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The Catholic Register

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 20.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Current Topics.

The Boer War.
The movements which Lord Roberts has been planning during the past weeks are now about, and seem to be irrefragable. According to Roberts' despatches to the War Office, the Boers held strong positions which were abandoned before the overwhelming forces brought against them. In these operations the Boers do not seem to have shown that indomitable courage and tenacity displayed in the early stages of the war. Kroonstad, which had been made the temporary capital of the Orange Free State, where a determined stand was expected to be made, was evacuated, and President Steyn and his forces fled to Lindley, a town forty miles east of Kroonstad, which has been designated by Mr. Steyn as the new seat of the Free State Government. Lord Roberts ordered Kroonstad on May the 19th. The report further states that the Transvaalers have left the Free State territory for their own country, accompanied by Generals Botha and Dewet, and that the Free States were giving up the struggle and returning to their homes. The attempt to thwart the British advance by harassing the eastern flank resulted in the dispersing of their forces, so that the defence of the main line of the advance was too weak. The German press, which has watched the struggle throughout with close, if not unfriendly interest, considers the fate of the Dutch republics sealed by the capture of Kroonstad.

The news has come that General Buller has at last waked up from his long term of inactivity, has crossed the Drakenberg Range, and is on his march to Pretoria, with the Boers, who have so long held northern Natal, retreating, like their comrades-in-arms in the Free State, before him. The Boers are said to be still making great efforts to capture Mafeking, but the plucky little garrison reports itself as able to hold out. No doubt the defence of Mafeking, when the story is told, will prove to be one of the most gallant episodes of the war. General Buller is most probably moving in concert with Lord Roberts, and the near future will see two large British armies in the Transvaal, where what is now considered to be a hopeless struggle for the Boers will terminate.

The Canadians still continue to be in the front ranks of the fighting. The Royal Canadian Regiment reached Kroonstad on May 12th, thus sharing in the honor to be among the first to enter this Boer stronghold. The latest casualties reported are two Canadians killed and eleven wounded, six at Tabya Mountain and five at Zand River. The South Africa says:—Details of the affair at Israel's Poort, seven miles west of Tabya N'Chu, show that the colonial troops again had to bear the brunt of the fighting. General Ian Hamilton, who was in command, ordered Smith-Dorrien's brigade to drive on the Boers at all risk and press on to Tabya N'Chu. The place of honor was assigned to the Canadian contingent, who were supported in the assault by the Grahamstown Horse. The Canadians moved forward very cleverly under the direction of their dashing commander, Colonel Otter. Successive rushes brought them almost to the foot of the kopje without receiving a shot from the enemy. There they got amongst the wire entanglements, which had evidently been placed within marked range of the concealed Boers. At this juncture the enemy opened a terrific fire, but the Canadians had taken such good cover that comparatively little damage was done by the enemy's rain of bullets. Colonel Otter now led another short rush up the side of the nearest kopje. Just as the gallant colonials were taking shelter after this fine uphill burst, Colonel Otter was twice struck, the first bullet inflicting a nasty, but not dangerous, wound in the neck, while the other tore off the badge from his shoulder without penetrating the body. Obscured on by their wounded commander, the Canadians now swept right up the kopje, and as they neared the summit the Boers finally bolted. The top was first gained by the Canadians, closely followed by the Grahamstown men, who had fully shared the honors of the day. The other kopje was carried simultaneously without difficulty. Our losses amounted to only twenty killed and wounded. Among the latter was Captain Gethin of the Grahamstown Volunteers, which

corps had also half a dozen officers wounded.

The Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on May 18th introduced in the British House of Commons the Australian Commonwealth Bill which he described as a great and important step towards the organization of the British Empire. The following clause in the scheme will prove of interest to Canadians:—
The Government purposed to introduce in the House of Lords forthwith a scheme to appoint for seven years a representative each of Canada, South Africa, Australia, and India, to be members of the Privy Council, and who would sit as Lords of Appeal. Life peerages would be conferred on them, so that they would continue to sit in the House of Lords, although they would not sit as judges after their term of service had expired. They would be paid the same as Lords of Appeal, and as the cost of the Imperial Government. Mr. Chamberlain said the new constitution, although in important respects unlike any now existing, more closely resembled the constitution of the United States than any other. State rights throughout were jealously preserved. In Australia the Senate would be elected by the same electorate as the Legislature, and the members of both bodies would receive the same salary.

An Essential Element in a Successful Career.

