His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan has opened a chapel in Beaufort street, Chelsea, wherein the Sisters of Expiation, a French Order recently introduced into England, will pray for the conversion of England to the Catholic faith. The spot on which the chapel stands is of historic interest. It was here that Sir Thomas More lived, and a plate fixed to the wall in the garden records the fact that the martyr there spent many years of his life. His Eminence, in the course of an address on the work of the community, pointed out that there were signs of their countrymen returning to the Catholic faith, especially in view of the denunciation of the Sovereign Pontiff on the invalidity of Anglican orders.

The National League in Great Britain. Perhaps there is no branch of the Irish National Organization in any part of the world more important or more politically valuable just now than the Irish National League of Great Britain. A demonstration held at Birmingham last week proves that the men who compose the organization understand their position and its importance.

of value in the circumstances of the hour. The branches of the organization, reserve their liberty to deal with individual candidates on their merits. The best which they will apply is loyalty to Mr. Gladstone's policy, meaning thereby the policy defined by Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bills, and his memorable declaration that Home Rule holds the field. As Mr. T. P. O'Connor pointed out, the Irish voters cannot stick to hold the fate of British parties in their hands. But they do exercise an influence, and in many cases a controlling influence, in a hundred and forty-one constituencies, and in the future their influence will fall, as it has so often told in the past.

SCOTLAND. Glasgow, Scotland and Home Rule.

Speaking at a Gladstone memorial meeting in Aberdeen, Mr. Bryce said that Mr. Gladstone's faith in freedom made him believe that self-government for Ireland would be good both for Ireland and England, and he used to express to those sitting by him in the House of Commons his amazement at the disposition to assume that every power conceded to an Irish Legislature would be misused. The arguments which Mr. Gladstone used, whether well conceived or not, were the same as those of a resourceful and a resourceful mind, but they expressed the deepest conviction of his heart.

The Lucky Duff. "The Lucky Duff" is the title of an article in the "English Illustrated Magazine" in which Mr. J. M. Bullock traces the rise of the Duke of Fife, like a prince in a fairy tale, from a little farmer in the north of Scotland 200 years ago. One good woman of the house used to ride to market with a huge pile of plaiding (which she had spun from her sheep) in the crupper beside her, and duly brought back its value in marks. These she hoarded in bags. On one occasion she banked her savings in a leather bag in the ceiling, but the rats got at it, so that the family dined amid a downpour of ducats. The family flourished so well that each of her three sons got an estate of his own—Patrick, the youngest, bringing thirty-six children into the world—while William became the father of the first Earl of Fife.

Warden McCarthy Dead.

St. Vincent de Paul, Q.O., June 7.—Thomas McCarthy, Deputy Warden of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, died last evening from an attack of paralysis which happened to him a few days ago. Mr. McCarthy had been connected with the penitentiary service of Canada for forty-one years. Part of that time was spent at Kingston Penitentiary, and about twenty years ago he was transferred here to organize the penitentiary, where he has resided since then. Mr. McCarthy was highly respected and loved by all those who came in contact with him. Deceased was in his sixty-second year, and leaves a widow. His name came prominently before the public at the time of the fierce Vau outbreak at St. Vincent de Paul, which he was chiefly instrumental in quelling. He has been on leave of absence since the trouble last autumn. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning to the parish church, and the body will be sent from Bonaventure station to Kingston at nine o'clock.

BADLY DAMAGED. Not Beyond Repair However.

It has been reported that one of the men of the Royal Naval Reserve, who was badly damaged and had been sent to the Navy yard for repairs. She will again be ready for active service in a few weeks. A war ship is a thing to handle and yet as delicate as a woman.

On good authority, John H. Root, Hamilton, Ont., was condemned as incurable of Diabetes, Kidney Disease, and Sciatica, the result of Southern exposure to the sun. He was cured by RYKMAN'S KOOOTENAY CURE, a medicine doing active service as night clerk at the Royal Hotel. His story is best told in his own words, given in the form of a S.Worn Statement.

Twelve years ago I contracted fever in Central America, and after passing through a terrible ordeal, returned home a physical wreck. I was afflicted with a complication of diseases arising from impure blood and disordered general condition, and was told by different physicians that I had about all the diseases that could possibly arise from the above causes, such as Sciatica, Lumbago, Diseased Kidneys and Liver, Diabetes, and general debility. Science and general common sense, however, told me that I was cured by RYKMAN'S KOOOTENAY CURE is the medicine that removed every ache and pain from my body, and to-day I am a healthy man in every respect. I recommend the medicine and was told by different physicians that I had about all the diseases that could possibly arise from the above causes, such as Sciatica, Lumbago, Diseased Kidneys and Liver, Diabetes, and general debility. 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The Catholic Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY OFFICE, 40 LOMBARD ST. Catholic Register Bldg. and Pub. Co. of Toronto, Limited. SUBSCRIPTION PER ANNUM - \$2.00.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

- June 16-18, John Francis Regis. 17-S. Rochelle, Ab. 18-S. Mark's, Comp. 19-The Sacred Heart of Jesus. 20-S. Silvester. 21-S. Aloysius Gonzaga. 22-S. Alan, Proto Martyr of Britain.

At the Presbyterial general assembly in Montreal certain paragraphs in the year's report of work told of what was being done, or attempted in the way of proselytizing Roman Catholics; but there was a curious complaint against Baptists and others who have been proselytizing to some extent upon the laudable of the Presbyterian fold. It was over this. Big fleas have small fleas upon their backs to like 'em; and small fleas have smaller fleas, and so ad infinitum. It is now the turn of the Baptists to arraign the wicked ones who are troubling them.

The Methodist brethren revived last week at their Montreal conference an ancient grievance over the matter of precedence at State functions in Canada. They resolved to petition the Colonial office for abolition of the Catholic and Anglican precedence enjoyed by Archbishops and Bishops. The incident is noteworthy only as showing the sensitiveness of our Methodist friends whenever any grievance happens to touch their pride or ambition. The rule against which they are protesting was made long before there was any need to consider Methodist feelings on the matter; and in the present aspect of the case it would be a waste of words to start a discussion over the object they aim at, because the matters of this kind do not oblige us to suit the varying colors of never constant shades of public religious opinion. But they have brought it up again, and have shown for the twentieth time that they envy the time-honored recognition of ecclesiastical rank. Surely there can be no substantial grievance where there is no comparison of conditions, the Methodists having no ecclesiastical rank on their side. They made their "church" to suit themselves and they should be satisfied with it.

Somewhat unexpectedly came the announcement of the serious illness of Sir Adolphe Chapleau, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and the news of his death followed on Monday last. He was a man whose distinction was gained entirely in the field of politics. He came to the front in the Confederation period as a bold exponent of the Canadian idea, but maintained then and all his life an attitude of championship, and a position of leader, of the French-Canadian people. His party politics were not as strong as his party politics; neither, however, weakening his Canadianism. And it was in this fact that his greatest prestige was in large measure due. He loved his race, and not only Canadians, but all friends of Canada in England, in France and in Rome were ready to honor him the more on that account. He received in turn the titles of Queen's Counsel, Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, Commander of the Legion of Honor, Knighthood and Doctor of Laws (Laval). His political history must be written with the record of Sir John Macdonald and his contemporaries. The deceased received upon his death bed the benediction of Pope Leo.

Questions have been asked in the parliament at Ottawa and Westminster as to Canada's right to expel alleged Spanish agents from her soil. After the President of the United States had ordered the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, he and his two secretaries came to Toronto. Senor Polo soon sailed for home from Montreal, but Messrs Carranza and Du Bose remained in that city and rented a house. They have been shadowed continually by American detectives, the privacy of their house has been invaded and their private correspondence stolen and published. Upon the strength of an allusion made in a stolen letter to the Spanish spy system, the American authorities are said to have demanded the expulsion from Canada of these two gentlemen. Neither the Government of Ottawa nor the Colonial Office in London

will say whether they may be expelled or not, and it looks as if the action to be taken with regard to them might be governed to some extent by the public opinion of Canada as a whole. It is a precedent that should be a right and honorable act. Had Messrs Carranza and Du Bose gone around stealing the private correspondence of the American consul at Montreal, they would merit the contempt of the public; but as far as the facts show they are but the victims of American spies, whether they themselves are Spanish agents or not. The soil of Canada ought to be as free to the agent of one belligerent as the other; and if the Dominion Government or the Colonial Office, at the dictation of the Washington authorities, should treat Messrs Carranza and Du Bose as foreign spies never before treated on British soil before, Canadians will know that no more colonials may be spat upon by a "mercenary state" if policy should dictate such a contemptuous proceeding. We do not believe for a moment that the Colonial Office will ever do such a thing; but why hesitate about proclaiming the security of asylum in this part of the British empire?

