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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IV.—No. 24

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

How the Solemnity of the Feast was Observed in Toronto.

A beautiful ceremony in St. Joseph's Convent Chapel—the City Parishes Services of the Present Week in the Cathedral.

St. Joseph's Convent.

The mother church of the Sisters of St. Joseph since its completion is at any rate the most beautiful temple in Canada west of the Ottawa river. On the feast of Corpus Christi, it looked magnificent, when every day that lights and flowers, decoration and music can be called into requisition. A few friends were invited to attend at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon to witness the solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament around the convent, and to be present at the Benedictions in the new chapel and in other parts of the convent buildings fitted up as repositories for the special occasion.

The sanctuary in the new chapel and the altar were brilliantly illuminated, and an abundance of the flowers of the season used in the decoration of all that part of the church. The new altar rail, of marble and onyx was in its place, making an effective harmony with the gleaming altar. In the centre of the front of the altar, a massive and beautifully ornamented lamp of silver which has just been presented to the chapel by friends in Europe. The Benedictions were given by Very Rev. Father Marjion, Provincial of the Basiliens, assisted by Very Rev. Father Wynne, Superior of the Basiliens, as deacon, and Rev. Father Murray, C.S.B., as sub-deacon. There were also present in the sanctuary, Rev. Father Walsh, C.S.B., Rev. Father Frachon, C.S.B., Rev. Father Martin, C.S.B., and a number of ecclesiastical dignitaries. Frachon was master of ceremonies. The music was rendered by St. Cecilia's choir and by the Bishop's choir in the body of the chapel. The procession of the Blessed Sacrament was headed by a handsome banner of the Blessed Virgin, inscribed: "Virgine labo concepta, ora nobis." Its streamers were held by four little ones in white frocks and veils. Then followed some eighty of the pupils boarding at the convent in their black dresses, with white veils falling over their shoulders. After them the nuns and before the Blessed Sacrament four little ones in pure white scattered flowers lavishly on the ground. The solemn hymn of praise and adoration rose with grand harmony, and as the procession passed through the corridors of the convent the divine strain echoed on every hand like the supernatural voice in a holy place. The procession having gained the children's recreation room, where a repository had been fitted up, Benediction was given. This was repeated in the music room, and coming back to the chapel the solemn festivities terminated after a third Benediction.

On the 27th some two dozen of the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent received First Communion.

The Cathedral.

At the solemn High Mass celebrated at 10.30 Rev. Father Ryan was assisted by Rev. Dr. Tracy as deacon and Mr. Grant as sub-deacon. The sermon on the solemnity of the feast of Corpus Christi was preached by Rev. Dr. Tracy. After the Mass a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament made the round of the church inside. The Children's Sodality and the Young Ladies' Sodality took part in the procession. The church was decorated for the occasion the altar and sanctuary being particularly beautiful.

Special services are being held in the Cathedral this week in preparation for next Sunday's celebration in honor of the Sacred Heart. A Novena continues during the week. A solemn Triduum Mass and confiteo on Thursday and Friday evenings. All are invited to these evening services; but they are especially intended for the men and boys of the League of the Sacred Heart. These will receive their quarterly communion next Sunday at nine o'clock Mass in the Cathedral. At the evening service on Sunday next diplomas, crosses of honor and badges will be solemnly blessed and distributed to the officers and members of this great organization.

St. Mary's.

The feast was celebrated in St. Mary's church, Bathurst street, on a grand scale. At the end of the high mass a procession was formed in which the following took part: First came the choir, then the girls of senior classes, white, and wearing white veils, Young Ladies' Sodality, boys of the Separate schools and sanctuary, carrying lighted tapers. This was followed by one of the most attractive features of the day, the carrying of thirty little baskets of white with wicks, and each one carrying a basket of flowers which they distributed at the feet of the Rev. Father William McCann, who carried the Host under a large canopy on the side of the church, where Benediction was given in the presence of some three thousand people. The procession was then reformed and returned to the church, and the ceremony of Benediction was repeated at the main altar, which was a perfect mass of

flowers and light artistically arranged. During the high mass Father John Kelly gave a short but lucid explanation of the feast of Corpus Christi.

The singing of the children who took part in the procession was much appreciated. In the evening at Vespers a number of the children were received by Father Kelly into the Holy Angels' Sodality.

St. Joseph's Church.

The festival of Corpus Christi was celebrated at St. Joseph's with the usual impressive ceremonies. The altars were tastefully decorated and the church and surroundings made a pleasing picture indeed. A large congregation attended the first Mass and the members of the League of the Sacred Heart received Holy Communion, after which a short instruction was given by Father McEntee. At High Mass the church was well filled, the front seats being occupied by the children who were to take part in the procession. The choir sang Leonard's Mass and during the Offertory Lambillotte's Lauda Sion. After the regular announcements the procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament took place around the Church the services being then concluded with the Benediction. The pleasing appearance of the children reflected great credit upon the sisters having charge of the arrangements. In the evening the choir repeated the Lauda Sion and, during the Benediction, rendered Lambillotte's Tantum Ergo.

St. Basil's.

A procession of the Blessed Sacrament, consisting of the children of St. Basil's, the Boys Sodality, and the ecclesiastical members of the League of the Sacred Heart, made the rounds of the church. The Music was Hummel's Mass in D rendered by the choir and orchestra under the direction of Mr. Bayley. Officers were J. F. Kirk, Mrs. Moore, Miss Johnson, and Mr. Castell. At the Offertory and also during the procession the Lauda Sion was sung.

Our Lady of Lourdes.

At the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes on Sunday children received their first communion. The pastor, Rev. Father Walsh, was celebrant of the Mass. In the afternoon there was the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament and in the evening Marz's Vespers were sung by the church choir. The music was as usual rendered by Rev. Father Teffy who preached impressively on the mercy of God in the institution of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Helen's.

A solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament was held after last mass in St. Helen's church on Sunday. Rev. Father Cruise, pastor, was celebrant of the Mass. Forty children received their first Communion in addition to the altar boys.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MISSION BOOK. A manual of instruction and prayers adapted to preserve the fruits of the mission and First Communion. By the Rev. Father J. F. Kirk, C.S.B., New York. Benziger Bros. 50c to \$1.30.

There is no other book of this kind published. It is an admirable book for boys and girls, first because it is complete as a prayer book, and secondly because it contains the practical instructions, in direct, simple and impressive language, that boys and girls ought not merely to know, but should know and retain. The knowledge of Catholic doctrine that our young people have acquired at the time they receive their first Communion is the great guide of their subsequent lives. So that to have this knowledge thoroughly impressed upon them is most important. Here they have the catechism, special instructions and directions concerning vocation. There are numerous excellent pictures, which make the book more attractive and enhance its instructive value, too. It is to be commended on the part of the publishers that they have issued the book at various prices, from 50c to \$1.30 in order to reach the poor and making it attractive for those who can afford more beautiful binding.

A VISIT TO EUROPE AND THE HOLY LAND. By Rev. E. H. Fairbanks, New York. Illustrated edition, Fourth, Benziger Bros. \$1.50.

This is a very attractive book on the outside. It is beautifully and artistically bound. The subject is one that ought to be more or less familiar to all readers. People who have a preference for books of travel are not likely to have overlooked Europe and the Holy Land in their reading. But it will be remembered that congenial treatment renders the most familiar subjects new, and it certainly is a fact that the great majority of popular works of travel in the old world are not treated from the Catholic standpoint. Here then we have a popular subject and Catholic treatment, the first Communion, that reaches to us so that the invitation held out to us to dip into Father Fairbanks' pages is irresistible. What strikes one from first to last in the descriptions of all the scenes here reviewed is this: that to the writer himself everything was new. It was his first trip away from America and he carried to the old world a mental store of reverent ideas, which the students of his school from books. He has woven the thread of those associations into the bright descriptions of the actual scenes, with the result that he has imparted a very lovely color to all his pictures. We need hardly add that the

(Continued on Page 8.)

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

On Equal Rights in Religious Education.

A Deliberate Hearing Directly upon the Political Situation in Canada—Unbearance and Tolerance in Religion are Abhorrent Words.

At a splendid demonstration in Mallow, Co. Cork, on May 24, Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., was the principal speaker. In the course of his address, which covered all the subjects of legislation affecting the interests and hopes of Ireland, Mr. Blake made the following reference to the question of Catholic education, which may interest The Globe and those Liberals in Canada who are sacrificing a sacred principle of justice in deference to a sectarian tumult in Ontario. Said Mr. Blake:

The Education Bill, upon which I have a word to say, contains provisions which are an acknowledgment at any rate of an attempt, however inadequate, to reform a gross injustice with reference to the Roman Catholics of Great Britain as to voluntary schools. Now, because it started that recognition and embodied that principle the Irish Party have voted—those of them who were present—in support of the second reading of that bill. They are not satisfied with it because they don't believe it does justice to the Roman Catholic minority, nor do they believe it does justice to other and still more important sections of the community, but they believed it was their duty to vote for the second reading and on that day for the cause of Irish Nationality that that could be truly said. You must remember that there are men who hold as dearly to their creed as you hold to yours, who yet are devoted supporters of the principles of the cause of the Irish Nationality.

We supported it, and we have helped to rally to its side tens of thousands of our own faith to support it, because we believed in the spirit of the Roman Catholic emancipation, and we voted for it, not for the sake of keeping the spirit living. We support it because we protest against the ostracism of any citizen of whatever faith on account of creed, and we believe that his only passport to public employment and to the trust that is his due, is his efficiency, and his patriotism (applause). I decline to apply as you decline to apply religious tests to questions of civil trusts. We support it because we abhor the word toleration in religion. What is toleration because toleration means privilege and subservience. We believe not in toleration but in absolute religious freedom and equality (applause). The State has made education free, and it is not to be wondered at that it has made it compulsory. It is its will by the machinery which embraces what are called voluntary schools as well as what are called board schools. The Roman Catholics of the neighbouring island, under the greatest difficulty and under the greatest poverty, and amongst the poorest of the population, a small minority which adds to their difficulties have sustained, and intend to sustain, their voluntary schools. The great privileged State Church of the country has also its voluntary schools, but their position is wholly different in practice and in theory from the position of the Roman Catholic voluntary schools. Justice to all groups and to all views under these circumstances demands that there should be special recognition of the case of the Roman Catholic minority, and we believe that full justice requires that, subject to guarantee for the faithful expenditure of the public money, and for the efficient discharge of duty in giving secular instruction, the case of the Roman Catholic should be placed upon an equal position with the board schools. We favour, therefore, an improvement of the bill in this direction, but we do not believe in crushing out the board schools, whose direct action and by compulsion to raise the standard of education throughout England in a most extraordinary manner since the year 1870. We do not believe in doing injustice to one other party, but that respect for another party to oppose or impair anything which tends to improve the condition of the Roman Catholic schools (applause). The next position, which I think a very

reasonable position is a crossed very angry comment on the part of some good friends of ours in England. It would be easy to answer these comments, but it would not, to our mind, be the best thing to do. We believe that all such words or thoughts of that subject will in more or less evanescent and that the great body of the men to whom we have looked during this long struggle for support and sympathy will perceive the justice and propriety of the position which we have taken. We do not believe in anything doing to make wider the rift that may now exist, and we believe we shall be able to maintain a position which will do justice to the Roman Catholic minority on the one hand and to those friends on the other to whom under God we have to look for the early triumph of the National cause (cheers). This bill will take practically the whole of the remainder of the session from the day it will get into committee, and I am afraid it would be raising false hopes if I were to say that there was any chance, unless it is sent to a grand committee, that that the Land Bill will be discussed at all.