The Baltimore Sun says:—To one who has passed the age of ambition and is despondently accepting whatever fate may have in store for him, much enjoyment may be obtained from observing the hopes and ambitions of young people about to leave school or college and enter upon the serious and busy life of the world. The fresh enthusiasms of the young something of his own spirit at a similar age, and if he has not been soured by adversity he will encourage them, though he may know that they will meet with many disappointments and misadventures, and help to correct minor faults. Knowledge and ability count for a great deal, but hope and self-confidence for quite as much. Without these little uses is made of either knowledge or ability; with them the youth struggles on until he has had some experience, he has acquired both knowledge and ability. The young are naturally hopeful, so that it is not necessary to inspire them with promises of success in life; nor is it necessary, on the other hand, to dampen their ardor by pointing out to them the few risks which are offered to a great number of contestants. They will be discouraged soon enough by sad experience; the best we can do for them is to teach them enough philosophy to sustain them under disappointments while keeping their hopes alive. Mr. Steyn's age is properly reckoned by the years he has lived, but by the condition of his heart. When he is no longer young in years and his personal ambitions have become a memory, he should still be young enough in heart to sympathize with the youth who are about to begin the battle of life and should have enough of hope and ambition left to bestow them upon younger men. To such men a school commencement is an inspiring scene. The great graduates bring back to memory scenes of other days and stories, some sad and some merry, of the struggles, victories and defeats in which he and his companions were engaged.

Wisdom in This.

The interests of the Catholic Church and of the Catholic newspaper are in many instances identical. The Catholic Church is ever on the alert to further the welfare, both temporal and eternal, of its children, and the Catholic newspaper is very active, bringing good news and valuable information right into the very homes of Catholics. As the church desires the Catholics to have happy homes, just so our Catholic newspapers. We never advise Catholics to leave the country and go into the city; but the city is a high school, where those who have had varied experiences, in city, town and country, laboring among all classes, know full well that nowhere are there happier, quieter, more Christian homes than in the country. They are the place to raise children happy, to have them true to their parents, their country, church and God. A far larger percentage of parents in the country find in their children a true staff for old age than parents in the cities. And again the crops will grow, the stocks will rise on a good farm even after a hard work any more. And after all what can be a greater consolation for the parents on the eve of their lives than the assurance that their children are good and true?
No honest business pays like the farm. Farming in the past has been made over and over. So many have tried to farm with their

muscle only. They neglected to use their brain. They have read no books. They have not even kept a book of accounts. We find some such even on this progressive age—Catholics without keeping a good weekly Catholic paper. We call them tinkers, shillies, dead beats. They are now being brought out; they are crowded out and must move on.—Pittsburg Herald.

A Distinguished Churchman.

Monsieur Merry del Val to be Honored by the Pope.

It is said in Rome that Monsignor Merry del Val will receive a titular See and the honors of archbishop in partibus infidelium. This was expected to come about for some time, because of this prelate having been appointed to the Noble Academy, but the delay has not been long and his friends are now confident that a public announcement to this effect will soon be made from the Vatican. Monsignor Merry del Val is a Spanish ecclesiastic, but he performed his duties in his ecclesiastical course at Cahow College, and has spent this time partly in England, and been in much contact with English people.

It was expected that he would take the popular English title of cardinal, but the question raised between the newspapers in Rome and those in England over the South African war, and considerable feeling has been aroused against him, partly because he did not intervene on behalf of the Boers, and partly because it was felt that he should have interfered on his own account.

He was in immediate attendance on the Pope when these questions were hotly debated, and as he was perfectly "courant" his silence can only be ascribed either to his personal reluctance to interfere, or else to his knowledge that all interference was useless. Neither of these excuses will be received by the critics, and the incident shows how devoted the Vatican is to the interests of peace. As far back as the year 1888 the Pope, in replying to the congratulations of the Cardinals, referred to the "sinister events of 1897," and said that it was his high duty to prevent the European world from slipping into "outrages and savage exuberances." He referred to the war then raging.

The pontiff added that this could not be stopped until the peace had been restored, and that he would attempt to bring about a truce in the conscience of the people, and become the principle of the organization of States.

Catholicity in Germany.

A writer in "La Vera Roma," who signs himself "A Diplomatist," has an able resume of the results achieved for the Catholic religion under the sagacious guidance of Pope Leo XIII. by which almost the whole of the Catholic world has been swept off the Imperial statute book of Germany. When the illustrious Windthorst disappeared it was thought that the Catholic or Centre Party had gone with him. The Centre Party, however, was not so easily broken. It is almost attained to the position of a party of the Centre to stem the tide of Socialism and of other enemies of the Empire. The Centre had the balance of power in the Reichstag. On one side the State yielded step by step, and on the other, the Centre maintained all its positions, and labored to achieve one by one all the articles in the programme—political, social and religious. By means of the law of 1873, the Centre secured the endowment of the May Law is overturned; the action of the Church extends everywhere; the sacerdotal ministry has been ordered; the expelled religious orders have been restored; the Jesuits, to whom he has donated the Church of St. Mary, of Leach, near Cologne. During his recent pilgrimage to Jerusalem he bought the ground