A recent issue of The Evening Telegraph, Dublin, contains a letter written by Mr. C. R. Devlin, Canadian Commissioner, to correct an editorial allusion made in that paper to Lord Salisbury's Irish policy to "Manacles and Manitoba." The letters written in Mr. Devlin's best style. He says: "My work here is to make Canada better known, to help in the promotion of trade between the two countries, and last but not least, to defend Canada against hard criticism." The editor of The Evening Telegraph acknowledges the force of Mr. Devlin's letter and commenting upon it he says: "The Canadian Commissioner, who writes us an interesting letter to-day on the subject of a recent article, in which we refer to Lord Salisbury's policy of 'Manacles and Manitoba,' rather misunderstands the purport of our observations. We intended to denounce the twin rascality of coercion and emigration as a means of settling the Irish question, and in no way to depreciate Canada as a field for the Irish emigrant. The phrase 'Manacles and Manitoba' has unfortunately come to be regarded as briefly descriptive of Lord Salisbury's famous policy, but our correspondent may feel assured that alliteration had a good deal more to do with the birth of that phrase than any hostility to Manitoba or to Canada as a whole. On the contrary we quite believe that at the present moment Canada is a much better field for the Irish emigrant than the United States. Of the treatment of our people in the Dominion we have nothing to say that is not praiseworthy. As Mr. Devlin says, Irish Catholics have risen to higher positions, and the fact that three Catholics, two of them Irish, are members of the present Canadian Government is a proof of the fact. Indeed, as regards the high positions of State, the Irish have been more favored in Canada than in the States, and far be it from us to say anything which might be construed as an obstruction to the work of Mr. Devlin in trying to secure as large a proportion as possible of Irish emigrants for the Dominion. We would prefer our people to stay at home altogether, but if they will not or cannot stay, we are convinced that as warm a welcome, and as good, if not better, prospects, await them in Canada as in any part of the globe.

It is a high tribute to Mr. Devlin's persuasiveness that he can succeed in inducing one of the leading papers in Ireland to draw a comparison between the United States and Canada so very favorable to the Dominion. It shows that he is a very useful man in the position he occupies, and that the Irish press is willing to accept a great deal on his word. Whatever injustice Canadian Catholics may labor under they have no disposition to air such matters in Ireland or elsewhere, to the detriment of the good name of this young Dominion. Canada is a free country, and class wrongs of all kinds have their remedy in ventilation and political organization. We have no fault to find with Mr. Devlin when he declares to the people of Ireland that the Irish in Manitoba are happy and contented. In the abstract the statement is true enough. At the present moment, owing to the too long official existence of the miserable faction of ignorant and intolerant politicians who control the government at Winnipeg, Irish Catholics particularly have so much to complain of that their lot would be intolerable only they realize fully that those harsh conditions have nothing of permanency in them, and that the Greenway-Cameron herd of office hogs have disgraced everybody. A change of government is highly desirable in Manitoba, and the performance of the Liberal government at Ottawa have accentuated the need of this. The intelligence of the Canadian electors will act itself before long; and the statements of Mr. Devlin which are now only true in the abstract will then approximate more closely to concrete fact. The free institutions of the country will right themselves.

Solemnity of the Feast of St. Basil. The solemnity of the feast of St. Basil will be celebrated at St. Basil's church next Sunday when the choir will sing Kallivoda's Mass. Both the church and sanctuary choir will sing for the last time until the Fall opening of the college. The regular choir of mixed voices will be assisted by Mrs. Moore, Mme. Franklin, Messrs. Kirke and Miller: At the offertory Mrs. J. D. Ward will sing Salubriter, 'Ave Maria' and Father Sobrady will preach the sermon of the day. Confirmation will be administered by His Grace Archbishop Walsh at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. In the evening an elaborate musical program will be presented by the full choir and soloists. Mr. F. M. Moore will play selections from the organ from 7 to 7:30 o'clock. Madame Franklin will sing Rosini's 'O Salutaris.'

The Session and the Senate. The most remarkable feature of the session of Parliament just closed was the watkiness of the Senate in blocking unwise, hasty and reckless legislation. The record of the session reads like the score of a game of cricket played between the Government and the Senate. The game started with Sir Mackenzie Bowell at the bat, and when time was called the old fellow had not finished his brilliant innings. The bowling of Messrs. Mills and Scott was only child's play to him. He scored highest on Mr. Bifton's Yukon 'deal' bill, and the Drummond County affair. We are not so much concerned about those measures however; and still less are we interested in the Franchise Act and the Plebiscite, except that the last named measure we regard as a wholly unjustifiable diversion of \$20,000 of the public money for the use of prohibition agitators, who never had such a plum dropped into their mouths before. Imagine spending \$200,000, along with the other thousands that the Dominion Alliance may be able to raise throughout the country, for the purpose of testing public opinion as to the morality and legality of drinking cider. The thing is a farce that deceives no one, not even the prohibition cranks, who simply want a field day at the public expense. But the thing has been accomplished, conceived in hypocrisy and born of cowardice among members of parliament who dread the 'temperance vote'; and there is nothing more to be done about it now than to let the prohibitionists roll up the biggest vote they can manage in all parts of the country. It would be unbecoming in any sensible man to go to the trouble of voting against the proposition; and it is to be hoped that no contrary vote will be organized or polled.

One not performed by the Senate is especially deserving of recognition. After the agents of the syndicates and corporations, and the hungry office-seekers had raided the treasury again and again with varying success and had suffered more than one signal discomfiture, the Government unleashed Mr. Greenway and his coyotes. When the session was about to close they got away with \$600,000 under the plea that Manitoba should have its provincial buildings subsidized by the Dominion Government; but the Senate saved \$800,000 which the Government had passed out of the fund held in trust by the Federal Government for school purposes. Messrs. Mills and Scott pleaded in the Senate that the law having now declared Mr. Greenway's schools the only "public schools" in the Province of Manitoba, there could be no possible harm done in letting Mr. Greenway get his hands upon the capital of the trust fund. The Senators did not go to the trouble of wasting their time upon the proposition. It was thrown out without excuse or explanation. The country knows that Mr. Greenway is alarmed for the chances of defeat that an approaching provincial election brings closer to him every day; and it would be very convenient for him to fill his provincial treasury out of the school fund or any other fund available. One lesson to be learned from this incident is that it is most unwise for the taxpayers of Canada to have friendly politicians installed all around at Ottawa and in the provinces, playing into each other's hands and muddling the finances of the people to the advantage of their common political party.

Will Wolesey Come?

Canada is in a flutter of excitement owing to the connection of Lord Wolesey's name with the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion. At the present time the Commander-in-Chief of the British army is in his native country, Ireland, where he lately held the chief official command. Should he resign his distinguished military rank a successor at the head of the army would have to be found; but there is no disposition in this regard to dispute the rights and merits of Lord Roberts, of Kandahar and Waterford, another Irishman. And these days of 'Anglo-Saxon' ascendancy! But let that pass. While a good Celt is leaving Rippen Hall in the person of Lord Aberdeen, and some have been saying that Canada shall never see his like again, as the Marquis of Duffryn and Aveje no longer possible, it may be in place to prophesy that Canada might mean-

to get up an unparallelled reception for Lord Wolesey if he should come here. Some experience with an Irish soldier would do the Dominion great good. The two English generals, Herbert and Casagoge, did not enjoy themselves here, and perhaps they had reason to complain of the treatment they received. Before England gives it up in disgust, she might try one of her Irish generals at the head of the executive instead of the militia. In either office Canada would take Lord Wolesey to her arms with great joy.

The members of this club assembled in the Colledge hall on Monday evening for the presentation of prizes to those of them who had distinguished themselves in the games during the year. Besides this pleasing duty there was an amicable programme, every selection thorough, judicious and in a manner that evinced industry and ability. Indeed it is not too much to say that several of the passages were of high dramatic talent—notably those from Blakespeare—while the vocal and instrumental music elicited warmest applause. The recitations were delivered with elocutionary effect; and Emmet's speech in the dock full from lips well accustomed to declaim in strains that stir the passions. It was balm to the Irish heart to hear the words of the young hero as, with hold and defiant invective, he wrung the withers of the blood-stained monster, Norbury, whose evil name is still remembered with loathing and disgust. This entertainment should have been witnessed by a full house.