Bank of Montreal.

The financial event of the year is the annual statement of the Bank of Montreal. As a gauge of the trend of matters industrial and commercial it is the nearest approach to accuracy which the business world of Canada is favored with, and this account also opens other important considerations of a monetary character, the Bank's chief manifest is regarded as of the highest authority.

Looking at the statement before us we gather that the profits on the account were \$2,066,848.19. Added to this there was the sum of \$815,152.10, both sums aggregating \$2,882,000.39. From this total there were two dividends of five per cent each paid the shareholders, the first on April 9, 1896, amounted to \$1,200,000.00 on the investments, and we've further fortified in the sum of \$856,848.19, carried forward as the balance to profit and loss account.

In the absence of the President, Sir Donald Smith, Vice-President, Senator Drummond, took the chair. Reviewing the situation, the Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said:

"The world-wide and long continued depression in every branch of business, due primarily to want of confidence, has been the most serious in our country. Our banking system and financial institutions have stood the test well—such disaster as has recently occurred being relatively unimportant. It was owing to the general causes above referred to, but it is not to be concealed that such a prolonged strain as has been endured must weaken the vitality of the industry, and it becomes the earnest wish of every one to see stabilizing elements speedily removed and confidence restored."

Speaking of the prospects ahead, Senator Drummond observes:

"It is not to be concealed that the decline in the price of our staple products, such as wheat, cattle, pork and lumber, has been most disappointing—not only to farmers and producers, but to the general public. Our banking system and financial institutions have stood the test well—such disaster as has recently occurred being relatively unimportant. It was owing to the general causes above referred to, but it is not to be concealed that such a prolonged strain as has been endured must weaken the vitality of the industry, and it becomes the earnest wish of every one to see stabilizing elements speedily removed and confidence restored."

The General Manager, Mr. E. S. Clouston being asked by the Chairman to speak, said:

"The business year just closed has been one of the most disappointing in my experience as General Manager of the Bank of Montreal. For although the outlook when I last reported to you was encouraging, yet as the year went on prospects gradually brightened. There was a good crop in the Northwest, which helped matters, and the commercial community grew more hopeful and more disposed to expand their business; and it seemed as if we had at last turned the corner of a series of dull, depressing years."

Mr. Clouston, turning his eye over the vastness of the Dominion, says, gives the following as the result of his horoscope:

"In Canada it is too early to speak of crop prospects. The price of farm products are unfortunately low, but there is a good prospect for timber for the English markets at an advanced price. In portions of Ontario the blighting effects of real estate speculation have not yet been entirely removed. Reports are satisfactory from the Maritime Provinces. Business in this Province is fair, and the position in Manitoba is sound. The demand for cattle on the prairies in the Northwest Provinces is good, and all eyes are turned expectantly, and hopefully also, towards British Columbia. That Province has suffered severely from the prevailing depression, but there is a prospect of a recovery. Its immense resources it has a bright future before it. Its important salmon canneries—its inexhaustible deep sea fisheries barely touched by lumber trade—are fast being developed, and are rapidly developing—all points in that direction. The ball is at its feet, and it is only a question of time when the Province of its finances by the Government, together with a firm resolve to discredit all bogus companies, and to use honestly the foreign capital which has been poured into the Province of the wealthiest and most prosperous Provinces of the Dominion. It is unfortunate that much of the business of the mining district does not benefit the country generally, but we better address our communications to the Government, before long obtain our fair share."

The annual statement, on the whole, leaves the Bank of Montreal somewhat improved in its condition as compared with the previous year and the words of Mr. Clouston leave no doubt as to the standing of Canada's credit, at home as well as abroad, which has stood higher at no time in the history of the Commonwealth.

REGISTER JOTTINGS.

Mr. Justin McCarthy's Pope Leo XIII. has been published.

The Pope has decided to hold a consistory in the last week of June for the appointment of Cardinals.

The announcement of the death of Madame Tscherepan, wife of Judge Tscherepan, of the Supreme Court, has been the cause of deep sympathy throughout the country.

Very Rev. Vicar-General Swift of Troy, N.Y., brother of Messrs. James and Joseph Swift of Kingston, is prominently mentioned as Bishop of Buffalo, rendered vacant by the death of Bishop Ilyan.

Dr. Bergin has been able to go out this week and is receiving the warm congratulations of his fellow-citizens generally on his recovery from what was at one time feared to be a very serious illness. Every day brings him many assurances of support from his old friends throughout the county.

The Revue Anglo-Romaine states, according to the Paris correspondent of The Times, that the Golden Rose annually blessed at Easter by the Pope and sent to that one of the Catholic Princesses who has particularly distinguished herself during the year for her devotion to the Church, is to be sent to the Princess of Bulgaria—to recompense her for the noble firmness with which she endeavored to prevent the apostasy of her husband.

Sir Nicholas O'Connor seems the Ambassador the Earl delighted most to honor. Sir Nicholas married a granddaughter of his chief, and niece of the Duke of Norfolk. The wedding took place the day of the Duchess of Norfolk's funeral. All the guests came to it in their black dresses, and the bride and bridegroom went straight from the church to catch the Continental train, and thus went without halting to Bulgaria.

The corner stone of the old St. Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown, P.E.I., was discovered the other day, at the south-east corner of the site from which the building has lately been removed. In the cavity underneath the stone was found a bottle hermetically sealed, containing the following coins, viz.: a shilling, six pence, three pence and four pence in silver; a penny and a half penny in copper; a copy of the Royal Gazette dated Tuesday, July 18th, 1848, and the usual parchment.

"I am informed," says a London correspondent, "that Leo XIII. is deeply interested in the expedition to Dongola, because he hopes that when Mahdism has been put down the old mission stations on the Upper Nile, Gondokoro, etc., will return to their ancient status. He has, therefore, appointed Archbishop Sogaro, who helped in the liberation of Fathers Rossignol and Ohrwald, and Slatin Pacha as Apostolic Delegate in Upper Egypt. This mission is to restore the Catholic Church in the Sudan when the Dervishes have been defeated."

The Australasian devotes an article, accompanied by a splendid portrait, to the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne. Dr. Carr has secured, almost without precedent, a high reputation for the respect of all denominations in Melbourne. He has frequently been drawn into literary controversy—appearing to have an Irishman's love for fighting—but has at all times shown most gentlemanlike courtesy to his opponents, who admit that he is hard, but with excellent feeling and good taste. The temper is never unpleasantly stirred by anything the Archbishop writes. This can only be because he is such a master of his subject that he does not require to exaggerate or misrepresent.

We can now, says the Daily Chronicle, determine the exact height of Joan of Arc. By a mere chance the famous suit of armour presented to the Maid of Orleans by Charles VII., and which would exactly fit a girl of 5ft. 4in., has been found in the galleries of a chateau in Aisne, where it was placed many years ago by the celebrated collector, the late Marguis de Courval. It is evidently of the period, and bears the terms that Charles VII. bestowed on Joan after the siege of Orleans. It is probably the suit she wore at her triumphal entry into Rheims.

The Vatican, according to the Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, is informed that the Czar is about to take an important step relative to the embassy of Mgr. Agliardi. The latter, on his return from Moscow, will proceed to Vienna to receive his Cardinal's cap from the hands of the Emperor Francis Joseph, immediately after the Consistory when the Pope will hold on June 22, when the Nuncios of Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon will also be created Cardinals. This will be followed by a public Consistory on the 25th, for the presentation of lists to the Cardinals created in November 1895, of whom Mgr. Stollini is one.

Messrs Chapman and Hall have in the press, to be issued early in June, a book that is likely to prove one of the successes of the season, entitled "Lord Flanagan's History of the Roman Empire." The author, Mr. M. D.

Bookin, O.C., was a member of the last Parliament, and he has dedicated his book by permission to Mr. Gladstone. "The best English friend Ireland ever had." The choice of subject is justified by an opinion quoted from Lord Byron, "What a noble theft, wrote Lord Byron, and what a romantic and singular history his own time? It is not too near our own time? It will make the finest subject in the world for a historical novel."

It is curious to note in connection with the employment of female voices in choirs formed for religious worship, which has again been raised by the Pastoral Letter of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, that some of our most renowned prima donnas have taken part in Catholic services, Patti frequently singing at the Catholic church at Sardinia, in the neighborhood of Lincoln's Inn and elsewhere. Madame Mameo and the young Calve have often taken part in the most solemn parts of the Mass. The object of the Pastoral is surmised to be to put some check upon the increasing employment of professional singers.

PASTORAL VISITATION.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto in the Niagara Peninsula.

Within the past week His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto made his pastoral visitation to various parishes in the Niagara peninsula being received at every point along the way with demonstrations of the respect and affection of the Catholic people. At Thorold on June 4, the feast of Corpus Christi, His Grace administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 43 candidates. At Hamilton on June 6, 42 candidates were confirmed. On Sunday 7th in the forenoon at last mass in the Church of St. Catherine of Siena, 73 persons were confirmed. In the Church of St. Mary's on the hill at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day 93 persons were confirmed. In all His Grace confirmed 221 candidates during this visitation. At the confirmation service in each parish the venerable Archbishop preached at length on various subjects of interest and instruction to the people. He administered the total abstinence pledge to all the young candidates until they shall have reached the age of 21. His Grace arrived home in Toronto on Tuesday.

The Archbishop of Kingston and The

The following telegraphic correspondence has taken place within the last three days, and is published in all the journals of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia:

"To the Most Rev. James V. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston:—
"Is the Canadian Freeman your Grace's official organ? It is circulated here as such."
"COLIN CHISHOLM, P.P."

Reply.
"To the Revd. Colin Chisholm, P.P., Port Hood, Cape Breton:—
"That miserable rag has never been my organ. I have always refused to read it as a Catholic. It is a decidedly anti-Catholic, the extremely ignorant manager expecting a beggarly situation should I write him."
"JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,"
"Archbishop of Kingston."