where stood the house of the Blessed Virgin, and made it over to the German Catholics. The only thing now remaining is the recall of the Jesuits, and this, when accomplished, will make the triumph of the Catholics complete. Now this unparalleled success would have been impossible but for the unrivaled wisdom and sagacity of Leo XIII. On the one hand he established a network of mediators between Rome and Prussia and other German principalities, by whose agency he brought about the most amicable and cordial relations with the ruling powers of these countries. On the other hand he always followed with a sympathetic and encouraging interest the episcopal reunions and Catholic congresses—once named by Windthorst the assemblies of the Catholics—thus inspiring them with a true zeal and spirit of charity in all their deliberations. From the Vatican came the encouragement, the guidance, the advice which trained the Catholic army and led it to victory. Besides, he conferred the highest official honors on the chiefs of the Centre party. Thanks to the cordial relations between the Pope and the German State, the Episcopate, the Catholics, and the Centre Party which represents them in Prussia, under the leadership of Lieber, will soon see their prolonged efforts crowned with success by the fall of the last stone of the edifice raised by the fanaticism of the Iron Chancellor.

The Queen and Irish Catholicism.

The Queen's visit has been unquestionably marked by a determined desire, so far as forms and ceremonies and Royal courtesy might suffice, to conciliate Irish Catholic opinion. This was the deliberate intention of her Majesty's private secretary, the Duke of Devonshire, who was her chief attendant. It was also manifested by her refusal to lessen the compliments to Catholic Dublin by accepting the invitation to extend her visit to Protestant Belfast. All the chief Catholic dignitaries of the Dublin hierarchy were invited by her Majesty or by some members of the Royal party. The Cardinal Archbishop of Armagh was one of the most honored guests at the Royal table. At Rathfriland convent and at Mount Anville, the Queen conversed most graciously with the Rev. Mothers and Sisters in charge, but with numbers of the Jesuit and Dominican Fathers assembled to welcome her. She paid a special visit to the great Vincentian College at Ballinacorney, and conferred special honors upon its special chaplain. The question is inevitable, now that her Majesty's visit draws to a close, what was the meaning and what will be the practical result of the Queen's visit to the Catholicism of Ireland. Does it imply an honest attempt to remove all or any of the grievances innumerable and intolerable under which Irish Catholics still labor?

It is worth recalling that, while the Catholicism of Ireland may be a Catholic, all Catholics are by statute shut out from the position in Catholic Ireland. This, however, it may with some force be contended, is but a sentimental grievance by which the body of the people are not so much affected. A grievance of a much more serious character is the statute which robs the members of religious orders in Ireland of civil rights and liberty, and degrades them to the level of outlaws and criminals by a denial of the Act of Emancipation as drastic as anything in the old Penal Laws, the members of religious orders in Ireland are, ipso facto, criminals of particularly desperate type and liable to penal servitude for life. The penal servitude is of course not enforced, but the members of religious orders are none the less subjected to very gross indignities and injustice. They are every other day plundered by this iniquitous law of large sums bequeathed to them by Religious and charity suffer from the loss of their property.

It is certainly a little curious to reflect that her Majesty during her visit was engaged in courteous intercourse with those statutably outlaws and criminals whose degrading disabilities her Majesty's very presence would redress. Irish governmental and judicial appointments are practically monopolized by Protestants in this Catholic country, where Catholics are in a majority of over seventy-five per cent. of the entire population. The Executive Government of the country is wholly in the hands of Protestant officials from the Lord Lieutenant downwards. Catholic Ireland is the only country in Europe whose executive does not include a single Catholic. The four judges of the High Court of appeal are all Protestants. Of the sixteen Superior Court judges the Protestant majority is twelve to three, and the two Irish law officers who are, so to speak, judges-elect, are also of the Protestant faith. Eleven of the fifteen County Court judges are Protestants, and the various departments in the gift and control of the Government the same proportion is observed. It is idle to attribute this Protestant monopoly to accident. It makes plainly a deliberate and rigidly pursued policy of exclusion and each now are denied, in defiance of manifest justice, the facilities for university education, which is freely granted in other portions of the Empire. The old Penal Laws and disabilities survive from the old days of the cruellest laws ever devised for the torture and degradation of an entire people. Must they still continue? Are Irish Catholics to be still held in their own land, at least so far as it is in the power of the Government to do so? This is the question that the Queen's constituency

attitude towards Catholics inevitably raises. The hope is unquestionably abroad—a groundless hope, we fear, judging by past experience—that her complaisance is the precursor of some large measure of Catholic relief. It is not uncharitable to despair, and bitter disappointment will be evoked, and the great lesson of Irish history confirmed, that not to loyal displays and professions, but to determined agitation, must Irish Catholics look for even the most moderate instalment of justice.—Freeman's Journal.

Consoling to McKinley.

The following candid expression of opinion on the situation, by the Milwaukee Catholic Citizen, is framed to bring comfort to President McKinley, who, at least, can count on one contented section of the Republic:—
There are no grave questions at present for the American Catholics. The Roman question is, as best, a European question. It seeks diplomatic solution. And Americans do not enter into the diplomacy of Europe. It can only be a popular question, so far as the Irish people are concerned. As such, American Catholics can give it their moral support.