Below we give the list of prizes, which were handed to the lucky recipients by Provincial Marlon and Rev. Dr. Teef, each of whom received his reward from the roof of the hall re-echoed the hearty cheers of the students. The juniors were the lions of the hour; but they bore their honors with becoming modesty and like little men:

- DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. Standing broad jump—F. McCarthy, ink stand. Seniors—Broad jump—G. Roach, cuff buttons. Running hop, step and jump—P. Hart, dressing case. Juniors—Hop, step and jump—J. Caroy, photo frame. Juniors—Catching 10lb. shot—P. Griffin, cigar case. Seniors—100 yards dash—F. McCarthy, umbrella. Juniors—100 yards dash—J. Carey, cuff buttons. Seniors—High jump—R. Nallin, dressing case. Juniors—Quarter mile race—F. McCarthy, cigar case. Juniors—Quarter mile race—J. Caroy, brush. Seniors—Broad jump—F. McCarthy, cuff buttons. Seniors—Throwing baseball—P. O'Connor, baseball. Juniors—Throwing baseball—P. Griffin, mirror. Juniors—Throwing lacrosse ball—A. Rogan, cuff buttons. Seniors—Rhetoric relay race—Mulligan, mug, J. Duggan, photo frame, A. Rogan, knife. Seniors—One mile run—F. McCarthy, album. Juniors—Three legged race—Griffin and Sheridan, mirrors. Juniors—Fatigue race—Griffin and Sheridan, shaving mugs. Juniors—Consolation race—T. Spratt, razor. F. McCarthy, cup, 25ft. F. Gibbons, album, 17ft. The cup awarded to McCarthy was of valuable silver. YOUNG BOYS. First Division (drawing set). Hundred yard dash—Wm. Boucher, J. Dooley (equal). Standing broad jump—J. Dooley, baseball bat. Running broad jump—A. Whelan, drawing set, 14ft. Hop, step and jump—W. Boucher, purse, dist. 84ft. Running high jump—M. Croseon, purse, dist. 4ft. Throwing baseball—Whelan, purse, dist. 85yd. Fatigue race—Whelan and Callaghan, ink stand. Three legged race—M. Cronson and Dooley, ink stand. Hundred yards—C. McDermott, knife. Broad jump—T. McDermott, knife. Running broad jump—T. McDermott, baseball. High jump—T. O'Connor, knife. Hop, step and jump—T. O'Connor, baseball.

A Prominent Kingstonian.

KINGSTON, June 8.—At the British American Hotel on Monday evening a large number of the leading citizens of the city assembled to do honor to Mr. J. Behan, and likewise to present him with a suitable mark of their esteem on the eve of his marriage. Mr. Edw. J. B. Pense occupied the chair. The program was a elegant and happy, with the presence of the Lieutenant Governor and Cabinet combined, in gold pen.

Very Rev. Dean Egan, of Barrie, Father Morris, of Newmarket, and Father James Killen, of Adajia will take a holiday in Ireland this summer.

The celebration in honor of Father Fred's coming silver jubilee at Loreto High School occurred at five late in last week for Mr. Behan's visit to give an account of the proceedings. Father Killen has been instructor in Latin and Christian Doctrine in this school, and the public hold him in great affection. The main room of the High School was tastefully decorated for the event on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th, and was filled with a large and interested audience. Among the latter were most of the following: Vicar-General McQuinn, Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral; Rev. Dr. Treacy, Rev. Dr. Teef and Rev. Fathers Brennan, McBrady, Murray, Walsh, Grogan, Hand, Oline, Lawlor, Meehan, McEate, Bergin, W. McCann, Dollard, Rev. Brothers Ode, Patrick, Theobald, Mr. Aveling and Trustees Ryan, Kay, Carey, Walsh, Donovan and Dornan of the Separate School Board.

An interesting programme was given consisting of choruses, a piano solo by Miss Callaghan, recitation by Miss H. Hoek, piano solo by Miss King and the presentation of four addresses to Father Kehlender in as many languages—in English by Miss E. Hodgson; Latin, Miss K. O'Neil; German, Miss Minna King, and French, Miss E. Hodgson.

The replies to these addresses constituted one of the features of the afternoon. Father Fred himself replied in his native German, Father James Walsh spoke in the clearest and most liquid Italian, Father Treacy represented the French nation in the best Parisian and Father McDwyer, lately from Dunage, spoke the Irish in its richest native flavor. Altogether it was a cosmopolitan and scholarly gathering for Toronto.

A Wife Equal To A Gold Mine.

My husband was in debt, and I being anxious to help him, thought if I could sell self-seeking distaffs I am doing splendidly. A cow's worth of fuel will heat the iron for 8 hours, so you have a perfectly even heat. You can work half the time and no danger of scorching the clothes. I sell at nearly every house, and you may save a good deal of money. My body wants one, I make \$1.00 on each iron and have not sold less than ten any day I worked. My brother is doing well and I think anyone can make lots of money anywhere selling iron. J. F. O'SEY & CO., 123 W. Broad St., Toronto. Anybody in the business, as they did me, if you address them.

MRS. A. RUSSELL.

Bank of Montreal.

The proceedings at the eightieth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal are given fully in this issue of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. The leading banking house of the Dominion, it is but natural that the success of its affairs are regarded as the highest standard of affairs of finance, trade and commerce; and opinions held by members of the Bank's Directorate have a determining influence in movements involving large investments of capital, both as to stocks and securities as well as to enterprises of a public character. We in Canada are most interested in our own concerns; and it is well that we should know how we stand, financially and otherwise. Perhaps in this respect no man is in a better position to pronounce with accuracy as to our resources and stability than the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal Mr. E. S. Clouston; and the following remarks made by him at the annual meeting will be read with more than passing interest. Mr. Clouston said: "With reference to trade conditions in Canada, it is difficult to estimate the great boon the enhanced value of grain has been to this country. It has created more work, has increased the demand for tools and machinery, and has increased the purchasing power, stimulating all directions, giving trade in more freight to the railways, their traffic returning allowing large gains. The probability is that for some time the low price of grain had come to stay must feel that they have mistaken their vocation. The export of provisions and goods is steadily increasing. The supply of cheese, unfortunately, has been in excess of the demand, and prices are unsatisfactory, but it is hoped that, with the cessation of strikes and the increase in field work in England, there may be an improvement. The demand for merchandise and manufactures of all sorts is very satisfactory. In the Territories, ranchers have received highly remunerative prices for cattle and horses, and with additional markets opening up in the mining districts, they have every reason to feel hopeful. In British Columbia there is a great increase in trade, by the migration to the gold fields of the Yukon, and in the Kootenay mines are gradually passing from the chrysalis and chrome stage into actual development and production. In the United States, Province trade has been rather dull, owing to depressed markets for lumber, both in England and in the United States, while the demand for fish, one of our chief staples of the Lower Provinces, has been seriously affected by the war."

The worst feature in the present situation in Canada is the condition of the lumber market, owing to the overstocked condition of the foreign markets and the cessation of the demand in the United States. Commerce was carried over from last year, and I am afraid the year's end has not been sufficiently curtailed. Locally, however, the demand has been very good. Generally speaking, business is good and the outlook promising."

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BANK OF MONTREAL.

Eightieth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS SHOWS A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Review of the Condition and Prospects of Trade.

Drift of Opinion in the Financial World.

The eightieth annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the board room at the head office in Montreal on Monday, June 14th.

There were present Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President; Messrs. Hector A. Macdonald, Hugh McLaughlin, W. G. Ogilvie, W. C. Ross, W. A. T. Taylor, J. A. McArthur, J. B. Smith, M. Burke, Henry Mason, John Crawford, J. P. Buchanan, E. B. Lyman, J. C. Green, J. A. Wilson, John Morrison, J. J. Scott, Richard White, James Wilson, James Taylor, H. T. Taylor, M. S. Foley, J. A. Buss, H. Morton and F. T. Johnston, Q.C.

On motion of Mr. John Crawford, Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President, was unanimously voted to be the chairman of the meeting of the President, the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

The report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their 80th annual general meeting was read by Mr. Oubonon, General Manager, as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the 80th Annual Report showing the result of the bank's business of the year, ended 31st March, 1898.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st March, 1897, \$1,880,000 00

Dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1898, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, 1,203,300 00

Dividend 4 1/2 per cent, paid last December, 1897, 900,000 00

Dividend 2 per cent, payable June 1, 1898, 600,000 00

Balance of profit and Loss Account carried forward, \$82,210 07

Since the last annual meeting of the Shareholders a branch of the bank has been opened at Leithbridge, N.W.T., and a sub-branch at the Toronto branch in the city of Toronto.