Lady Aberdeen and the Irish Musical Festival.

DUBLIN May 30.—The following letter has been received by the hon. secretaries of the Irish Musical Feis from the Countess of Aberdeen:—

Government House, Ottawa, April 30th, 1896.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, and desire to convey a hearty expression of interest from his Excellency and myself in the movement which you are furthering. We sincerely hope that it will be a great success. His Excellency will be glad to guarantee £10, and I have pleasure in sending £5 as a subscription.—I remain yours faithfully,
ISABELL ABERDEEN.

Bishop O'Connor at Campbellford.

His Lordship the Bishop of Peterborough, administered the sacrament of Confirmation to over 100 children and adults at St. Mary's church, Campbellford, on Sunday before last. The church was crowded, many members of other denominations being present. After High Mass a number of the men of the congregation proceeded to the altar and were confirmed by the bishop, who replied in suitable terms. On Sunday afternoon an address was presented to His Lordship on behalf of the young ladies of the Sodality. On Monday evening a lecture was delivered descriptive of the ancient monuments and antiquities and modern churches of Rome, which was listened to with much appreciation by those present. The singing of Miss Jackson, of Peterborough, and Miss Maud McKenna, of Campbellford, was a pleasing feature of the services.

Good Appointment if Made Permanent.

Notice appears in the current issue of The Ontario Review of the appointment of Mr. Francis Alexander Anglin to be Surrogate Clerk for the County of York pro tempore in place of the late Hon. Timothy W. Anglin.

Oak Hall.

Amongst the newest and most accessible suits now worn are those made in serge. At present there is a choice line of these goods at Oak Hall, which can be had at prices all the way from \$5.00 to \$15.00.

THE MOTHER LAND.

Latent Mails from Ireland, England and Scotland.

Organizing for the Great National Convention - The old Guard in Carlow - Irish Athletes have a Day in London - Cardinal Vaughan at their Sports - Scottish News

Mr. John Martin, of the firm of Messrs. H. and J. Martin, Ltd., of the well-known builders and contractors in Belfast, was proceeding home on an outside car. When just past the Town Hall one of the wheels of the car skidded on the train line, and Mr. Martin was thrown with great violence to the ground, and had his leg broken.

The districts of Knock, Ballyhackamore, Connawater, Sydenham and Strandtown, near Belfast, have been infested during the past few weeks by a gang of burglars. The following persons have been arrested on suspicion: Robert N. Scott, Hornby street; John Scott (brother), Joseph Young, Cuba street; Thomas Macklin, Lough street; James Ravenscroft, Skipton street; John McMurray, Loughview street; and Hugh Bond, Central street.

A meeting of the Law and Improvement Committee of the Belfast Corporation was held on May 24th, when the situation regarding the Bill now before Parliament was considered. It was admitted that the Parliamentary Committee had taken a very strong attitude towards the Corporation and its Bill. It was suggested that a conference should be held with the representatives of the Catholics with a view to compromise, but the Town Clerk (Sir Samuel Black) and several members strongly protested against having anything to say to the Catholics. The question of abandoning the Bill was also started; eventually the whole question was adjourned.

A year ago the Old Guard Benevolent Union announced their intention of making a pilgrimage to the spot in Carlow-Graigue, where the gallant man who died fighting for country on the 26th May, 1798, in the streets of Carlow, were buried. Circumstances unnecessary to go into prevented their carrying out their intention till this special excursion train carried the members of the Old Guard Benevolent Union and a host of metropolitan visitors to Carlow, and another special train railed 500 sympathizers from Kilkenny. Five years ago the foundation stone of the '98 Memorial, which so far consists of five enclosing walls coped with granite, with a gate and railings of ornate and elegant design of hammered iron in front, was laid amidst a scene of great enthusiasm, and one of the objects of a meeting held on 26th May last was to more completely carry out the designs and intentions of those who have the work in hand. The township of Graigue in the Queen's County, part of the Borough of Carlow, and connected by the county town by a bridge over the Barrow, was quite new. Maryboro' and Eleany streets, Henry and 98 streets were spanned with arches bearing a variety of patriotic and hospitable devices. Flags hung from several houses and windows decorated hundreds. The Old Guard brass band from the Philharmonic brass band in Longford street and drum band. The Linsinger street and Barnack street bands from Athy, and the Graigue and Killeen brass band also were present.

The death has occurred at Clonney, West Clare, of a man named Conway, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and eleven years. The deceased was a bogranger on Lord Inghinquin's estate, and almost to the last was in perfect possession of his faculties. He used to walk two miles every Sunday to Mass. Mr. Thomas B. Bolton, manager of the Doneraile branch of the National Bank, died from injuries received while out riding about two miles from the town. Mr. Bolton was a native of Ennis, county Clare, and was son to the Rev. Mr. Bolton, formerly rector of Clare Castle.

A man named John Lee, aged 98 years, residing in Rutland street, Cork, fell off a roof of the Gasworks, about 20 feet in height, on which he was engaged, and sustained very serious injuries. A sad drowning accident is reported to have occurred in the Tourig River, a tributary of the Blawwater, three miles from Youghal. The victim is a young man named Supple, aged 18, son of a respectable farmer residing at Ballymadog. Supple was to have left for America that day.

A man named Mark O'Connor, aged about 27 years, a patient in the Cork Lunatic Asylum, was found hanging from one of the rafters in a lavatory attached to the institution. It appears that the unfortunate man was but a short time in the asylum, and was suffering from a suicidal tendency.

The ships constituting the Flying Squadron left Queenstown Harbor on May 27, for Lisbon. During their present stay in the harbor several months' provisions and water have been put on board. There is but one opinion amongst men and officers as

to their stay at Queenstown, viz.—that it has been extremely enjoyable, and a hope is expressed that ere long the ships will re-vist the harbor.

The funeral of the Rev. P. Hennessy, P.P., Ballyjourney, took place on May 25. He was buried in the parish church at Ballyjourney, of which place he had been parish priest for about ten years. The choir consisted of Rev. M. Hennessy, P.P., Ahia; Rev. Father Corcoran, O.O., Indiageela; Rev. Father Heapy, Kilmamurt. High Mass was sung by the Rev. J. Moore, Macroom; deacon, Rev. P. Green, Clondrohid; and sub-deacon, Rev. Father O'Flynn, O.O., Macroom. Very Rev. Canon Murphy, P.P., V.F., Macroom, presided at the Office.

On May 24 a great public meeting took place in Mallow in support of the Irish National cause, and was addressed by Mr. Wm. O'Brien, the Hon. E. Blake, M.P.; Messrs. Wm. Abraham, M.P.; Eugene Crean, M.P.; J. C. Flynn, M.P.; and Captain Donelan, M.P. Before the public meeting a number of addresses were presented to Mr. O'Brien and members of Parliament by deputations representing public boards and Nationalist bodies in the district.

Father O'Callaghan, O.O., Mallow, introduced the deputations. Mr. Numan, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, Mallow, read an address of welcome to the Hon. Mr. Blake, M.P.; Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Mr. W. Abraham, M.P.; Capt. Donelan, M.P.; Mr. J. C. Flynn, M.P.; and Mr. E. Crean, M.P. It stated: "To you, Mr. Blake, on the occasion of your first visit we accord a most cordial welcome. Your name and fame have preceded you, and your distinguished career in Canada is the best criterion of the able services you will render in the old House in College green. To our distinguished townsman, Mr. O'Brien, we are as ever loyal and true. Mallow remains proud of him and grateful for his kindnesses. The noble generosity of Mrs. O'Brien in purchasing the fee of New Tipperary and presenting same to the tenants is entitled to the gratitude of all Irishmen and we congratulate you, sir, in having at your side such an ally in your love for Ireland." (Applause.) The address also referred to the services rendered to the Irish cause by Mr. Abraham, Capt. Donelan, and Mr. J. C. Flynn.

In the death of the Dowager Madam O'Donovan, which took place at her residence, Glen Teighe, one of the most estimable and benevolent of Irish ladies, has passed away, after a life spent in doing good amongst the sick and poor of the town and surroundings of Skibbereen. The deceased lady came of a fine old Irish stock, the O'Grady's of Limerick. At the weekly meeting of the Cork Branch of the Irish National Federation, Mr. John O'Donnell, T.C., presided, and there were also present—Messrs. D. Horgan, T. Goggin, E. Ryan, P. Desmond, M. Murphy, solicitor. The following resolutions were adopted:

"That we endorse the appeal of the Irish Party to the Parliaments members to join in the National Convention of September, and we are convinced that every honest Nationalist in Ireland desires that the popular movement should be again united, and that as end should be put to the disastrous disunion of recent years, by which the cause of our country alone has profited."

"That we heartily approve of the demand of the Irish Party that the Land Bill before Parliament should be referred to a grand committee, being constituted, both from the nature of the bill itself and from the congested state of public business in Parliament that this is the only course by which the bill can receive the consideration it needs, and by which its enactment this session can be secured."

"That we tender our deep and respectful sympathy to the family of our respected fellow citizen, the late Mr. P. D. O'Brien, J.P., in whom our city has lost a kindly and charitable friend and the Nation's cause has lost a steady, consistent and generous supporter."

An English company with a fair representation of local money in the shares has started with expert workmen on the Great Red Granite Quarries of the Rosses, in a location between Dungleo and Burtonport, county Donegal.

On May 27 a melancholy boating accident took place at Gweedore by which three lives were lost and a fourth endangered. The deceased were two employees of Patterson and Co. Belfast, named Wm. Bennett and Alexander Craig, the third being Peter Murphy, butler at Dunlewy House. The artisans only arrived from Belfast, along with Hugh Cooper, the sole survivor of the accident, on Monday evening to execute repairs to Dunlewy House. The four started in a punt late in the afternoon on the lake, at the base of Errigal, which runs up to Gweedore, and when returning, between 10 and 11, by some mismanagement they capsize the boat when close to the shore. A terrible struggle to reach the up-turned cork ensued, but only Cooper succeeded. The others sank, and the bodies have not been recovered. Cooper caught the storm, and managed to hold on while the boat drifted towards shore. He was greatly exhausted, but his cries being heard in Dunlewy Mr. and Mrs. Monk and the servants effected his rescue.

The Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor was the recipient of a most enthusiastic welcome when he paid an Episcopal visit to his native parish of Loughglin. His Lordship made an eloquent and touching reply

to the address of welcome with which he was presented.

A curious sight is at present to be witnessed in the goods store of Lurgan station. It is a sparrow's nest built on a large circulating crane. The crane is in daily use, and the spot selected for the nest is an aperture at the top of the boom, immediately underneath the iron pulley over which runs the massive chain, and here the bird has not only hatched her eggs, but is rearing her young, undisturbed by the continuous movement and noise of the machine.