Of the educational question, the less political agitation the better. Nothing but prejudice is aroused. To project any issue of the kind into politics would be to precipitate a fiasco. The Catholic politician in public life are not venerated when it comes to this subject. The line of rational effort is the upbuilding and improvement of private education. There is no political question in this matter. Far from being a question, it is a settled policy.

Nor is there any broad question of religious liberty. Special cases of collision will, of course, occur, as in the Edgemoor Bible matter in the Dept. of religious administration to Catholics in reformatory institutions. These institutions are merely exceptions to the rule of religious equality which is imbedded in our laws and institutions. They raise a subject for treatment by the application of principles already established. They raise no new question over which a national movement is necessary. The Catholic Church is, upon the whole, fairly treated in America. Its status with the law is reasonable satisfaction of principles already established or overthrown, but much to sustain and extend.

It is not a question of the restrictive of political virtues, restrictive of liberties, and restrictive of the force of their religious conviction, become allies for the right. But there are no specific duties herein for them in their Catholic capacity. These questions call upon them to be good citizens of the American Commonwealth.

Greatest Society in the World.

The Apostleship of Prayer or the League of the Sacred Heart is the largest religious association in the world. It has now over 25,000,000 members and 63 magazines in all the principal languages of the world are published to promote its interests.

Every Catholic should during this jubilee year become a member, as its duties are very easy, and the blessing obtained through the united prayers very great.

The League of the Sacred Heart is the most powerful organization in the Catholic Church; and wherever it has been started it has worked a revolution, making good Catholics more fervent, and bringing indifferent Catholics back to their duties, and has been a direct means of a great many conversions.

Its united prayers for the general and special intentions of the members each month, are heard to such an extent, for if the prayers of a few are powerful, how much more must be the prayers of 25,000,000 members of the League; to which are added the prayers and communions of the members of all the religious orders of the Church, who are all affiliated with the League.

Fact or Fancy.

Men and Women.

No. 10.

To a dabbler in letters I think "Johnson's Lives of the Poets" is one of the most interesting and human books ever written. Matthew Arnold recommends it to those who are concerned in making a study of literature which exists in English as a natural centre or, as he terms it, a point de repere. For in pursuing such a course, as Warburton says, we follow "the most agreeable subject in the world which is literary history," and follow in the lives of men of letters of the first class. "And the writer of their lives is himself, too, a man of letters of the first class, whom Malone calls 'the brightest ornament of the eighteenth century.'"

It is good occasionally to get away from the literature of the day—and there is so much of it—with its Kiplings and its Hopes, its Crawfords and its Cranes, its Tolstois and its Stewarts, all of whom are pleasant enough in their places but—it is good to pass an occasional hour among the giants—the old, not the ancient giants. We read and we criticize some trumpery piece of literary nonsense, feeling all the time that in a few months a critic will have ceased talking about it and people have ceased reading it—sure that it will never command a place in the library of the nation, much less in that of the world. But when old Dr. Johnson in that marvellously dogmatic way of his says, "I am now to examine 'Paradise Lost'; a poem which, when considered with respect to design may claim first place, and with respect to performance, the second, among the productions of the human mind," we feel that we are actually among the giants. And such an examination too! The order and arrangement of the work, the thought, the learning and the sentences! But as the old savant says, after all, "Paradise Lost" is one of the books which a reader admires and lays down, and forgets to take up again. None ever wished it longer than it is. Its perusal is a duty rather than a pleasure. We read Milton for instruction, rather harassed and overburdened, and look elsewhere for recreation. "But our master and seek for companions."

After an absence of a year and three months, Milton returned to England and opened a private school for boys, where he is said to have turned out wonders of classical scholars of between ten and sixteen years of age. Johnson, himself an admirer and lay down, says:—"Those who tell or receive these stories should consider that nobody can be taught faster than he can learn. The speed of the horseman may be limited by the power of the horse."—a trite saying, that some of our ardent nationalists would do well to bear in mind. Although those were the days of horse and rough roads, not of the steam-engine and electric cars, still there were giants in those days. Dr. Johnson further spoke well and wisely when he said, "I am now to examine 'Paradise Lost'; a poem which, when considered with respect to design may claim first place, and with respect to performance, the second, among the productions of the human mind." I'll stick to the poets.

To turn to the author of "Paradise Lost." He was educated, as a sizar, at Christ's College, Cambridge. He was said by Mr. Hampton to be "the finest Englishman who ables the verse of letters, wrote Latin verses with classic elegance," and "was one of the last students in either University that suffered the public indignity of corporal correction." He further seems to have been rusticated, after which he returned to his school life John Milton was eminently human; but he would not sicken the church because he said whoever became a clergyman must "subscribe slave, and take an oath without which unless he took with a conscience that could not reach the must straight perjure himself." He visited Paris and Italy, and diligently studied the Italian language and literature. He had no lack of confidence in his own ability, for he expressed the hope that "by labor and study, which he took to be his portion in life, joined with a strong propensity of nature, he might leave something so written to after-times as they should not willingly let die." While in Italy he had the privilege of visiting the Vatican, and thus the two leading spirits of the age, the one who saw furthest into the structure of the physical universe, and he who scaled the heights of heaven and sounded the abysses of hell, met.