All the offices of the bank, including the head office, have been improved during the past year.

BYRATHONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, Montreal, Head Office, 6th June, 1898.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30TH APRIL, 1898.

Capital Stock, \$12,000,000 00

Reserve Fund, \$1,764,152 08

Unclaimed Dividends, \$9,320 07

Notes of the bank in circulation, \$6,563,000 00

Deposits bearing interest, \$2,713,931 21

Deposits due to other banks in Canada, \$4,814 82

Gold and Silver Coin Current, \$2,300,000 12

Deposits with Dominion Government, \$25,000 00

In this country, it has enabled the farmers to reduce their mortgage indebtedness, and it has increased their purchasing power. In the case of the Dominion, the farmers' loans to the railway, their mortgage loans, and other loans, have been repaid, and they have been able to pay their mortgages, and to purchase land, and to improve their property, and to increase their income, and to improve their condition of life. The export of products and crops has been increased, and the price of the products and crops has been advanced, and the value of the Dominion has been increased, and the Dominion has been able to pay its debts, and to improve its condition of life.

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Unclaimed Dividends, \$9,320 07

Notes of the bank in circulation, \$6,563,000 00

Deposits bearing interest, \$2,713,931 21

Deposits due to other banks in Canada, \$4,814 82

Gold and Silver Coin Current, \$2,300,000 12

Deposits with Dominion Government, \$25,000 00

Deposits with Dominion Government, \$25,000 00

Deposits with Dominion Government, \$25,000 00

In the past few years, at the rate of \$100,000,000, the Dominion has been able to pay its debts, and to improve its condition of life. The Dominion has been able to pay its debts, and to improve its condition of life. The Dominion has been able to pay its debts, and to improve its condition of life.

The report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their 80th annual general meeting was read by Mr. Oubonon, General Manager, as follows: The Directors have pleasure in presenting the 80th Annual Report showing the result of the bank's business of the year, ended 31st March, 1898.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st March, 1897, \$1,880,000 00

Dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1898, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, 1,203,300 00

Dividend 4 1/2 per cent, paid last December, 1897, 900,000 00

Dividend 2 per cent, payable June 1, 1898, 600,000 00

Balance of profit and Loss Account carried forward, \$82,210 07

Since the last annual meeting of the Shareholders a branch of the bank has been opened at Leithbridge, N.W.T., and a sub-branch at the Toronto branch in the city of Toronto.

All the offices of the bank, including the head office, have been improved during the past year.

BYRATHONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, Montreal, Head Office, 6th June, 1898.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30TH APRIL, 1898.

Capital Stock, \$12,000,000 00

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The June Clearing Sale Of Fine Clothing GOES ON APACE AT OAK HALL

There are bargains for everybody—little boys, big boys—youths—young men—middle aged men—old men—tall men—short men—stout men— Men's fine all-wool Suits in the noblest and choicest of this season's patterns, in tweeds, serges and worsteds... 10.00

VERY SPECIAL FOR BOYS Choice of two-piece suits—the 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50 and 5.00 sorts—the odds and ends from the season's selling—all styles represented... 2.50

Oak Hall Clothiers, 115 to 121 King St. E. The Good Taste of the writer never shows to better advantage than in the stationery used for correspondence. Our Meadowvale Linen Notepaper is unsurpassed for writing qualities.

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 BAY ST. TORONTO

Men's League of the Sacred Heart. The quarterly meeting of the League will be held in St. Michael's Cathedral on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week commencing at 7.30.

Stammers!! LATEST MARKETS. Toronto, June 16, 1898. Letter, the Chicago wheat speculator, has collapsed and the market is hurried. Prices falling.

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS PERMANENTLY CURED. Without penalty or loss of time, business, by a purely vegetable, harmless home treatment.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. We carry everything found in a FIRST-CLASS MUSICAL SUPPLY HOUSE.

Good! Better!! Best!!! Why pay 12 and 14 cts. for your beard, when you can get Geo. Weston's Best Hair Remover made Broad, which is made in 2 1/2 hours, for only 1 cent and 2 cents.

GEO. WESTON'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION... KOOTENAY PILLS PRICE, 25 CENTS

R. RYAN, R.A.O. SPECIALTIES. Specialties in the treatment of various ailments.

### Chats with the Children

Down in the meadow pasture  
From the clover bed singing,  
And to the waving grasses,  
The wind is whispering,  
Tis a gala day of nature,  
And the 'r' o' clock has not to tunc  
A poem, glad, triumphant,  
Of young and leafy June.

There are zoro banners swinging,  
Rivuleting throes of blue,  
That the Iris quenees are hoisting  
Near silvery meadow flowers  
Pleasant flowers are gayly tinting  
The pasture, green and broad,  
The' copsis eye is weaving  
Her gold threads 'neath the sod!

Royal banners of the Iris,  
Now proudly float on high,  
Gold emuldered are blue petals  
Unfolding to the sky;  
On onond rods they wave them,  
Near silvery meadow flowers  
The' minstrel ho is singing  
Of the young and leafy June!

Franklin Falls, N. H. RAY LAURANCE.

DEAR COUSIN FLO.—Seeing the success, with which the labors of the cousins were rewarded in your interesting paper, I thought I would also try to answer some of the puzzles, so you will find my efforts enclosed. As you have asked that we tell you our favorite authors; mine are Dickens, Lover, Cooper and Jules Verne. The book which has influenced me most and which I think is the best I have ever read is David Copperfield.

Would you mind telling me what the principal works of Father Finn are as I have never read any of his works. I am in the fourth book in St. Paul's school and am the sanctuary which has formed a very good society and expects to soon have a picnic. I will write again and tell you all about it. Hoping this letter has not wearied you, I am  
Your loving Cousin,  
Age 18 years G. EDWIN DUFFY.

We are very pleased to welcome cousin George to the circle. I am glad you did Dickens; do you know that "David Copperfield" is said to be an account of the authors own life? I do not know if this is true, but many of David's adventures happened to Dickens when he was a young man, so perhaps it is. Some of Father Finn's books are: Rithelred Priston, Percy Wynn, That Foot-ball Game, Claude Lightfoot, Tom Playfair, Harry Doe, Mostly Boys, all of them stories that you would like.  
I think you would like any of Mrs. Sadler's works, and those of Ella Lorraine Dorsey. The latter lady has just published a book called "Pickles and Pepper." I believe it is very funny and will interest both boys and girls. Have you ever read any of Captain Mayne Reid's books? They are fine stories of adventure among the Indians, and I have read nearly all of them.

DEAR COUSIN FLO.—The prize arrived on Wednesday evening. I think it is a very handsome book and all who have seen it express their surprise at my receiving so valuable a book for the second premium. I shall keep it as long as possible in remembrance of "Cousin Flo" and the "Register." Accept the sincere thanks of your loving cousin.  
GAMILLA CASSELY.

DEAR COUSIN FLO.—Although I was very much pleased to see Cousin John Duff ahead with such a grand total, still I think the girls ought to make an effort to solve the puzzles. I was successful in the solution of some puzzles in a music journal and received as a premium a fine music-estral, this has encouraged me so much that I thought I would try my luck in the Register. Hoping to see my letter in print, I am  
Your loving Cousin,  
MABELLA JONES.

The girls have carried off the second and third prizes, so they have not done badly.

DEAR COUSIN FLO.—I would be very much pleased to join "the Band of Mercy," and to be kind to dumb animals and also human beings. I would also like to wear a badge so I can introduce others to join it. I therefore give in my name as a member of the Band of Mercy and also for a badge. I am in St. Joseph's parish and go to St. Ann's school a branch of St. Joseph's school. It is a new school for it has only been built two years, and it is a lovely school. I am in the fourth book and am preparing to try the entrance next month.  
Your loving Cousin,  
75 Bolton Ave. BILLIE MAHER.

DEAR COUSIN FLO.—I am sure the young readers of The Register have reason to be thankful for the pleasure you have given them in making the children's column so interesting. I have heard that Mr. Billy Buttons by Walter Lecky, is a very good story for boys, perhaps it would be suitable for the boys, or the life and poems of John Dryde, O'Reilly. Among the books I have read and enjoyed most are Tom Playfair and That Foot-ball Game by Foster Flint. The martyr of the Coliseum, Fabiola, Ben Hur, Thaddeus of Warsaw, David Copperfield,

Ober Twist, Robin Hood, Robinson Crusoe and an historical romance, Lord Edward Fitzgerald. I am at present reading the history of Ireland and like to read the war news in the daily papers. I have tried to get Mrs. Sadler's works as well as some others you mentioned, but they are not in the Public Library. I expect to pass the entrance examination to De la Salle high school this month and hope you will excuse me for not writing so promptly. Your sincerely,  
77 Anne Street. JOHN A. DOYLE.