The spinning mills of Messrs Dempster and Co., Newry, have been closed, and three hundred men were locked out owing to reapers refusing to work unless an advance of a half-penny per reel were paid.

The first meeting of Central Council for 1896 was held in the Royal Exchange Hotel, Dublin—Mr. N. J. Cosgrave, V.P., in the chair. Also present—Messrs P. Tobin, hon. sec.; J. J. Murphy, Kildare; J. Nolan, Kilkeny; L. O'Kelly, Dublin.

The special attention of Athletic clubs was directed to be called to the association rules. Nothing better in the way of weather could have been wished for than that granted the Baidoye "Derby Day," on May 26, whilst the attendance was quite one of the largest, both inside the enclosure and upon the far side of the course, that ever yet assembled on the over-popular Metropolitan track. From an earlier hour than usual car after car left the city, many of them bearing a larger number of fares than they were constructed to carry. Coaches and the stately landaus were also on the road in good time, and what is more, there was lots of fun on the road despite the blinding dust. The carriage enclosure was well nigh filled with the stately vehicles, and several dainty luncheons were laid out under pretty awnings. The lawns and paddocks were packed, and locomotion was at all times a difficult matter.

On May 26, the remains of Mr. Lawrence Kehoe, T.O., a much respected gentleman were removed from his late residence, Clannaboy, Bray, to Glasnevin Cemetery for interment. The remains were first removed to the parish church, where Mass for deceased was celebrated by the Lord Bishop of Cane. The great respect entertained for the deceased and his family in the city and suburbs was testified in a marked degree to the attendance at the funeral. Business was entirely suspended and blinds down in private residences whilst the cortege passed.

On May 24, Dr. J. E. Kenny held an inquest at the Meath Hospital on the body of Thomas Elye, aged 21 years, who was found dead on the railway between Beechwood road and Danville avenue. The verdict was accidental death. Traditional weather was associated with the opening day of the Dublin, tennis week in Fitzwilliam square. When at half-past eleven the first of the competitors stepped into court the sun shone down from a cloudless sky upon a bright green sward close mown and carefully rolled till the surface presented an ideal arena for the combatants.

On May 25, the annual general meeting of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society was held in the Leinster Lectures Hall. Hon. Horace Plunkett, M.P., presided and in moving the adoption of the report, said they would find the report to be a record of surprising progress. Over 10,000 farmers had enrolled themselves members of 110 societies, which had been organized chiefly by that society. A year ago there were only 8,500 members. In no single instance had there been evidence of a desire on the part of these societies to abandon the movement. Besides there were some seventy societies in process of formation with a p.c.spective membership of 6,000.

On May 27 a lad named Berningham had a narrow escape from death by drowning, from which fate he was saved by a young man named George Kermode who acted with great heroism.

The Irish Musical Feis Committee announce a public meeting at the Mansion House for June 15 at which a report of the present condition of the Feis movement will be read. Subscriptions and guarantees continue to come in, though perhaps not so quickly as might be expected.

The following announcement will, we are confident be of interest to many of our readers all over Canada. The Weekly Freeman announces the first of a series of illustrated articles entitled "Our Churches." The opening article deals with the Primate's Cathedral of Armagh, and subsequent numbers will sketch the history of the most notable temples of Ireland. There is not a church in the land which is not bound to hundreds of our race at home and abroad by the dear-est and most precious of associations. Many of them tell of struggles endured and of privations suffered in order that the House of God should be made suitable to its holy purpose, and all attest the vigour of Ireland's Catholicity. To outline their history, to bring their splendour more vividly before the public, and to stimulate—if it, indeed, be possible—a keener interest in all that pertains to Catholic Ireland is the object aimed at in the new series of articles.

On May 27th the conference summoned by the Irish Agricultural Association to consider the Land Bill assembled in the large concert room of the Rotunda. Mr. Andrew Keble presided. Amongst those present were:

- P. Murtagh, Skerries; F. O'Neill, J. Rockford, M. J. Gray, Blakely Orr, Co. Down; M. J. Reavan, Galway; G. O. Keracann, Galway; F. Gill, M. Buttery, J. P.; M. Flood, Clondalkin; J. P. Hackett, Martin Doyle, Jas. H. M'Grane, H. Barron, H. Crawford, R. Delaney, Jos. O'Neill P. L. G.; J. J. O'Flaherty, M. P.; E. Fenelon, P. L. G.; Naas; Rev. Richard Lytle, Secretary Liberal Land Committee; Ullster; James O'Neill, John Daly, M. Stubbs; J. J. Carroll, Wicklow; J. Haughton, M. P.; F. Ferns; James Bunne, Eniskerry; J. J. Rielly, W. Godley, T. C.; Joseph Flood, Ballymahon, P. T. Lloyd, J. Kelly, James Byrne, Co. Cork; T. Murray, T.O.; M. Flood, T. O.; G. Begg, P. L. G.; Joseph Flood, M. Flood, Jamestown; G. Rigg, Daniel Harrington, W. P. Dowling, Clondalkin; R. H. Hughes, Clondalkin; T. Harrington, M. P.; Laurence Dunne, Greenhills; Laurence Murphy, Roundwood, Co. W.; Aid Flannigan, J. P.; D. L. Ryan, T. O.; Francis Flood, John J. Lawlor, J. P.; T. Muldoon, Tallaght; W. Nugent, Dublin; Chas. Byrne, Ballyfermot; L. Dunne, Tallaght; G. Grehan, Jos. Flood, P. L. G., Inchicore; Thos. Halligan, Belfast; William Field, M. P.; John Codd, W. Lambert, J. J. Molloy, J. P.; George Alexander, Lucan; James Brennan, P. J. McDonnell, Glasnevin; Wm. Ledwidge, Clondalkin.

The following letter was read from the Lord Bishop at the annual meeting of the Galway Wollen Manufacturing Co.

Mount St. Mary's, Galway, 24th May, 1896. "MY DEAR FATHER DOOLEY—I regret that I was not able to be present at the general meeting of the Wollen Manufacturing Company on next Tuesday. I am called away by the dangerous illness of a relative in Mayo. I have read the directors' report and statement of accounts, and I am satisfied that the factory promises well. The beginning of such an undertaking is generally a trying period. For my part I have unabated confidence in its prosperity. Yours very faithfully, Rev. P. Dooley, F. J. P."

It is understood that the obstacles that lay in the way of the acquisition of the Clara and Banagher branch line by the great Southern and Western Railway Company are being removed, and that in a very short time the company will become absolute owners of the useful little system.

At a largely attended meeting of Kerry Ashbourne purchasers, held in Tralee, resolutions were passed calling on the Government to pass the Purchase clauses of the proposed Land Bill this session, so as to give relief to the tenants who purchased under Acts of '85 and '91; also requesting a reduction in the rate of interest on instalments from 4 to 3 per cent, in consideration of the fall in agricultural prices.

A little girl named Mulcahy, aged two years and four months, died in Tralee from the effects of injuries received by falling into a tub of boiling water. An inquest was held by Dr. John E. Hayes, district coroner, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

On May 24th the third annual Irish Trades Congress was held in the hall of the Limerick Athenaeum, which was fitted up specially for the delegates. There were about 100 delegates from various parts of the country. The greater number of the delegates arrived on Sunday, and they were met at the railway station by the Sarsfield Band. Later on the members of the band presented an illuminated "dress and handsome walking stick Mr. W. J. Leahy, T.O., Dublin, one of the delegates, in recognition of his hospitality to the band during their visit to Dublin. Speeches were made by Mr. W. Scannan, Mr. J. P. Nannetti, and Mr. Leahy.

On May 24th a large, representative, and enthusiastic meeting of tenant farmers of Longford and surrounding districts held in the National Hall, Longford, condemned some of the provisions of the Land Bill now before Parliament. Mr. Thomas Duffy, P.L.G., County Delegate presided.

The settlement of the question of night nursing in the Longford Workhouse by the adoption of a system of rotation duty by the Sisters of Mercy who have charge of the Union show the other hollowness of the pretences put hitherto forward by the Local Government Board. An Athlone Sister of Mercy was quite willing to undertake the duty, and the Guardians appointed her to the position. But the Local Government Board objected because she was not "certified." Now the Longford Board appoint the Sisters to the duty on the express recommendation of the Local Government Board Inspector.

On Whit Monday an unusually large number of excursionists availed themselves of the facilities offered by the Great Northern Railway for visiting Drogheda and the Valley of the Boyne.

On May 24th a great Nationalist demonstration for the purpose of reorganization and establishing a branch of the Irish National Federation was held.

The Bishops and priests of Ologher and the Nationalist Town Council of Monaghan received Lord Oadogan the other day with the natural civility which they thought might be shown to a Viceroy without compromising their opinions as Nationalists. Now a most dishonest attempt is made by a Dublin Unionist newspaper to represent their action as an endorsement of the "benign" policy of the Administration.

At one o'clock on May 24 a report read at the Mountfield constituency that a man named James Daly (John), residing in the townland of Drum, nakhely, three miles from Mountfield, and six from Omagh, was fired at and seriously wounded by his nephew, Michael Daly (Felix). "The police arrested Michael Daly and another man of the same name.

The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford has paid his triennial visit to St. Peter and Paul's parish, Clonmel, where he confirmed a large number of children from the schools of the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity. A number of converts including several soldiers received the Sacrament.

In Dungarvan the members of the volunteer crew who went to the rescue of those on board the ill-fated Moreby were presented with testimonials in the shape of illuminated addresses. Captain Veale (cox) was presented with an illuminated address in a heavily gilt frame, containing photographs of himself, the lifeboat, and the Moreby.

Under the auspices of the Redmondite Branch of the Amnesty Association Miss Maude Gonne delivered a very eloquent and impressive lecture in Waterford on Amnesty. Mr. E. Harvey, chairman of the branch, presided, and there was a very large attendance.

On Sunday a very representative branch meeting was held at Thomastown, to reorganise the district and re-establish a branch of the National Federation. Those who have been prominently identified with the cause all along were to the front, including the veteran Vice-Chairman of the Thomastown Board of Guardians, Mr. M. Hogan; Mr. John E. O'Mahony, Waterford Star, who was specially asked to attend, was present. The following resolution was passed: "That we hail with genuine satisfaction the coming convention of the Irish race at home and abroad, and we regard it as a much-needed assembly to stamp out disunion and reunite the Irish people, so long disastrously sundered." "That we condemn disunion, no matter from what section or source it emanates."

England.

The main attraction for Irishmen in London on the Queen's birthday was the Gaelic Athletic Tournament at Kensal Rise. "Unignia," the grounds in which the meeting was held, are admirably situated for the purpose, and a very creditable athletic display was given, the hurling match between Leinster and Munster attracting the greatest attention. His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan was present, and were also several Irish M.P.'s, the American Consul-General, Judge Adams, and many prominent London Irishmen. The charitable work discharged by the Little Sisters of the Poor was substantially assisted by the profits of the tournament.