Marriage is an ordeal for most men and most happy marriages are made on the nuptial knot. Milton, although he could descend finely on things divine and eternal, had not much patience under the stings of outrageous fortune. A Puritan himself he had the misfortune to be the nephew of a Catholic. His wife was the daughter of a staunch Cavalier, and brought her to town with him. Mary soon tired of the spare diet, salted glaze and hard study that prevailed in

REMEMBER ANOTHER SHRINE.

Headquarters of St. Anthony of Padua Nov. 14th in the Church of St. Mary's Parish, St. Catharines.

If you cannot in the harvest garner up the richest sheaves.

The thoughts following, as a natural sequence, the contemplation of the sea... The field of labor was broad enough—so much so in fact that his scattered and diversified nature has been the chief difficulty in its thorough consolidation and more successful administration in the temporal sphere.

It has been the pleasing privilege of who star to note with more than ordinary interest the persistent zeal and constant, faithful labor of Rev. Father Allain, the respected pastor of St. Mary's Parish on the Western Hill, in his constant and untiring labors for the benefit of his flock.

It was not until the year 1870 that the first school was established in the district, and since that time the church has been steadily increasing in numbers and enjoying the benefit of St. Mary's with the annexed Parish at Port Dalhousie, in the hope of broadening his field of labor and rearing another monument to his pious ambition.

The field of labor was broad enough—so much so in fact that his scattered and diversified nature has been the chief difficulty in its thorough consolidation and more successful administration in the temporal sphere.

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He noticed his bright face was a little flushed, and on his cheek was a solitary tear. Yes, there it lay, and as I quietly observed it, the light played upon it, as if it were dancing for joy.

RECEPTION OF THE PAPAL BLESSING AT LORETO, CONVENT, HAMILTON.

Wednesday, May 2nd, was an important day in the annals of Loreto, Mgr. Falconio, accompanied by Bishop Dowling, of Hamilton, Bishop McEvoy, of London, the clergy of the city and vicinity and several from the diocese of Toronto, including New York, visited the institution.

The spacious concert hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with interwoven garlands and festoons of the floral colors and appropriate mottoes of the feast.

The papal colors and appropriate mottoes of the feast were soiled, and upon their with its overgrown and palms, presented a charming picture. The look of expectancy on each face changed to one of intense pleasure on His Excellency's entrance, and the magnificent strains of Gounod's "Miserere" were heard.

Especially gratifying to the pupils was the commendation of their beloved Bishop whose interest in their advancement was so warmly manifested. His words of encouragement and interest with those delicate compliments which in his inimitable style he so happily interweaves.

Bishop McEvoy, whom the pupils always hoarsely welcome, after expressing himself delighted with the entertainment, in his usual pleasant way requested a holiday and its usual accompaniments. It is needless to say how joyfully this suggestion was welcomed.

The following morning Mgr. Falconio celebrated Mass in the Convent Chapel.

CONSIDERATIONS ON CANON LAW. A contributor to the Freeman's Journal, N. Y., writes: The Church recognizes herself as a perfect society, having full and absolute right to make laws for her own government, within her own sphere, to which all the members of the Church are bound to submit.

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of the consultors, but not in any definite way, for such consultors in a general way are to be offered, from whom the Bishop chooses the one acceptable to him. There is sufficient evidence even in the wording of the law that it was intended that the clergy were to have the privilege of agreeing among themselves upon the determination of the three names for each consultor—thus, where there were to be appointed, the clergy might agree upon three names, where four were to be appointed, they might agree upon six names. The practice, however, in some dioceses has been that the priests separately and scattering send in the three or six names, thus causing, especially where there is a large body of diocesan clergy, preventing twenty or thirty candidates, with fairly equal votes, instead of the three for each consultor, from which the law seems to require the Bishop is to choose those that fall to the choice of the clergy.

The other half of the consultors is left entirely to the determination of the Bishop. At first it was thought that the nomination of candidates to the position of diocesan consultors, but the privilege was obtained that in this country he could be appointed. Some Bishops even thought that this was the more desirable arrangement.

In the more desirable arrangement, the consultor his successor for the death of the term may be appointed by the Bishop, after taking the advice of the other consultors. A consultor may be removed for just cause, such as incapacity, or for any other reason, but he has done something seriously wrong, or through any misfortune has incurred public obloquy. The cause of the removal must be submitted to the other consultors, whose advice also is necessary for the selection of his successor. If the Bishop should die during the term of three years for which they were properly selected, they will continue in the office until the accession of the new Bishop, who may if he will have a new selection of consultors within six months from the time of his consecration as Bishop. One of the privileges of these consultors is, with the removable rectors, to take part in the nomination of candidates to fill the vacancy in the diocesan curia.