Cousin John's taste in literature is exceedingly versatile and betrays a mind somewhat in advance of his years. The list of books he has given is a very good one. He will receive "Mr. Billy Buttons" that being the book he would evidently prefer for prize.

#### PUZZLES.

- CHARADES.**  
1. My first is seeing; my second is a transparent substance; my whole is a toilent article.  
2. My first is a large gun, my second is a toy, my whole is very destructive.  
3. My first is a fish, my second means comon to my, my whole is a melonchio.

#### CONUNDRUM.

1. What is that which always follows you about, and although it disappears for a time is sure to return?  
2. What religious person would a fryingpan full of holes remind you of?

#### BURIED COUNTRIES.

Tommy has pains to his elbow and can't throw.  
Geoff ran certainly but he failed,  
Don't give way to 'senger man, you will regret it.  
Come and cover us S. I am cold.  
Come to the party if you can, a dance is nice.

Answers to puzzles June 2nd.

#### CHARADES.

1. Cat-as-trophe, 2. Man-of-war, 3. Dress-maker.

#### WORD REBUS.

If the grate be empty put coal on,  
If the grate be full stop putting coal on.

#### DIAMOND.

A S H E P  
A M E R I C A  
P A I N T  
I O E  
A

#### MARKS.

Late replies to puzzles in May 20th, Belle Maher, 9; T. M. Barrett, 8; (mistake in two answers disqualified them) F. J. Duggan, 4; G. E. Duffy, 4; Mary A. Kearney, 5.

Marks for last week's puzzles.  
S. J. Murphy, 9; B. S. Doyle, 5; F. J. Duggan, 3; G. E. Duffy, 4; J. E. Thompson, 6; Marcelle Jones, 4.



DR. A. W. CHASE IN CONSULTATION.

## TEST THE KIDNEYS

They Are the Great Feeders of Our Bodies—the Purify of the Blood is Dependent on Their Cleanse-ment.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the Only Complete Kidney and Liver Pill—What They Have Accomplished is But a Guarantee of What They Will Do.

There's a time to all, old and young, man or woman, when poor health brings trouble, anxiety, and burden hard to stand up under, and one's efforts to rid himself or herself seem only to be baffled at every turn, and we are prone to grow discouraged. That is not the time to give up, but the time for a medicine that peeks out the seat of the trouble and acts as your best judgment and the experience of others will help you, guarding against mistakes in the treatment adopted for your particular ailment.

#### READ WHAT AMOS CARTER,

MELBOURNE, ONT., SAYS:  
Spoon-Leave for Hours at a Time—Left Great Aching and Soreness—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Proved My Deliverer.  
I was for over six months troubled with very sharp pain in the region of my kidneys, the spasms lasted for half an hour at a time, and left me with great itching soreness and pain. I tried many remedies, but they did me no good. I commenced taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills according to directions. I had not much faith that they would cure me, but after taking one box I felt a change for the better. It may seem incredible, but after taking the second box the pain all left me entirely, and I have not had it since—Amos Carter, Melbourne.

Price 25 cents per box, all dealers.

## Will of the Late Dr. Cleary.

KINGSTON, JUNE 8.—The will of the late Archbishop Cleary has been entered for probate. His Grace's individual private estate consisted of the following:

Fifty-two shares of capital stock in the Provincial Bank of Ireland; twelve shares of capital stock of the Union Bank of Australia; one policy of life insurance in the Guardian Co., of England, £600 sterling; one policy of life insurance in the North British Co., of Edinburgh, \$15,000; one policy of life insurance in the North American Company, \$10,000; cash on deposit in his credit in Bank of British North America, Kingston; sundry articles of personal property, such as library, pictures, silvers, paintings, horses, carriages, sleighs, etc.

The accounts of the diocese were kept in the Bank of Montreal. His Grace bequeathed to his brother, Thomas Francis Cleary, Dublin, the sum of £160 sterling; to his brother William Stephen, of Melbourne, Australia, the sum of £160 sterling; Hannah Rose Lyttleton, £160 sterling. The Archbishop expressly declares that he is under no pecuniary obligation to his relatives; that the preceding bequests are solely in the spirit of brotherly affection and generosity.

To his domestics he left the following bequests: To Miss Mary McKinley, \$1,000; Bridget Maddigan, \$60; Kate Johnston, \$60; Mary Kinger, \$25; Charles Diamond, \$60; James Nolan, sexton \$50. With the exception of Miss McKinley's \$1,000, the above bequests were cancelled by codicil.

As a stipend for private masses for the repose of his soul £100 sterling was placed at the disposal of the executor, To Bishop Sheehan of Waterford Ireland, £160 sterling for an anniversary high mass from year to year in the cathedral of Wexford, and to the Lord Abbot Oisterian Monastery, Mount Mellery, £200 sterling for an anniversary high mass from year to year. Bishop Sheehan was also bequeathed £75 sterling for the purchase of a solid silver lamp to be hung in the sanctuary of the chapel of St. John's College, Waterford, with a short inscription thereon requesting prayers for his soul.

To Regiopolis College, to establish chairs, to wit: The Chair of Latin and Greek Classics and Ancient History \$80,000 was bequeathed, to be held by the executors until the trustees are appointed, the trustee to consist of the Archbishop of Kingston for the time being, and the executor of the will. In case of their death or refusal to act others should be elected by the choice of two thirds of the clergy of the archdiocese. Those trustees are to invest the funds and keep them invested at all times, the interest to be used only, and exclusively applied towards the payment of the salaries of the Professors in Latin, Greek Classics, and in Ancient History, sacred and profane. He also stipulates \$5,000 in giving scholarships annually to the most deserving students in the foregoing classes. The above funds are to be exclusively devoted to the purpose stated and no pretext to be applied to any other purpose. The above were bequeathed on the following conditions: That the endowment in the sum of sixty thousand dollars or its equivalent producing an annual income of at least \$2,400 of two other chairs in such school (one for the teaching of literary and scientific branches of knowledge as pertaining to a university arts course, and the other for the teaching of the various subjects pertaining to a commercial education in the practical forms suited to the exigencies of the present time) shall have been provided and secured in manner similar to that provided for the said fund of \$80,000 above given, or otherwise so that the permanency of such endowment may be assured and that no charge or drafts on account of building expenses, repairs, establishment expenses, or for any purpose other than the maintenance of such two chairs can at any time be made upon such endowment directly or indirectly. And in order to assist in the providing of such two additional chairs, the following funds are indicated available for that purpose and strongly recommended that they be so applied: Certain property of Regiopolis College has been rented to the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu at the annual rental of \$1,250, which rental will be sufficient to provide for the endowment of one of such two other chairs intended to be established in the said Regiopolis College School. There is now on deposit in the Molson's Bank at Smith's Falls a sum of about \$20,000, being the residue of moneys received from the Hotel Dieu Sisters as a lump sum in commutation of one half of their rental for the Regiopolis property. The Bank of Montreal holds \$11,000 in City of Kingston debentures, which is the residue of certain money, which was the result of the sale of property secured from the sale of land, secured by Bishop McDonnell to be disposed of by his executors for the benefit of Regiopolis College or in charity. The \$11,000 in debentures is bequeathed and to be dealt with by the trustees on the same terms and conditions as the "chair fund." The \$80,000 and \$11,000 is expected to be sufficient to endow the third of such intended

## Chairs.

In case the \$80,000 is not provided from other sources by the Archbishop, clergy and laity of the archdiocese, he authorizes the "chair fund" and "scholarship fund" to be cancelled and revoked and that his executors do pay the said sum of \$30,000, being, "chair fund" and "scholarship fund" to Bishop Sheehan, of Waterford, for the education of ecclesiastics in St. John's College at that place, such collection of students to be approved by the Archbishop of Kingston for the time being. In case the endowment of the said chairs should be lost or diverted to any other use, so that either of them shall be substantially impaired, or should the Rector, or Principal, or Professors of the Chair of Greek or Latin Classics at any time cease to be priests of the archdiocese of Kingston, then the trustees will be required to withhold payment of the income of the said "chair fund" until the amount taken, lost, or diverted from such endowment shall have been fully restored and the work of such chairs rendered thorough, or such Professors shall again be priests of the archdiocese of Kingston as required; and should such chairs continue diminished for a period of four years, or the Professors be not within the requirements above set forth, His Grace authorizes that the Trusting pay the said funds to Bishop Sheehan, of Waterford, or his successor an office, to be applied as set forth above. The Sulpician Seminary, Montreal, is bequeathed \$2,000 for the purpose of founding a bursar, to be given as a premium equally between the most deserving graduates who have taken the course of Latin, Greek Classics, Ancient History, sacred and profane, and who shall proceed with their studies for the priesthood in the Grand Seminary, Montreal. Should Regiopolis fail to furnish those graduates the premium to be given to ecclesiastics studying for the priesthood for the diocese of Kingston. The Oathetradium due by the priests on the first of August is to be collected and added to the \$6,000 given for the scholarship fund.