As to the prospects of the Education Bill, there is no doubt whatever that the Government can carry the main proposals of the Bill without resorting to violent expedients, but at the cost of lengthening the session by a month. Mr. Balfour, however, seemed to think that if his dream of getting Parliament prorogued by the 12th August does not come true it will cast discredit on his new arrangement about Supply. He is known to be personally favorable to coercive measures; but, on the other hand, it is suspected that Mr. Chamberlain will not be at all sorry if Mr. Balfour's leadership of the House fails to prove brilliantly successful.

Scotland.

The Very Rev. Canon Holder's Silver Jubilee. In the presbytery of St. Joseph's, Dundee, the Very Rev. Canon Holder was presented by the priests of the diocese with a set of vestments in celebration of the attainment of his 25th year in the priesthood. The presentation was made by the Right Rev. Mgr. Clapperton, who congratulated the Rev. Canon upon the event which brought them together. Canon Holder thereafter returned thanks. The ceremony was attended by a representative gathering of the priesthood. The vestments, which are of white moire, lined with Cardinal satin and elaborately embroidered in gold, are of an exceedingly rich and beautiful description, and were purchased at Lyons. In the centre of the cross which adorns the back portion of the venerable surplice, "I.H.S." is wrought, surrounded by the leaves, the fruit of the vine, and ears of wheat being employed as further decorative detail of that part of the vestment.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING HELD 1ST JUNE, 1896.

The seventy-eighth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the board room at the head office in Montreal at 1 o'clock on Monday, June 1. There were present Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President; Messrs. H. A. Angus, E. H. Greenhalgh, A. H. McLean, W. C. McDonald, and A. T. Patterson, Directors; Angus W. Hooper, J. Y. Gilmore, A. T. Taylor, F. S. Lynam, G. C. John Crawford, John Morrison, Hector MacKenzie, Jas. Wilson, Jr.; Jonathan H. Jackson, R. White, James O'Brien, R. S. White, James Tasker, G. W. Smith, J. Harder, John Dunlop, G. C. J. Macdonald, M. H. Park, William H. Bayson, W. A. Miller, Alex. Mitchell, W. G. Murray, and others.

On the motion of Mr. John Crawford, which was carried by a unanimous vote, the President, Sir Donald Smith

in the motion of Sir J. James O'Brien, Mr. J. Hector MacKenzie, it was agreed that the following system be adopted by act of the Board of Directors: That Mr. G. C. J. Macdonald, and that Mr. James A. B. be the Secretary of this meeting.

The Directors' Report. At the call of the Chair, Mr. E. S. Clouston, Ge. of Manag., then read the annual report of the Directors, as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the 78th annual report showing the results of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1896.

Table with financial data: Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward, 1895, \$ 815,122 10; Dividend, 5 per cent, payable 1st June, 1896, 000,000; Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward, 1896, \$ 856,348 16.

A Branch of the Bank has been opened at Amherst N.S., and also at Rossland, B.C.

The Directors having in remembrance the eminent services rendered to the Bank by the late Mr. E. H. King during his long connection with it, for the period extending from the year 1857 to the year 1891, in the various and successive positions of Inspector, Manager, General Manager and ultimately President, and also as Chairman of the London and Glasgow Branch, from November, 1888, desire to place on record that the Shareholders reaped very large and substantial benefits from his able administration.

All the Offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year ending 30th April, 1896.

Table with financial data: Capital Stock, \$12,000,000 00; Reserve Fund, \$6,000,000 00; Balance carried forward, 1895, \$856,348 16; Unclaimed Dividend, 2,442 60; Half-yearly dividend, payable 1st June, 1896, 000,000 00; Total, \$16,758,790 66.

Notes of the Bank in circulation, \$4,583,038 67; Deposits bearing interest, \$8,000,490 42; Deposits bearing no interest, \$2,220,386 77; Balances due to other Banks in Great Britain, \$28,890 63; Total, \$16,758,790 66.

Gold and Silver Coin Current, \$2,187,114 43; Government Bonds, \$3,070,403 25; Deposit with Dominion Government, \$270,000 00; Amount required by Act of Parliament for circulation of general bank notes, \$265,000 00.

Due by Agencies of this Bank, \$1,735,111 40; Due by Agencies of other Banks in Great Britain, \$4,283,203 62; United States Railway Bonds, \$2,438,010 77; Notes and Cheques of other Banks, \$91,730 00.

Bank Premises at Montreal, \$20,000,790 20; Current Loan and Discounts (treble interest reserved), \$9,769,087 68; Debt secured by mortgage or otherwise, \$60,021 21; Other debts not specially provided for, \$37,772 28; Total, \$34,968,367 07.

The Chairman moved, seconded by Mr. A. T. Patterson, that the report of the Directors now read be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders.

Before the motion was put, the Chairman rose and addressed the meeting as follows: "The Directors regret the absence on the present occasion of the President, Sir Donald Smith, G.C.M.G., who has accepted the office of High Commissioner for Canada in London, and has gone there on matters of Imperial interest."

It has been the practice for many years that the business of the annual meeting should be introduced by a review by the Chairman of the more noteworthy events in the financial and commercial world—more especially those having a bearing on the widespread interests of the Bank—and in

formance with these precedents it will venture to offer a few remarks.

Before you, places you in possession of the essential facts of the business and the results, and the Manager will be prepared to furnish explanations, if necessary.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION The world-wide and long-continued depression in every branch of business.

The increase of the wheat crop in Manitoba and the Territories has been no less than 82 per cent. over the crop of 1894.

PROSPECTS ARE HOPEFUL. It is not to be concealed that the decline in all producing markets of the world in the value of our staple products.

Added to this unfortunate condition is the disturbing state of affairs in the United States.

There are no promising signs of improvement in the general state of affairs.

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There are no promising signs of improvement in the general state of affairs.

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Advertising rates must be made on application. We advise those who wish to make remittance by post office money order, bank check, draft, or express money order, when a bill is enclosed.

The Catholic Register Co., 40 Lombard Street, Toronto.

Matters intended for the Editor should be addressed, and must arrive not later than Monday of each week to insure publication.

Agents: J. J. Brennan and W. J. J. J.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896.

Calendar for the Week.

- June 11—Obituary of Corpus Christi. 12—Sacred Heart of Jesus. 13—S. Anthony of Padua. 14—S. Basil, Pp. in 11. 15—S. John of S. Francis. 16—S. John Francis Regis. 17—Mary Help of Christians.

The Universe (London) has made the shortest summary of our political situation on record. It is: "Conscience against Party tactics."

The observations of a Viennese professor enable him to declare that smoking tends to check the development of bacteria and kill them. An interesting fact is this, that it has been found necessary to forbid smoking in bacteriological laboratories. It follows from this that certain throat diseases are checked or prevented by smoking.

It appears that Prof. Burwash, not Chancellor Burwash, is the Methodist authority who has come out for the restoration of Catholic education in Manitoba. So much the better; the man of theology ought to have the advantage over the man of cash when Methodist opinion is courted on the subject of religion and education.

In last week's REGISTER we referred to the intimation given by the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on the Belfast Corporation Bill to the representatives of the Corporation that they had better arrange a compromise with the Catholic minority, whom they have long been depriving of citizenship rights. Sir Samuel Black, Town Clerk, testily opposed the idea of a compromise, saying it would be better to drop the Bill altogether. The Corporation have, however, thought better of it, and have sent an official intimation to the Catholics that an arrangement for Catholic representation is desired.

On Friday next, at a convocation to be held in the Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens, the University of Toronto will confer the degree of LL.D. on Rev. J. R. Teefy, M.A., C.S.B., Superior of St. Michael's College. One or two other distinguished citizens are to be similarly honored. Father Teefy has been for many years a good friend and an esteemed friend of Toronto University. He has been a member of the Senate of the University since shortly after his return to Canada from Europe. His scholarship, his eloquence and the esteem in which he is held by all classes of citizens in Toronto render the honor now to be conferred upon him a matter for general congratulation. Father Teefy is the son of Mr. M. Teefy, J. P., Richmond Hill.

Severe libel laws are eminently just, and even the heaviest damages some times may have a touch of dry humor. For instance a case which has just been decided in France against a Republican newspaper. Having published a defamatory libel concerning Catholic priests of a religious community eleven monasteries took proceedings against the paper. Whosoever damages were awarded in due time; but that was not all. The court ordered that the defendant must pay for the insertion of the judgment in each arrondissement within the jurisdiction where the order is established. Nor was that all. It must have been the judge's day, for he spun out the judgment into columns of salutary reading for the public. And the defendant paid for all. He was an eminently just judge.

Mr. Lawrence Baldwin and Mr. Allan Dymond have given notice of a significant resolution to be moved at the present Anglican Synod, meeting in Toronto. We have read the text of the resolution over carefully, and the scheme it outlines seems to correspond pretty closely to the English system. That system may be described in a sentence as giving the right to maintain efficient voluntary schools in which doctrinal instruction is a feature, side by side with the schools known in England as Board schools, in which some religious instruction also is given. The resolution of our Anglican friends

seems to anticipate the logical conclusion of the effort that is now being made to force all children into one set of schools. We have the difficulty between the Anglicans and our other separated brethren, wishing them mutual forbearance in the settlement of it.

The Globe repeats that the Nonconformists of England are aggrieved by the vote of the Irish and Scotch members, "a system of education which is objectionable to them is thrust upon them." The inference is that by the votes of members from other provinces a system of education objectionable to Manitobans is sought to be forced upon them. The Globe is merely pre-empting its statements are entirely fictitious. All that the Irish and Scotch members have voted for in Westminster is fair play for voluntary schools; nothing is thrust upon the Nonconformists who declare they are not more than satisfied with the Board schools. All that the members from other Provinces than Manitoba can vote for in supporting a remedial bill is fair play for Catholic schools; nothing is thrust upon the majority of the Manitobans who are perfectly satisfied with the Public schools and who are not asked to attend or contribute one cent to the support of the Catholic schools. Both in England and in Canada the vote of the central Parliament in educational matters can do no more than protect the conscientious right of religious minorities.

We recommend to the notice of Sir Oliver Mowat the following resolution which has just been passed by the prelates of Ireland with regard to the Irish Education Bill now before parliament: "Amongst other grounds of objection we have to state that in accordance with the terms of the letter addressed in our name by His Eminence Cardinal Logue to the Lord Lieutenant before this Bill was introduced, and in pursuance of the settled policy of the Catholic Church in Ireland as expressed in a letter addressed by the Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., in the year 1866, that no public funds should be voted for primary education in Ireland to schools open to children of different religious denominations without giving these children the protection of a conscience clause."