Their appointment, however, lapses ordinarily at the end of the three years, for which only their selection holds good. If by any oversight they are not called in consultation, the nomination of candidates should be made at the end of the appointed time, and the Bishop should die after it, the nomination of the candidates for the bishopric would belong to the representatives of the diocese. Bishops are required by the law to call a meeting of the Diocesan Consultors four times a year, at fixed periods; where this is really impossible twice will suffice.

They are to be called in consultation with the rectors, and the law is to be taken on any of the matters which are required by the law to call a meeting of the Diocesan Consultors four times a year, at fixed periods; where this is really impossible twice will suffice.

It is expressly provided that their advice, given separately and apart is not that which is to be followed. They are to meet together to confer, and their joint advice is to be followed. It is also provided that their advice shall not be done until their advice has been given.

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years, prayed with fervor, and the most fervent applications with the confidence that being a confessor on the communion of saints, and hopes for removal to the hour of need.

She had remained as her sole world treasure, and she died in the arms of her dear ones, and she died in the arms of her dear ones, and she died in the arms of her dear ones.

The body would readily make affidavit in this case, and the possibility, ever put in this case, and the possibility, ever put in this case, and the possibility, ever put in this case.

As far, then, as the loser and finder is concerned, she believes the lost money was restored through St. Anthony's intercession. It may be here remarked that the story is a most highly cultivated, intelligent and reasonable, and that she acted with great good sense and composure during her illness, and her thorough Catholicity.

A celebrated Irish statesman, orator, and scholar, who was a leader of men in his day, and generation, and was considered inviolable in his personal strength of character and endowments, fell down and humbled himself in the presence of the affliction arising from the death of one of his great contemporaries.

Looking practically at the incident which forms the subject of this article, we may learn useful lessons from it as regards the matter of leading a thoroughly Christian life.

Let it be supposed that the lady whom we have written about had been a person of gloomy, despondent temperaments who desired no fortune or spiritual consolation in this world, but was confronted with the loss of her husband, far away from home, helpless and penniless.

Wm. Ellison. N. B. The tiny boat in which the money was found is to be preserved as a memorial in the family.

REVIEWS. DONAHOE'S. In the May issue of Donahoe's Magazine there are some very timely features treating of travel and giving practical suggestions to intending vacationists.

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Young Point—Father Fitzpatrick has decided to hold his annual picnic on Ascension Day, May 24th, and is at present occupied in arranging to make it a huge success. This picnic is the best picnic of the season, and it is expected to eclipse all past efforts to entertain the public. All wishing to enjoy a good day's outing should not miss the Lakeland picnic on May 24.

Keene—His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, will administer the sacrament of confirmation in St. John's Church here on Ascension Thursday, May 24th. This will be the Bishop's second visit to this parish.

Patrick Daley, Kingston, is given as provision of the Hudson Canal system at \$1,000 per annum.

COUNTY MODEL SCHOOLS. The Minister of Education contemplates the following changes in regard to model schools. The number of such schools will be reduced, the county and government grants increased and the fees lightened. The whole time of the principal of a model school will be distributed among the various schools, thus securing to them a greater number of classes, and the best effects of having raw teachers experimenting on the pupils of one school only.

A SPLENDID STRUCTURE. The bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Quebec will be one of the greatest structures of the kind in the world and will excel the great Tay bridge in Scotland in weight, height and length of span. The bridge will be 150 feet above the St. Lawrence, and with approaches will be about 4,000 feet long. It will be constructed in three spans, two lateral of 200 feet each, and a central one of 1,000 feet, making the longest span of any bridge in the world. An idea of the magnitude of the work can be gained by considering that it will support a dead weight of 10,000 tons on a length of 1,800 feet and a height above the water of 150 feet. The bridge will be 78 feet wide and will carry four railway tracks, two carriages, and a promenade. The cost of the enterprise will approximately be \$1,000,000.

ST. NICHOLAS. Governor Roosevelt's familiar face and figure form the frontispiece of St. Nicholas for May, the first article being "The Enchanted Adventure of a Bird that was a Fairy." The Editor of the magazine says that this story is a fairy tale, and that it is a fairy tale, and that it is a fairy tale.

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THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

IRELAND. BELFAST.