Mr. James Swift was bequeathed the Archbishop's horse, harness, sleigh and two black robe as testimony of His Grace's friendship to him and his family.

His successor is bequeathed his carriage, pectoral cross and chain presented to him by Pope Leo XIII. on the day of his episcopal consecration, and also the crozier subsequently presented to him by His Holiness.

Vicar-General Kelly will receive the Archbishop's English books and his personal library, his silver and silver-plated ware, all his pictures, paintings, etc., and all his manuscripts, except those which relate to the public affairs of the diocese. Father Neville will receive the Italian books. Books in other languages than English or Italian go to his successors in office. In case there should not be sufficient funds to meet all the bequests, it is provided that the money be kept at interest until the amount is sufficient, with the exception of moneys to be retained and applied for masses, which shall be paid as soon as possible. The Archbishop wanted it distinctly understood that the spontaneous sacrifice of a goodly share of his official revenue in favor of St. Mary's congregation, by demanding neither cathedralism as Bishop or salary as local pastor during all the years of his episcopate neither implied a renunciation of his rights nor prejudice to those of his successor; and for the purpose of asserting such rights as Bishop and local pastor he directed that the expenses of his interment and month's memory should be defrayed out of said parochial income, commonly called the palace fund, as had been done on the occasion of the death of his predecessors. The personal effects not disposed of go to Vice-General Kelly. Any portion of the property expended during his lifetime for the purposes mentioned in the will, shall be cancelled.

#### THE CODICIL.

In a codicil marked "B," all the Archbishop's manuscripts were bequeathed to Rev. J. V. Neville. Notwithstanding anything that has appeared to the contrary in former documents, or wills, \$87,000 was bequeathed to Regiopolis College—\$2,000 to be paid to the Sulpician congregation in Montreal in purchase of the endowment of a chair in Regiopolis of Greek and Latin Classics and Ancient History, the endowment to be transferred as soon after his decease as convenient to three trustees as specified; \$5,000 to be applied to the founding of scholarships and for the distribution of money prizes among the most deserving pupils, that sum to be given to the same trustees. It was also directed that the Archbishop of Kingston for the time being shall always have the right to admit three boys to the benefit of education under this chair without payment of fees; \$1,000 in City of Kingston debentures were to be transferred to the Trustees of Regiopolis College, being the proceeds of the sale of land derived by late Bishop McDonnell to be disposed of by sale and applied to Regiopolis or in charity. The \$11,000 represented half the sale of the lots. The deposit of \$35,000 in the Merchants' bank is declared as the property of Regiopolis College, being money received from the Hotel Dieu in commutation for one-half (\$1,000 a year) of the stipulated

## Archiepiscopal Building and grounds, the proceeds and profits of which must always be the property of the College.

In codicil marked "C," the Archbishop states that having bequeathed \$87,000 to Regiopolis he found on examination of his private affairs he was enabled to augment that bequest, and bequeathed \$98,000 more, making \$185,000 to be paid out of his personal assets to Regiopolis College, the property of which he had very warmly at heart.

The executors of the Archbishop's will are Vice-General K. Hly and Mr. James Swift; the witness Archbishop Walsh and King Arnoldi. The will was drawn up at Galedonia Springs, the codicils being dated June 16, 1895.

A LIFE SAVER.—Mr. James Bryson, Camoron, states: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by the physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. THOMAS' Peppermint Cure, and I had to use it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on his advice, I procured the medicine, and less than a half bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to let my body stand to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

John W. Keogh, New York.

It is with sincere regret we record the death of Mr. John Walsh Keogh, of New York City, which sad event took place at his late residence, 429 West Fort-seventh street, on Thursday, May 20, in the 45th year of his age. Mr. Keogh was educated in St. Basil's College, Toronto, and was a cultured and genial gentleman. His grandfather was among those who participated in the rising in '08, in Wexford, and his father, at a subsequent period, participated in the National movements of his time. Mr. Keogh was formerly publisher of the Irish Citizen, and an officer of the Irish Volunteers, over twenty years ago. He was a member of Andrew Jackson Lodge, Knights of Honor, at the time of his death, and for many years anterior. His circle of friends was very large, and he was deservedly very popular.

#### Orange Riot in Belfast.

Belfast, June 6.—During the celebration of the anniversary of June 6, 1886, when seven civilians were shot on Shank Hill road by the constabulary, the National procession, while returning this evening from Hounsborough, was broken up in a riot. Several hundred Orangemen in the Shank Hill road attacked and overpowered the police and chased them back into the Brown Square barracks. Several mounted constables were severely injured and one had his leg broken. The police who were called which arrived were compelled to threaten the crowd with their revolvers before they were able to rescue their comrades from the fury of the mob, which tore up the streets for missiles. The troops were then called out, but the mob cheered them and sang "Rule Britain." At a late hour this evening there was renewed rioting, and the troops were compelled to charge the mob, numbering several thousand. The rioters stoned the police and troops. One constable who fell from his horse and was engaged and beaten with stones. When Shank Hill was cleared the crowds gathered in the side streets. Altogether this was the worst rioting that has occurred here since 1886. It prolonged until midnight, and the women of the mob did a dangerous state of excitement. Over fifty policemen have been injured and twenty-four have been taken to the hospitals with fractured skulls and severe scalp wounds. Many civilians were injured in the military charges, some dangerously. The police are not expected to recover from his injuries. The military are now in practical occupation of Shank Hill.

#### A Montreal Priest's Jubilee.

MONTREAL, June 8.—Rev. Father Strubbe, of St. Ann's, has completed the twenty-fifth year of his ordination to the priesthood, and the occasion was pleasantly observed by his parishioners last evening. St. Ann's Young Men's Hall was the scene of the celebration and was prettily decorated. Over the platform, in red, white and green electric incandescent lights were the words, "78. Soggarth Arcoss, '88."

Mr. John Whitty, president of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, occupied the chair, and on the platform, besides Rev. Father Strubbe, were Rev. Father Lemieux, the new vicar-parish of the Redeemptorist Order, and the St. Ann's cadets, who acted as a guard of honor.

Miss Leperance, on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary, presented a prettily illuminated address to the reverend Father, congratulating him on having completed a quarter of a century in the priesthood.

The chairman on behalf of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, presented an illuminated address to Rev. Father Strubbe. The testimonial was accompanied by a purse containing \$1,000.

Short addresses of congratulation were also made by Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, Hon. D. M. G. MacP. and Mr. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P.

Father Strubbe spoke feelingly in reply. Coffee, tea and cake were served at the close by the ladies of the parish.

## Domestic Reading

The two hours of a great man are not his leisure in blot, but those who continue his work.

Absolute power is vexatious in precise proportion to the narrowness of the area over which it is exercised.

There is a kind of liberty which often finds it more advantageous to treat with kings and princes than with jealous and narrow minded citizens.

If, in making your decisions, you are led principally by impulse, or love of ease, or desire of pleasure, your life will get darker, your last day will probably be your darkest—in this life.

The founders of Imperial Rome were really the pioneers of Christianity by the loss of their many victories, after which they were able to combine their victims into one great personality, and thus, when Christianity was ripe for preaching, it smoothed the way for the Apostles.

It is true that the Roman Empire, at various epochs, sternly persecuted Christianity, but the republics would have made it impossible. Even Judaism, but for the pressure of Roman authority, would have been strong enough to stifle it. It was the Roman magistrates who prevented the Pharisees from killing Christianity.

The great cannot exist without the small, or the small without the great. In all things there is a mixture of different elements, and in this mixture there is profit. Let us take our bodies as an example. The head without the feet is nothing, nor the feet without the head. The least of all our organs are necessary, and serve the whole body; all conspire together, and obey one principle of subordination for the preservation of the whole.