We further think it our duty to express the opinion that it is highly objectionable to attempt to deal in Parliament with a question of this kind, involving principles of great importance and affecting large interests under a kind of penal arrangement which refuses to redress serious grievances unless we forego our right to effectual Parliamentary discussion of them."

Mr. Michael Cardinal Logue. We have not observed in any Irish or English paper that the declaration of the Irish bishops has given "a shock to Protestants." According to Sir Oliver Canadian Protestants are very sensitive and easily shocked.

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER says: "The Globe also knows that its own frequent advertisements for Public school teachers invariably stipulate that applicants must be Protestants."

The Globe knows nothing of the kind.—Toronto Globe. Certain it is that we have often seen such advertisements in the public press as that referred to by THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. We further know that in London West (a suburb of this city) a young lady named Marshall was engaged as school-teacher, and that on it becoming known that she was a Catholic the school trustees were very much incensed and requested her to resign. We still further know that some years ago a school trustee in this city, named Wilson, on the occasion of a Catholic, amongst others, making application for a position in a Public school, declared that the Catholic should not get it—that he would rather engage the services of a Hottentot than one professing that faith. Such examples of senseless— we might say brutal—bigotry are very common in Ontario.—Catholic Record, London.

If we would add anything to the comment of The Record it would be in the shape of evidence directly to the point. The following advertisements clipped from The Globe are fair examples of the advertisements that are constantly appearing for teachers in Public schools:

A MALE TEACHER—HOLDING SECOND or third-class certificate, with experience, for School Section No. 8 Perry; stating salary wanted, and forward testimonials; all applications to be in not later than December 16, 1895; presentment. Address G. M. FREELAND, Secretary S. B. E. Kilmalee.

TEACHER WANTED—MALE—FOR School Section No. 5, Newboro; first or second class; duties to commence with the new year; applications until December 9th. Apply, giving references, salary and religion, JAMES LEVY, Secretary, Eilesmere.

Sir Oliver Mowat on the Political Situation.

Sir Oliver Mowat made his first campaign deliverance at Oakwood on the 22nd of the month. He addressed himself mainly to the question of religion and education, with special references to the Letter of the Quebec Bishops. Sir Oliver said a great deal; and if we do not re-publish the full

text of his speech, we have no other desire than to comment fairly upon the clear sense of his address, taking it altogether.

Sir Oliver is no stranger to the Catholic view of education. It is impossible to imagine him pleading lack of information concerning that view as it has been brought to bear upon public discussion in Canada at any time before or since Confederation. If, then, we find him presenting a partial and one-sided case to a gathering of Liberal electors, there is no other conclusion open than that he deliberately chose to put the matter in a prejudicial light. At Oakwood we find him declaring that:

Reasonably or unreasonably the peace of the country has certainly been greatly disturbed by the events of 1895, and in 1896 with reference to the Manitoba acts, and the increased and increasing excitement is doubtless largely owing to the mandement of the Bishops, to the sermon of Bishop Lafleche.

Catholic teaching is here directly blamed for disturbing the peace of the country. It was certainly in the power of the Catholics to have precipitated all the excitement in 1890, when the religious peace of the country was wantonly disturbed by Mr. Joseph Martin and the Liberals of Manitoba, and the school law enacted. Had Catholics raised the excitement then the disturbance of the public peace would have been indubitably laid at the door of the Liberal party in Manitoba. But, solicitous for the religious and social peace of the Dominion, the Catholics proceeded, legally and peacefully, about securing the redress of their grievances. From court to court they carried their case, and finally, after six years of patient endurance, after the remedy should have been applied by the Parliament of Canada in the last session, after the matter has been thrown into the excitement of the general election by Mr. Laurier's motion of the six month's hoist, and when their claim to justice is submitted to electorates that have been worked into excitement by patriots of the McCarthy, Wallace, Martin stripe, Catholics are to be told by the oldest Liberal politician in Canada that the "increased and increasing excitement is doubtless largely owing to the mandement of the bishops, to the sermon of Bishop Lafleche."

This is Sir Oliver Mowat's recognition of peaceful, legal action upon a question that had there been free questions like McCarthy and Martin amongst the Catholics, might have shaken Confederation six years ago.

Sir Oliver took great pains to impress upon the electors that he was presenting the non-Catholic view of the matter, that he was speaking as "a citizen" and "a friend of Canada," and in that view he quoted with approval a Methodist resolution "calling for the most determined opposition on the part of every Canadian who desires to retain that freedom from tyranny that has been secured to us by the heroic sacrifices of our fathers." He told the public he sympathized with that cry; and one of the reasons he advanced was that remedial legislation would add success to the P. P. A. Without pausing to ask why the restoration of Catholic schools should have to wait upon P. P. A. prejudice, we would meet Sir Oliver Mowat on his own chosen ground of Canadian citizenship, and ask, apart from every consideration and feeling of religion, has he presented the case impartially? He quoted Bishop Lafleche; but he neglected to quote Archbishop O'Brien. If he desired to be entirely impartial why did he ignore the latter altogether? If Sir Oliver had really desired to speak as a Canadian, and keeping wide of the religious bearings of the question, we think he might have gone so far as to read the letter of Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, published the other day, omitting nine-tenths of what he had to say on his own account. Or, if Sir Oliver should have considered Archbishop O'Brien's appeal to the patriotism of Canadian citizens as necessarily presenting the Conservative policy of remedial legislation in favorable contrast with the Liberal policy of suspending the Federal safeguard of minority rights, could he not at least have endeavored to be impartial as between Protestant and Catholic? The Catholic Bishops are creating all the excitement; the Methodists, Presbyterians, etc., none why were Bishop Carman and Dr. McVicar overlooked? Ham's the former rose much further than the

Quebec Catholic Bishops collectively or any individual Catholic Bishop? Speaking before the Manitoba conference on a candidly partisan resolution Bishop Carman is thus reported: "Brethren, it is not merely a matter of politics. It is also a matter of religion. When an attempt is made to coerce a man or a people against the freedom of a citizen or of Britain, that is religion."

Here is Methodist religion and partisan politics identified by the mandement of the Bishop of Canadian Methodism; and why is it not "subversive of the principles of civil and religious liberty?" Is the reason that the respect of Catholics for their Bishops is a fact whilst the respect of Methodists for their Bishop is merely a theory? We hardly think that would be the reason Sir Oliver would offer if he were to consult his political experience and intelligence upon the subject. We need not shut our eyes to the fact that the Liberals in Ontario are just now disputing with the McCarthy-Wallace party the privilege of riding the Protestant horse to the polls on June 23; and can it be that Sir Oliver Mowat does not consider himself too aged or too venerable to try a canter upon the redoubtable steed?

Ringier Words from Hon. Edward Blake.

There appear to be Catholic electors in Ontario who, while whispering to themselves that they will never consent to the pandering of party politicians to sectarian prejudice, are in reality consenting to and supporting it. They extend to party candidates pledged against remedial legislation the influence of their presence on the platform, where they listen to irritating allusions to the spirit of Catholic education, as if religious equality in Canada were a principle that can be retained only by the subservience of Catholics wherever they are in the minority, by grovelling in the dust for party advantage and by closing their eyes and ears to everything outside the "game" of politics. Such Catholic electors are not better party men for allowing themselves to be used in this way. Their leaders are forgetful of the principle of religious equality when they adopt the false cry "hands of Manitoba"; and Liberals who echo that cry certainly forget the true principles of Liberalism. The greatest Liberal statesman Canada ever had is Hon. Edward Blake, and we attach the greatest possible significance to his ringing declaration of Catholic rights in regard to education which appears on our front page to-day.

The speech was delivered at Malboro, county Cork, on the 24th of last month. It has a stronger and more direct bearing upon the battle for Catholic rights now being waged in Canada than upon the subject of Catholic education in England; and for this reason, that whilst the Catholics in England are only claiming a fuller measure of protection for their primary schools, we, Canadian Catholics, are fighting for the restoration of Catholic primary schools that have been swept out of existence by the tyrannous stroke of a hostile majority; or perhaps it would be more correct to say a hostile political party. Mr. Laurier says the way to remedy that grievance is by conciliation. What says Hon. Edward Blake regarding the principle which Mr. Laurier places at stake by his timidity?

We believed in the spirit of Roman Catholic emancipation, and we decline to stand by the letter and not keep the spirit living. We protest against the ostracism of any citizen of whatever faith on account of his creed, and we believe that his only passport to public employment and public trust should be his integrity, his efficiency and his patriotism. We abhor the word toleration in religion because toleration means privilege and subservience. We believe not in toleration but in absolute religious freedom and equality. We do not believe in doing injustice to the Roman Catholic minority.

That is the manly, dignified declaration by which Mr. Blake justifies his vote, and the votes of his conferees of the Irish party, on the English Education Bill. Their votes were given for the Conservatives and against the Liberals. That is true Liberalism in politics. Let Catholic Liberals not forget it. Bearing it in mind then put the principle of Liberalism above the game of partisanship. Subservience gains no lasting victory even when it is euphemistically called "conciliation."

Roman Catholic emancipation has always been a fact in Canada; it is the cement of Confederation, and Mr. Blake—proud of his Liberalism—voices Canadian feeling, we believe, when he says: "We decline to stand by the letter and not keep the spirit living."

The Barcelona Bomb.

The Government of Spain has always refused the yoke of Atheism which has left its evil blight upon other European countries. Irreligious secret societies have never been able to eat their way into and destroy the Spanish constitution, and as a result religion flourishes among the people. In France we have long seen religious processions prohibited by the secret fiat of the Atheists who shake the Government; in Spain religious processions constitute one of the great visible moral influences of the national religion. The apostles of Atheism realize how hopeless must attempts be made to gain control of any of the agencies of government prove as long as so much evidence of the religious earnestness of the people is kept in view of all classes of public men, politicians, journalists and others. Naturally then the devilish hate of Atheism goes out against religious processions. Could these be stopped by any means an initial victory in the war against God would be gained. If they cannot be stopped by the unseen force of powerful secret organizations, like the Freemasons, they may be stopped by intimidation. The world has enjoyed so long a spell of peace that some have grown to love peace for the laziness of it. Without discerning the indifference that prompts the wish they are inclined to say of religious processions that if they stir up hatred, even in an anarchist or an Atheist, and incite him to outrage, it is better that they should be discontinued than that precious human lives should be lost. This is not the spirit of Christianity in the Catholic Church. In all the ages of the Church men and women laid down their lives for the faith and did not deem they were doing more than the soldier's duty. Not in the early history of the Church, nor at any period of her history, has the Church been confronted by a foe more savage and cunning than the Anarchy or Atheism she is fighting to-day in Europe. Every religious procession that makes its passage through the public streets of a European city is a holy crusade against the forces of Satan as represented by Anarchy. And of all religious processions, considering them as armies in the cause of Christ, none can possibly be more glorious than the procession of the Blessed Sacrament on the feast of Corpus Christi. Our Blessed Lord, Himself, really, truly and substantially present, is the leader in the procession of the Blessed Sacrament. Several times have the wild beasts of Atheism in Spain cast their bombs into the Corpus Christi processions. Such abominable crimes now promise to become matters of annual occurrence, the Anarchists hoping to intimidate the clergy and people, and compel them to take a step backward.