The new Mater Infirmorum Hospital, which has been erected on the Crumlin Road, was formally opened here on Tuesday under the most auspicious circumstances. The building, which has already been described in these columns, is very healthy and reflects the greatest credit on the Catholics of Belfast and the Province generally. The opening ceremony which was performed by the Lord Mayor of Belfast (Victoriam H. McCannell, J. P.), was presided over by his Eminence the Cardinal's Legate. The occasion was regarded as one of the greatest in local importance, and the utmost public interest was manifested in the proceedings. The attendance was enormous. The hospital was decorated with flags and garlands in front of the main entrance. In front of the entrance stood the Lord Mayor, the reverend Bishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Dr. Henry, and the Most Rev. Dr. Chappin, Bishop of the diocese of Down and Connor, and the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, and many others, besides a very large number of ladies. A choral selection of music was performed in the course of the afternoon by the band of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, under the direction of Mr. C. McBride, bandmaster.

His Eminence in opening the proceedings, said he gave him great pleasure to take part in the opening of a hospital which was the very embodiment of Christian charity, and which was to make provision for relieving the suffering of their poor brethren. He did not believe there was any institution that was more in keeping with the spirit of the Gospel and with the example which our Divine Lord had set them than an establishment like that for the purpose of attending to the suffering members of Christ's flock. The care of the sick had been a characteristic of Christ from the very earliest ages. The spirit had taken hold of the people even down to the present, and he could think of no more striking proof of this fact than that magnificent institution which had been raised by private contribution. He concluded by offering his congratulations to all connected with the hospital that their efforts had resulted in that afternoon's ceremony (applause).

The Lord Mayor, in declaring the hospital open, said he, on his own behalf, and on that of his fellow citizens, wished it every success, and prayed that the blessing of God might be given to every effort to relieve suffering.

The Marquis of Dufferin said it gave him the very greatest pleasure to be present on that occasion, and to find himself associated with his Eminence the Cardinal and the other distinguished ecclesiastics in advocating the claims of that admirable establishment. He congratulated the promoters on the success of their efforts and upon the happy auspices under which they were assembled on that memorable day. It had been his good fortune, when holding various offices under the Crown, to find himself in official communication with various members and dignitaries of the Catholic Church, and he must say that he was cordially impressed by the spirit of self-sacrifice shown by the representatives of the Catholic Church. But there was one special class to whom his sympathies went forth, and it was to the Sisters of the various religious communities who were spread abroad throughout Ireland, Canada and our parts of his Majesty's dominions. He had been much impressed with the admirable manner in which they discharged their sacred functions. He concluded by trusting that every prosperity, good fortune and success which Almighty God might best upon the institution, upon the Sisters who administered its affairs, and upon the patients who found a blessed refuge within its walls (applause).

Mr. Elms and Mr. Wolf having addressed the company, the Most Rev. Dr. Henry moved a vote of thanks to all who had taken part in the ceremony, and stated that the hospital was at present clear of debt. He hoped that before proceedings terminated, they would have the nucleus of an endowment fund. The Alderman Wm. McCornick seconded the motion, which was cordially passed, and the proceedings terminated.

DUBLIN.

The annual report of the Technical Education Association for Ireland, which has just been issued, contains an interesting record of good work well done. The objects of the Association, as defined by itself in the preamble to the report now published, are as follows: "To encourage those Educational Reforms which will improve the capacity of those upon whom our industry depend; without interfering with the teaching of trades in workshops, or of commerce in the warehouse; to develop increased dexterity of hand and eye among the young; without interfering with the literary instruction in our schools, to give the teaching therein a more practical direction—to extend the knowledge of those principles of Science and Art which underlie our industries—to develop Evening Instruction for Clerks, Apprentices, and Working men, in Science, Art, Commercial, and Technical subjects—to encourage Agricultural, Dairy, and Fishery Instruction, and for training Science, Art and Technical Teachers for Ireland." There are all purposes with which everyone conscious of the need which exists for the advancement of our people in practical industrial knowledge describes at length the efforts made by the Association to secure the passage into law of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, as well as amendments in that measure as it was originally drafted. Some of the additional proposals by the Association appear to us to have been of a kind which might with advantage have been con-

sidered in the Act, and we regret that the Chief Secretary did not see his way to adopt them. The Parliamentary situation was, however, a delicate one, and there can be little doubt that the Association exercised a wise discretion in asking Irish members of Parliament to support the measure as it stood in face of the refusal of the Government to accept amendments. We do not think that the members of the Technical Education Association can be charged with egotism or self-indulgence in recalling the nature and extent of the services they have rendered since their organization was first called into existence. The services in question have been both practical and continuous. We are reminded, for example, that during the past few years the Association has been instrumental in securing the election of Irish local authorities and members of the Government and Irish members of Parliament to secure an adequate endowment of Technical Instruction in Ireland. We do not doubt that the way a great qualitative of public intelligence. It has been instrumental in procuring a useful stimulus to induce the Government to undertake legislation. With reference, however, to the endowment of the Technical Instruction, we think the Association might have been allowed to stand over for a subsequent session; indeed, having regard to the heavy cost of the war now raging, it might have been most wise to defer this period. These words supply further justification of the policy of refraining from taking any steps which might have imperilled the Bill. The Association also claims credit for having taken the initiative in securing the appointment of the Vice-regal Commission which inquired into the system of education pursued in the elementary schools of Ireland. The recent action of the Commissioners of National Education, sanctioned by the Government to give effect to the recommendations set out in the report of the Commission of Inquiry, is, therefore, one more satisfactory outcome of the efforts of the organization. Altogether the members of the Technical Education Association deserve to be congratulated on the nature of the work they have done, and are still doing for Ireland—Irish Catholic.