A youth was lately leaving his aunt's house after a visit, and finding it was beginning to rain, caught up an umbrella that was snugly placed in a corner, and was proceeding to open it, when the old lady, who for the first time observed his movements, sprang towards him, exclaiming: "No, no; that you never shall! I've had that umbrella twenty-three years, and it has never been wet yet; and I'm sure it shan't be wetted now." Some folk's religion is of the same quality. It is none the worse for wear. It is a respectable article to be looked at, but must not be damped in the showers of daily life. It stands in a corner, to be used in case of serious illness or death, but it is not meant for common occasions.

There is to-day in the English-speaking countries, no such tremendous, far-reaching, vital question as that of drunkenness. In its implications and effects it overshadows all else. It is impossible to examine any subject connected with the progress, the civilization, the physical well-being, the religious condition of the masses, without encountering this monstrous evil. It is at the centre of all social and political mischief. It paralyzes beneficent energies in every direction. It neutralizes educational agencies. It silences the voice of religion. It baffles penal reform. It obstructs political reform. It rears aloft a mass of evilly-inspired power, which at every point threatens social and national advance; which gives to ignorance and vice a greater potency than intelligence and virtue can command; which deprives the poor of the advantages of modern progress; which debauches and degrades millions, brutalizing and sordidizing them below the plane of savagery, and filling the centres of population with creatures whose condition almost exceeds the immorality which renders them dangerous to their generation.

#### A Montreal Priest's Jubilee.

MONTREAL, June 8.—Rev. Father Strubbe, of St. Ann's, has completed the twenty-fifth year of his ordination to the priesthood, and the occasion was pleasantly observed by his parishioners last evening. St. Ann's Young Men's Hall was the scene of the celebration and was prettily decorated. Over the platform, in red, white and green electric incandescent lights were the words, "78. Soggarth Arcoss, '88."

Mr. John Whitty, president of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, occupied the chair, and on the platform, besides Rev. Father Strubbe, were Rev. Father Lemieux, the new vicar-parish of the Redeemptorist Order, and the St. Ann's cadets, who acted as a guard of honor.

Miss Leperance, on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary, presented a prettily illuminated address to the reverend Father, congratulating him on having completed a quarter of a century in the priesthood.

The chairman on behalf of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, presented an illuminated address to Rev. Father Strubbe. The testimonial was accompanied by a purse containing \$1,000.

Short addresses of congratulation were also made by Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, Hon. D. M. G. MacP. and Mr. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P.

Father Strubbe spoke feelingly in reply. Coffee, tea and cake were served at the close by the ladies of the parish.



LOVE AND DUTY.

It was a military ball, the farewell ball of the officers of the shire Buffs, previous to their starting for the Sudan.

Still in this brightly lighted ball-room there crept somehow a vague, mysterious feeling of depression, for it was the farewell ball of the officers and "farewell" is ever a nasty word to say.

But under the gayety of the scene there ran an undefined but unmistakable current of something very much akin to anxiety.

What a rogue Billy could look when he liked!

"Ah, but, dear old boy, men never know what women feel! With you it will be different; you will always have something to do—camp life, the excitement and all that—"

"I won't fight, honor bright," interrupted Billy, very earnestly.

"N—no. I'm not afraid of that. I might forgive even that—if you told me all about it. All right. Ah, but, Will, dear, men do sometimes forget, don't they?"

"Never!" said Billy, emphatically. "And the months will pass wearily by, and I shall dream—and dream—and I know those dreams will be nightmares. A twelve months' nightmare—think of it!—with nothing but idiotic garden parties and tea fights and things, where I shall have to appear gay and the mincepools who come, whether you wish with their silly compliments—"

"Huh! I don't quite see why you have to appear gay, you know." "Well, I can't go moping, can I? Oh, don't!—you are crushing my lungs?" "Sorry," said the unrepentant William.

"Add then—suppose—suppose anything happened out there?" "Why, what can happen, you little goose?" "Oh, n—nothing. But if it did! Oh, I tell you, Will, I believe I should die." The cold voice was very pleading now.

"Remember, Will, your first duty is to take care of yourself and to come back. For my sake. You duty." "Father. Of course I will. Oh, don't worry, Vi. It makes me feel such a little. Come. After all it's only a short separation, and every fellow in the regiment is separating from some one or another—every blessed one."

The handkerchief dropped from the eyes it had been vainly pretending to cover. There was a pause. Billy might have called it an "interval for refreshment." But the blue eyes would not behave themselves as if they belonged to a soldier's bride.

movement, giving his orders clearly and quietly—orders which were obeyed as quietly as they were given.

Two days ago Billy had received a letter from England which contained some shriveled flowers. What the letter said is not my business or yours; but the poor brown dead things were most undoubtedly violets.

It was Sunday in England. Out here it didn't matter—in fact, the men had forgotten what day of the week it was. All except Billy, and he carefully looked off each day on a calendar he always carried with him.

From lightning and tempest, from plague, pestilence and famine, from bottle and murder, and from sudden death, good Lord, deliver us.

"Halt! Face about! Prepare to repel charge!" At once the little square made ready. Billy was back in the Sudan.

On every side, as far as the eye could reach came on the Arabs, dancing, shrieking, howling. This was their one great endeavor to wipe out the accursed infidels. To every man that fell the Mahdi—great if his name!—had promised eternal Paradise. Allah himself had assured them of victory.

Bayonets, sword, spear—scarlet, white, black—all seemed blended together in one fearful lurid unity. The square stood firm; the fanatics poured themselves upon the hedge of bayonets. In no time Billy's revolver had emptied; once it brought to earth a huge Arab whose sword was whirling over a wounded private's head.

Four months later the little British force in the Sudan was forming a square, for the enemy was about to charge. On every side lurched forward their war cries, "Allah! "Allah il Allah!" "Mahdi, Mahdi!"

"Back—back into the square, for your lives!" he ordered. The passage was clear, except for wounded Arabs, and with a rush the men turned. The bayonets opened. Billy, just of all was on the point of entering safely.

"Hold up, Ross, old boy! Why, what's the matter? You're all right now. What's up?" Ross tried to answer, but a fearful gash across his eyes and the unnatural tension of one leg told his story pretty plainly.

"Never mind, poor old Jimmy!" and Billy tried to get under his dying friend, in order to carry him back into the square. The square was still hard pressed, but the worst was over now.

"I'll come back, darling, never fear," he whispered. "Go; there's just time, Fortescue. Run—for your life. God bless you—leave me—quick!"

A rescue was soon effected from the square, but not before Billy was lying with his face upward to the African sun, a spear through his lungs and each beat of his brave heart increasing the crimson stain upon the sand.

Mis Ocharion, the "desperate fiend," the belle of the country, is still unmarried. Into her golden hair have crept threads of silver; the fair face has lost a little of its smooth radiance.

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Parliament Buildings And Rideau Hall.

Our best glimpse of the Parliament Buildings was got on the night of our arrival. When driving through the city we were attracted by the myriad lights which seemed to flash and gleam through innumerable windows on our left. We knew at once that this must be the great House in whose halls is transacted so much on which the welfare of our country depends. It was a most beautiful sight. Each tower and turret, each port and pilaster, each bar and buttress stood out distinctly in the semi-obscure of the night.

Seen by daylight the effect was different, more imposing. Three sides of an immense square are occupied by three separate buildings of grey stone, and their beautiful proportions and classic architecture at once attract you. Stately towers rise from the centre and ends. Beautifully arched windows abound. Well kept drives and walks surround the whole, and a verdant lawn takes up the centre and slopes to the square. Entering at the main door we found our selves in a grand hall running through the house, supported down the centre by lofty columns, reminding one of some old Roman picture. The floor was covered with a handsome carpet in red, and life sized paintings of dead and gone statesmen looked at us from the walls. But it was to the Senate and House of Commons where we had been invited that our chief interest was attached, and there we hastened. We went to the Senate first. It chanced that we got there just when the Senators were arriving and somehow the night was pathetic, for the most part the men who represent their country here, are those for whom the battle of life is almost past; the hair and fire of youth has gone from them; they are old warriors who, now that the war for them is over, ought to be resting in the quietude of leisure with the laurel-wreath shading their grey brows. But they are here still; tired heads, silvery beards, and in some cases tottering forms, so that one almost wonders why they should not almost wander off to the land of the hereafter, leaving those old men mewed up so many hours a day in the interests of a country that could supply so many younger men to do the work, not that one doubted but that these hoary old heads with their brains like little noble maues about them, could produce the wisdom to guide, but somehow the idea would assert itself, that they ought to be resting. This did not, of course apply to all, but out of something in the noblest mood of their nature, in some there were only five or six who did not carry the marks of many years upon them. They occupied two sides of the Chamber, and the work they were engaged in, something about the Yukon gold mines, their exciting character, and five such room for oratory and noise was attempted.