On last Sunday the hellish outrage was repeated on the streets of Barcelona, as the Corpus Christi procession was entering one of the churches of the city. Eleven innocent persons were killed by the explosion of the bomb and forty were wounded. In other Spanish cities similar outrages were attempted with less daring, and happily unattended by any loss of life. In the panic that followed the throwing of the bomb in Barcelona the deed escaped identification. The authorities have made a hundred arrests of reputed Anarchists, and it is believed the actual bomb thrower is among the number. In order to vindicate the character of the law it became necessary to place the city under military authority so great was the popular excitement.

A year or two ago it was believed that an international code could be framed for the apprehension and indefinite imprisonment of declared Anarchists wherever found. That might have resulted in the suppression of the abominable doctrine that has already cost many lives in various parts of Europe. No more hellish crime can be imagined than the scientifically planned murder of young girls for no other cause than their love of the Saviour. This mode of

warfare against religion is now become a special characteristic of Anarchy. And, as we have said, its undoubted object is to decrease the influence of religion by intimidating the Church in Catholic countries into relinquishing outward demonstrations of Faith in the way of religious processions through the public streets. But Catholics are not cowards; and Anarchy and Atheism cannot by such methods force them from honoring their Saviour in the Blessed Sacrament.

Mr. Lount and The Register.

At the Liberal meeting in Centre Toronto on Friday evening the candidate, Mr. Lount, Q.C., paid his respects to THE REGISTER. We acknowledge the compliment; but fail entirely to see the attractive side of Mr. Lount's policy towards the Catholic minority in Manitoba. He pledged himself again to oppose any remedial bill introduced at Ottawa, even if Mr. Laurier should introduce it. And still he charged THE REGISTER with making a statement not inspired by truth when it said this policy means permitting the majority to choke the life out of the Catholic minority in Manitoba. Mr. Lount added:

The Protestants of Ontario had been just to the Catholics, and the Liberals especially had been fair to their Catholic fellow-citizens. If the Government at Ottawa would keep its hands off Manitoba the Protestants of that Province, descendants of men who had been just and fair to Catholics for centuries, would deal justly by the minority. He was equally sure that an attempt to force coercive legislation would not only bring no relief but stir up hatred and strife.

If we admit for the sake of argument that the Manitoba majority are descendants of the Protestants of Ontario "who have been just and fair to Catholics for centuries" they have a rather remarkable way of showing practical respect for the traditions of their ancestors. As long as they were in the minority they had no word to say against Catholic education; but just as soon as they get strong enough they put majority power into operation they stamp out Catholic schools. That is a novel way of dealing justly by the minority. But let us go half way to meet Mr. Lount in his argument, and take it for granted that he honestly believes in soft-soaping the people of Manitoba in order to win them back to the traditions of their ancestors once more. What then? We answer with Hon. Edward Blake that the idea of modern religious liberty is a very different thing from Mr. Lount's line of policy. Toleration, privilege and subservience in religion are abhorrent to modern British ideas of freedom and equality. These things are abhorrent to true Liberals like Hon. Edward Blake, who says: "We believe in the spirit of Catholic emancipation and we decline to stand by the letter and not keep the spirit living."

The Globe on Home Rule.

The Globe declares that the vote of the Irish members on the English Education Bill "will tend more than ever to place Home Rule in the background," and that "it is doubtful if the Liberal party would a second time allow itself to be rent in twain by its attachment to a cause which has proved so disastrous to it." The Globe thinks in this way because Irish Catholics refuse to see eye to eye in a matter of conscience with English Nonconformists, and because the Methodists in Ontario have taken up towards the Liberal party in this province a political position similar to that occupied by the English Nonconformists.

And to think that The Globe used to be such a good Home Ruler!

Hon. Edward Blake, who has excellent opportunities for observing the situation in England, does not take The Globe's view. Neither do those British Liberals who are not actually identified with the political movement of the Nonconformist body. They have no difficulty in realizing the impossibility of blinding the consciences of Catholics by the tactics of a political party.

North Waterloo.

A friend calls our attention to a mistake we made inadvertently in reference to Mr. Seagram's candidature for Parliament. Mr. Seagram is in the race for North Waterloo, not for South Waterloo as we stated, and coming out, as he does decidedly, for fair play to all in the matter of education, he deserves a win.

CHATS WITH THE CHILDREN.

AVR MARIA. Behold thy suppliant kneeling here; Ave Maria, full of grace. No more those words can make thee fair, Though uttered by these lips profane. Instead, Gabriel's Lullaby wed to thee, Ave Maria, Virgin, design To soothe a heart by sorrow wrung. Ave Maria: Ave Maria: Ave Maria, Mother, hail! Ave Maria, full of grace! To thee I raise my weeping eyes And dare to show my guilty face. For well I know thou art my hope, For me a mother's voice will plead, Ave Maria, Mary, hail! Sure refuge thou in every need, Ave Maria: Ave Maria: —Canadian Messenger.

TO THE MOON, 58 MILLS.

The scientists of France are preparing some wonders for the great exhibition of 1900. A huge block of crystal which will become the mirror for the great new telescope has safely arrived in Paris. The mirror will be mounted on two arms ten meters long, and will be set in motion by machinery of the usual sort. The rays gathered from planet space will be reflected horizontally through a mammoth tube sixty meters long, laid on piles of masonry. The lenses of flint and crown glass will be 1 meter 25 centimeters, the largest in the world, and the images, enlarged 6,000 times, will be thrown on to a screen, which thousands of people will view at a time.

The moon will, if all goes well, be brought within thirty eight miles, but it is most doubtful whether images on this scale will prove correct. M. Loewy, the Assistant Director of Paris Observatory, who has submitted some photographs of the moon, believes that the limit of ninety-four miles he has reached is the utmost practicable for a long time to come. Larger images will be indistinct.

A TALK ABOUT THE STARS.

Almost all the conspicuous star groups visible in the Winter months have left us, except those in the neighborhood of the pole, and the distinctively Summer constellations have taken their places. Orion, the Greater Dog, the Lesser Dog, the Bull, the Centaur, and the Twins, with the splendid luminaries, Betelgeuse, Bigel, Procyon, Aldebaran, Capella, Castor and Pollux have departed until next Fall or Winter. The three last named make their exit a few minutes after the sunset in the opening days of the month, and on evenings later on are not seen at all. The Arcturus, however, is by no means devoid of attractions because of the absence of these orbs. In the southwest, about 9 o'clock in the evening of the opening days of June Regulus may be seen in the tip end of the handle of the sickle-shaped group of stars composing part of the constellation of the Lion, the opening of the sickle being downward. Near the zenith point is the brilliant red star, Arcturus, of the Cowherd. In the southeast, Antares, of the Scorpion, may be seen. Altair is the middle and brightest star of three arranged in a line diagonally near the horizon in the east. About half way from the horizon to the zenith in the northwest is the bright steel-blue star Vega, the leading luminary in the constellation of the Lyre. At this hour, at the beginning of June, the Great Bear will be high above the Pole Star in the northwest, and sinking toward the horizon, while the W-shaped group of stars comprising the most prominent part of Cassiopeia, or the Lady in Her Chair, will be low in the northeast and mounting toward the zenith.

THE BALLOON, A PRIEST'S INVENTION.

Leaving the indefinite out of the reckoning we first find a definite project for mounting into the air in the device of Francis Lana, an Italian Jesuit, who, in 1670, published his plan of four copper balls, exhausted of air to form a vacuum, supporting a vessel, and with a sail attached to give the necessary horizontal motion. He supposed that in practice these would displace a volume of air greater in weight than the weight of the balls, but this would not really be the case. This idea, and that of the subsequently perfected balloon, had its starting point in the discovery of the principle of the pressure of fluids, elucidated by Archimedes of Syracuse in 200 B. C.—Gentleman's Magazine.

THE LITTLE ANTS' IDEA.

Wait a minute, little children, Give me just a little start. Please don't step on my poor body. If you do, you'll break my heart. If you were a nurse-ant, likewise, With a hundred babies to feed, Hurrying thither and yonder To find the dainties they need— If you had to carry the babies Between meals, one by one, Back and forth, till your back ached, From the shadow into the sun— If often, in busy seasons, You had to build houses, too, And were needed from sun up to sundown. A thousand things to do— Do you think you would like it, children, If there happened along your way A giant, who crushed your life out With mere a word to say? —Youth's Companion.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The disease by which the leaves of the strawberry become spotted and then turn black and fade is due to a fungus, a minute plant, which grows in the leaf, and is known as the strawberry rust. It is prevented by spraying the leaves with the Bordeaux mixture, consisting of four ounces of sulphate of copper dissolved in water; six ounces of lime, also dissolved in water. The two mixtures are poured into a vessel and stirred, then strained, and sufficient water is added to make six quarts. This is spread in a spray on the plants early in the Spring, before the blight appears, and again the moment it is seen on the leaves.

A sufficiently accurate test of the butter value of any cow's milk may be made with a small churn if the milk is left for thirty-six hours for the cream to separate in a cool place where it will not sour in that time. A chemical test may be made by putting some milk, accurately measured, as soon as it is brought in from the cow and has been well stirred, in a measuring glass graduated accurately. Half the quantity of ether is added and well shaken with the milk, the mixture being set quietly for the fats dissolved by the ether to rise. When this is done the ether solution of the fat is poured off into a small evaporating dish, set over a spirit lamp. When the ether is all evaporated the fat left is measured. The most practical test is made by churning the milk of the cow in a small churn and weighing the butter made. As this is all that can be got from the cow's milk it is her actual butter value, for what is lost in this way is of no account any way. Each cow's milk should be churned by measure exactly, then the same quantities mixed, and the results compared, which will be a business certainty. The effects of the mixing of the milks are always noticeable in the increase of butter made by reason of one milk helping to collect the butter of others.

The Jersey cow cannot be improved by mixture with any other breed, unless it be the Ayrshire, which is very closely related by character, yet not by blood, to the Jersey. There is no polled breed that would make a desirable cross on either of these. The way to get the advantage of the absence of horns most easily is to dehorn the calves when a month old by the caustic-potash method. This is effective and easy, there is no wounding or pain in it. It is not probable that the dehorned Jerseys would breed hornless calves. We have been docking lambs' tails for hundreds of years, but a tailless or even a short-tailed lamb would be a great curiosity indeed for not an instance of has ever been recorded. If all the Jersey or other bulls were worked—as they might be with profit—this complaint of the danger from the horns would never again be heard of, and the bulls would be doubled in value in every way.

It is an easy thing to save the apple and other trees from the borers. One way is to put a piece of fine wire gauze around the tree for a foot and a half above the ground and an inch in the ground. A wash made of lime slacked, and mixed with oow dung, and enough carbolic acid to give it a strong odor, applied to the trees early in the Spring and again in June or July, will keep the moths and beetles—the parents of the grubs—from laying their eggs on the bark. It is not difficult to kill the grubs by means of a wire pushed into the holes where the grub made by them is seen, and to cut them out with a small gauge when necessary to aid the wire. The trees will withstand the cutting in this way far better than they will the borers' injuries.

If there is a spare acre anywhere unplanted, or half so much, it should be fitted well and planted with pumpkins. This is a much-neglected fodder plant, worth as much as or more for feeding than any other plant as easily grown. At the usual distance apart—when in seven feet for the hills—1,000 hills may be made in one acre. It is easy to make 100 pounds of crop to the hill by ordinary good culture. That is 60 wagonloads of a ton each. This would supply 500 pounds a day for the entire Winter, giving 25 pounds daily to each of twenty cows, which would be fully one-half their feeding. What other crop will do as much as this? And the work of it is very little—not \$10 for the acre.

The land, of course, needs to be well fertilized, but the following crop will pay for this. Plow two furrows, outward, and cross with single furrows, all seven feet apart. At the crossings put in a few forkfuls of manure, and cover it by turning back the two furrows, thus making a ridge of thoroughly plowed soil, which is only secured in this way. Then plant the seeds five or six in each hill. The rest of the ground may be plowed as soon as the hurry of the work is over and when the young plants—thinned to three in a hill—begin to reach the boundary of the furrows. This plowing will save one cultivation, and throw fresh soil to the plants. The land needs plowing only one way. The after culture may all be done with the cultivator or the harrow. This culture will fit the soil admirably for a next year's crop.

DOMESTIC READING.

The secret of success is constancy of purpose. We cannot eat fruit whilst the tree is in blossom. What art was to the ancient world, science is to the modern. Religion should be the rule of life, not a casual incident of it. Many a prophet is little honored till the future proves his inspiration. There is no place in the world where greater homage is paid to talent than in an English school.—Catholic Times.

A fear of becoming ridiculous is the best guide in life, and will save a man from all sorts of scrapes. Do not give coldness and indifference time to grow. They produce hatred; and when hatred is once in the heart, how difficult it is to uproot it. Blessed is the soul which knows how to convert afflictions, trials, sufferings of mind and heart into prayers addressed to God through the Immaculate Heart of Mary. We have all need to remind ourselves and to acknowledge that pride is the root of evil, pride which created and peopled hell. In spite of it we flatter ourselves and adore our own ideas, we make a law of our opinion, and everything must give way to our desires. Let us make a fortification to resist the invasion of indifference and misunderstandings, and each Saturday evening let the father of each family, or he who takes his place say to all: "Children, this evening we forgive and forget, and to-morrow, Sunday, we all re-commence life with sacred love for one another.

Discharge aright The simple duties with which the day is rife! Yes, with thy might, Execute each scheme of action thou devise, Will life be thine, While he who over acts as conscience cries, Shall live, though dead. Blessed are they who know how to carry the Cross! Blessed are they who know how to take refuge by prayer in the Heart of Jesus; and there find place. Alas! where can we turn without meeting with sorrow! We find it in the most legitimate objects of our affections, in their losses and sufferings; sorrow in family interests, sorrows in injustices, sorrows in the multiplication of deceptions, sorrows even in works of zeal and charity. We must suffer!

Pray for the conversion of a cherished soul, for the restoration to health of some loved one, for the averting of some pressing danger menacing those dear to you, without a doubt, pray! But—our most ardent earnest, pray! If it be that you sometimes wear the hand of God waxing heavier and heavier, do not fear, but look up on high: God's Will is good, is wisest than you can imagine.—Rev. Pere de Ravagan, S.J.

Through all the long dark night of years The people's cry ascended, The earth is wet with blood, and tears, But—our most ardent earnest, pray! The few shall not for ever away, The many toil in sorrow, The powers of hell are strong to-day, But Christ shall rise to-morrow.

"Faith is very often lost," says Cardinal Gibbons, "by reading works directly antagonizing Christianity and the Catholic Church. Those men who thus suffer are young men of great pretensions and very little brains. What they lack in brains they make up in pretensions. They get the idea they wish to be thought intelligent, and that they must have a certain flavor of scepticism and doubt about them. For my part I have never seen in all the books against Catholicism a single argument that I did not examine when I was a student of theology. As you would love to have the peace of God, preserve your faith."

So far as I have observed persons nearing the end of life, the Roman Catholics understand the business of dying better than Protestants. They have an expert by them, armed with spiritual-spiritives, in which they both, patient and priestly ministrant, place implicit trust. Confession, the Eucharist, Extreme Unction—these all inspire a confidence which without this symbolism is too apt to be wanting in over sensitive natures. The Old Church of Christendom has her mystic formulae, of which no rationalistic prescription can take the place. If Cowper had been a good Roman Catholic, he would not have died despairing, looking upon himself as a castaway. I have seen a good many Roman Catholics on their dying beds and it always appeared to me that they accepted the inevitable with a composure which showed that their belief, whether or not the best to live by, was a better one to die by than most of the harder creeds which have replaced it.

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FIRESIDE FUN.

"He is very gifted," said Mrs. Gushington. "Why, he can sit down and write poetry by the yard." "Yes," replied the envious rival. "The only difficulty is that the public read it by the inch."

Though a young man of football physique, His heart was exceedingly wise; While he much loved the maid, He was so afraid, He hadn't the courage to speak.

New Office Boy: "Lady in the outside office wants to see you, sir." Proprietor: "Important business?" New Office Boy: "She didn't say. She just looked determined, and said she wanted to see you." Proprietor (with a sigh): "Show her in. 'Tis my wife."

"Tenant: 'I tell you sir, we can't stand it any longer; that janitor of yours bosses every one in the flats.' Landlord: 'Well, I don't think you will have reason to complain much longer.' "Then you are going to discharge him?" "No; I've arranged with him to get married."

Mrs. McSwat (looking over paper): "Billinger, here is an article about women barbers. One of them says you have no idea of the nerve it takes to shave the throat of a man who has a bad Adam's apple." Mr. McSwat: "I don't wonder. It ought to fill a woman with remorse every time she sees an Adam's apple."

"I will issue a proclamation," said the Spanish commander, "giving the rebels fifteen days to surrender." "And if they won't surrender?" inquired his lieutenant. "Well," answered the general, "if they won't, we'll be no worse off than we are now, will we?"

They looked upon the gems of night, So clear, so bright, so far; "My love," said he, "will constant be As yonder steady star." But even as he spoke there came To both a sudden jar— That spark of light had dropped from sight. It was a shooting star.

She glided into the office and quietly approached the editor's desk. "I have written a poem," she began. "Well!" exclaimed the editor, with a look and tone intended to annihilate; but she calmly resumed: "I have written a poem on 'My Father's Barn' and—" "Oh!" interrupted the editor, with an extraordinary suavity, "you don't know how I am relieved. A poem written on your father's barn, eh? It was afraid it was written on paper, and that you wanted me to publish it. If I should ever happen to drive past your father's barn I'll stop and read the poem."

Sufficient reason.—Soon after a certain noble lord was made Governor-General of Canada he was overwhelmed with begging letters, the incentive being the remarkable statements sent out concerning his vast wealth and his unbounded generosity. Among the letters he received was one that became a standing joke among his friends. It was from a woman who wanted a sewing machine, and her letter started like this: "Dear Sir—A year ago you came to our town to make a speech. I went out to hear you and I have been ill ever since." The fact was, the lady caught cold on the occasion in question, but she certainly did not refer to the matter in diplomatic language.

Rebuked.—A well-known public man, who has an excellent opinion of himself, received not long since a well-merited rebuke. It had been stated that this celebrity knew how to make a most excellent cup of coffee. An epicurean country gentleman wrote to him, courteously asking for the recipe. The request was granted, but at the end of the letter was the following unique manifestation of splendid self-conceit: "I hope this is a genuine request, and not a surreptitious method of securing my autograph." To this the country gentleman replied: "Accept my thanks for the recipe for making coffee. I wrote in good faith, and in order to convince you of the fact allow me to return what it is obvious you infinitely prize, but which is of no value to me—your autograph."

It having been the custom in a certain establishment in the North to pay its workers fortnightly, and the workers having found the custom somewhat inconvenient, it was decided to send a delegate to the head of the firm to state their grievances. An Irishman, named Daniel D, famed for his sagacity and persuasive powers, was selected for the task. He duly waited on the master, who addressed him thus: "Well, Daniel, what can we do for you this morning?" "If you please, sir, I've been sint as a dilligat by the workers to ask a favor of you regardin' the payment of wages." "Yes; and what do they desire?" queried the master. "Well, sir, it is the desire of misil, and it is also the desire of every man in the establishment, that we receive our fortnight's pay every week."

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GRALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Hot Water Heating Apparatus" will be received until Friday, 10th July, for the construction of a Hot Water Heating Apparatus at the Victoria B.C. Public Building.

Persons are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work as stipulated. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, F. E. ROY, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 11, 1896.

Donny's Daughter.

Donny's daughter stood a minute in the hall I was to pass, as quiet as her shadow, laid before along her hand a watch of hazel from the nut tree's crooked root; as I mind the crown of clover crumpled under one bare foot.

The Countess's Diamonds.

Some four or five years ago I set sail in the good ship Euphrates, bound from London to New York, in charge of a quantity of goods, which formed the principal part of the vessel's cargo.

a relative—search my possessions with pleasure, officers; I shall be only too pleased to further the ends of justice. His luggage merely consisted of a trunk and valise, so were soon looked through.

Grimly I turned away laughing; it was my first and last attempt at conversation with the old dame. At length the morning dawned of the day we expected to arrive in New York.

"Finished your letters, Mr. Russell?" "All I shall do to-day," I replied. "I am suffering with a dreadful headache."

IN A CUBAN CAVE.

Between the Morro Castle at Santiago and Cape Mais, on the eastern point of the island of Cuba, lie a number of remarkable clefts cut by the sea into this precipitous coast.

At a Glance Sunlight Soap. Anyone can see the difference between the two kinds of soap, pure and soft.

the bow as you can get," I said, and she obeyed promptly. I took a position astern, with my hand on the tiller. By means of this arrangement I had the boat well trimmed, and although the motion imparted by the sharks was like that given by a short, choppy sea, their striking her was not so likely to make an overturn.