The Senate Chamber is beautiful; large and lofty it opens out before you. Stained glass arched windows run round the walls, the galleries are cut off from the floor of the house by columns and arches in grey, while the walls are paneled in dull shades of pink and green. The whole is upholstered in red. The seats which rise in tiers at the ends are covered with red cloth, and a rich carpet of the same bright color covers the floor. The side opposite the entrance is taken up with the Throne, which is handsomely draped in crimson as was the case at our last session, and adorning its summit. At this end of the room sat the Speaker, Mr. Pelletier, in black gown and white kid gloves. Any of the business presented was read by him in English, but with a strong French accent.

Little pages in neat suits ran about on messages from one to another, and anyone passing the throne made obeisance. One gentleman, I remember, spoke very distinctly and to the point; someone near me, who was Senator Boulton of Manitoba.

Next we went to the House of Commons. More there was more life; things were different. Much of the dignity of the Senate was lacking, but its place was well taken by the fire and energy of the speaker.

thing especially such in the interest of the Council as well as the House. Mr. Tarte, a dark haired, sunken and nervous-looking Frenchman, rose, and spoke so volubly and with such burlesque of gesture and movement, that though we could not catch a word, they were said to be very carefully and with the utmost business and vim of the speaker. Mr. Tarte was interrupted by Dr. Sprout, who said: "Either you are wrong or I am wrong." At once a full chorus went up from the Government side: "You are wrong, you are wrong," and quite an excited five minutes followed. We left there, somewhat waked up and greatly admiring the energy and earnestness of the different speakers, and thence proceeded to the library.

To say that the library is the finest one has ever seen is perhaps scant praise. To say that it is the greatest thing of its kind that you can conceive of is getting nearest its merit. Its single magnificent feature is the wall of large dark oak, which, so nobly and so admirably is the large double doorway, is a large circular room lighted from the ceiling, in air almost of two pervades the place and your voice at one instantively finds its way to the other. At the top of the room are seated clerks who with large tables before them are occupied with clerical offices, others apparently only there in case of being called on, for they seem to have no particular occupation but their work is all served by it. The fact that one in company with the thoughts and aspirations of the dead and gone of many ages, with the lore of Egypt and Persia, with the histories of the various peoples, and the works of the ancients, with the records of the past and present, seems to hold one, and a feeling of reverence takes possession of you. By and by you begin to take in your surroundings and you find that you are in the midst of the most magnificent of human works, the works of man's mind, and you feel that you are in the midst of the noblest of all man's achievements. About half way up the height of the room, seven or eight projections, judiciously and so elaborately carved, jut out, these are elaborately carved. At first you wonder what they mean, but conclude they are merely a quaint conceit of the architect, and a very effective one too. These are fitted like the shelves of a bookcase, and extend to the floor, with the volumes beautifully bound, and presenting in their multi colored coverings a mosaic effect. In the centre of the room is a life sized statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is the proud and cheerful young queen in her royal robes, the crown on her head and the sceptre in her hand. Numerous busts of the "nobles of all ages" are ranged at intervals round the apartment, and the air is so fragrant and beautiful. We left this home of thousands and thousands of volumes wishing our time there could have been longer.

On Saturday the last day of our stay, those of us who remained were invited to the House of Commons. The hour appointed was 2 p.m. so this gave us an opportunity of seeing Government House by daylight. The house from the outside is not at all imposing. A long low building, with a few towers, it is supposed to have been built and added to at different times. No particular style of architecture seems to have been intended. It is of grey stone. The spacious grounds, however, and the large amount of trees and shrubs, and the garden, are well kept and with it dignity. At the door were one or two aides-de-camp and orderlies with bright red coats, and by them we were shown into one of the large saloons to await Her Excellency who was still engaged with an executive meeting. While waiting we took up a large album—the only one in the room—and found it filled with photos, all with Irish associations. Many of the photos were of the late Lord Aberdeen and his children, taken while in Ireland, were amongst the collection. One beautiful picture showing Her Excellency in court dress and veil seated at the spinning wheel, her little son in the foreground, and her husband leaning in their hands the ends of the fax from their mother's distaff, was very pretty. Photos of the Aberdeen and Glasgows family taken together were numerous. On the way was a large oil painting of the late Lord Aberdeen in his study, representing a potato field in which the lady had been at work. They were resting on a barrow load of potatoes and dressed in the garb of the Irish peasantry, with hooked shoes, green jackets, red veils, with gilt buttons, green coat and tie, while a soft felt hat rested on the golden curls of one of the darker locks of the other. Presently Lord Aberdeen and his family were seen to shake hands with every one present. Soon after Lady Aberdeen arrived prepared in apologies for keeping us waiting. Presently the large folding doors were thrown open and we found ourselves in the large saloon where the morning luncheon was laid. The room was the one in which the reception was held, so I need not describe it. Seven large circular tables were set, two down the centre the others round the walls. Eleven guests were seated at each table, and the room was high and well lighted. The little thing was a curiosity. Its trunk and leaves were perfect. I have learned since that they were really what they seemed, "twigs" and leaves. The branches were grown for the purpose and it was needless to say, everything that the liberality and delicacy of our hostess could suggest. I noticed incidentally, that when the ladies were seated at the tables, the members of the Council invariably passed them by. After luncheon we dispersed to the lawn where in a large marquee under which numerous seats were scattered, coffee was served. Many gathered in groups playing football, and many were engaged in conversation. As the luncheon I remembered a little house of which I had heard in which Lady Marjorie does "house-keeping." As she happened to pass at this moment, I asked her about it, and she immediately set out to get it, and show me through it. Away she ran and soon came back with hat on and key in hand. We had a walk of about five minutes through the grounds and then to the kitchen, where she showed us the object of our search. It is a little building but divided into two apartments, a kitchen and sitting-room. The furni-

ture of the sitting room consisted of a table, a piano, a lamp, a clock on the floor, a plain table, a box on the plain, a case, a bottom of chair, and the plainest of bed-boards. In this was a couple of sets of everything necessary to a plain table, a piano, a lamp, a clock, and so on, and so on. In the kitchen the floor was bare; a cooking stove, a full complement of cooking utensils and a carpenter's bench with tools, completed the furniture. Lady Marjorie explained that things were not so nice as they used to be, that the boys had several times broken in and stolen things. "Mother furnished this," said our young hostess, "and I used to come here a great deal for it, and very fond of cooking." As she spoke she took up a piano which rested on the bench, and gave it two or three sweeps along her board which seemed to vouch for her also being fond of that work. Lady Marjorie is a charming young woman, and sixteen or seventeen, with her father's face and her mother's manner, and partaking of the courtesy of both.

Away back to the lawn we sped, where, after a few words in the space of a speech from Her Excellency, last night, we were sent about our usual hand-shakes and good-byes and God-speed for our kind host and hostess we departed.

Our day's outing however was not over; at the door friends were waiting to accompany us on a delightful drive through several miles of country until we arrived at the Experimental Farm, where a garden-party was given and to which we were invited by the Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. This is a beautiful garden, and I attempt to describe it; it would take a letter for itself. On the lawn was the gay crowd imaginable; the day was of the fairest so that the ladies could appear at their best in their brightest and most becoming dresses and silks, and the gentlemen all, or almost all, wore silk hats. Such a forest of tall hats I never saw before. Refreshments were served lavishly, from tables that spoke the height of hospitality and taste. People were and could not be idle, and had abundant good music. Mr. Fisher, his wife and mother received the guests in a special tent, and again shook hands at parting. It seemed to me that this was carrying things a bit far, and that it would be all a large house gathering is impossible enough, but to do the same with hundreds at a garden-party—perhaps hundreds whom you'll never see again—is well, it is a trifle too much. A drive home, a walk in the garden, and then we brought our week of combined business and pleasure to a close, and left us nothing but grateful and pleasant memories of Ottawa and its people.

Next week I shall tell you of some of our Catholic institutions that we visited.

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Pic-nic at Weston. A picnic in aid of St. John's Church, Weston, will be held on Saturday, June 26th, on the fair grounds at Weston.

Here is Money For You. A correspondent says: "I was awfully hard up and it seemed almost impossible to make money at anything. Five weeks ago I took up my pen and wrote a letter to the editor of the 'Catholic Register' and asked for a remedy for my trouble. I received your issue of June 5th, and I was cured. I can now eat anything I please, without distressing me, and I have gained 50 lbs. in weight."

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