The Depot Committee of the Irish Industries Association, 21 Lincoln Street, Dublin, in His Majesty during the day of the opening of the Exhibition, and tweeds, with which she was highly interested, and was pleased to purchase some of the specimens. Her Majesty's presence in seeing the girls who were sent up from the Convent of Mercy, Kinsale, and had the honor of doing some of the lace work in the presence of her Majesty. The girls returned to Kinsale yesterday evening, and the remembrance of the honor conferred on them will doubtless be an impetus in carrying on the beautiful work in which they are engaged, and for which there is so deserved a demand. The Queen also purchased from the Association some Irish linens, Foxford tweeds, and Donegal homespines.

LOUGHREA.

On Monday evening at four o'clock there was a meeting held in St. Raphael's Convent of Mercy, Loughrea, at which a large number of the inhabitants of the town were present, for the purpose of starting a home industry for the manufacture of lace. The Rev. Father O'Donovan was the first to set the matter on foot, and he has already secured the services of a competent teacher. The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Clogher, presided at the meeting. Those present were—Mr. A. Mackay, Sheriff of Fife; Dr. Douglas Hyde, Edward Martin, Tullyra Castle; Right Rev. Mgr. Madden; Mr. J. L. Torke, manager National Bank; Mr. J. Egan, J. P.; Mr. J. D. Boyle, Rev. J. O'Donovan, Rev. P. J. O'Loughlin, Mr. P. Sweeney, Co. C.; Mr. P. J. Kelly, J. P., Co. C.; Rev. T. Joyce, Mr. Hastings, editor "Loughrea Freeman"; Mrs. Smyth, Miss Tully, Rathfarnham; Mrs. O'Farrell, Dalyston; Mrs. Burke, Carrickkeel.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL—THE VOTIVE CHAPELS.

Exclusive of the chapel of St. Peter, in the crypt of the new Catholic Cathedral, there will be twelve others, of which five have been provided in blocks of marble by benefactors. Every effort is now being made on the part of those responsible for the erection of the Cathedral to ensure the completion of two or more of these chapels, as regards their interior decoration. The expense of the marble and mosaic should be relied on for the main part of the adornment and enrichment both of the Cathedral and its chapels, follows as a natural consequence upon the erection of the building. The result of architecture. Much of the more precious marbles have been obtained from the ancient classical quarries, one in Thessaly, and the other in Baboua. It may be doubted if the former has been worked since the monument of Justinian carved out the "verbo antique" monoliths which are to be seen by the traveller under the dome of St. Sophia. As a digression it may be mentioned that several of the marble blocks intended for the Westminster Cathedral, became the prizes of war of the Turks when overrunning Thessaly some three years ago. Fortunately their unwieldy bulk, coupled doubtless with a complete ignorance of the work, saved them from transportation to Constantinople. As regards the mosaic work, it will probably be given, or a very considerable portion of it, to the most distinguished master of the new school which has within the last forty years sprung up in Rome, Professor Selz. His father was a well-known artist and representative of the Overbeck school. The son has won fame throughout Italy. Leo XIII. has been his constant patron since the year 1878. He has been restored by him. His most famous work, however, is that of the decoration of the choir of the Basilica of Loreto, undertaken by the Catholicos of Germany. Other specimens of his work are to be seen in the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul in the Church of San Lorenzo, Rome. The chapels wholly or partially provided for are—(1) That of the Blessed Sacrament, subscriptions towards the same are being collected by the Rev. Knecht Vaughan, brother of Cardinal Vaughan, in Spain, and Spanish America; (2) the Lady chapel, for the building and decoration of which the late Emperor William bequeathed £12,000; (3) the Chapel of St. Joseph, the gift of Mr. Charles Weld-Blundell; (4) that of St. Gregory and St. Augustine, the offering of Lord Brampton; and (5) the Chapel of the Holy Souls, the gift of the late Lord de Grey. The principal decorators of the nave of the Cathedral will embrace no fewer than

WATERFORD.

Mr. John Macdonald, a meeting in Waterford on Tuesday afternoon, presented with an address, and in reply to it delivered a beautiful and eloquent address dealing with the position of the Irish in the United States, and the position of the United States in the eyes of the Irish. In concluding he said: "What Englishman talk to us about Home Rule and say they are afraid of an Irish Parliament because they think it would be a revolutionary body. I do not help smiling, because I know if we had a Parliament in Ireland it would be a sober, steady, and conservative body, anxious to maintain the property of every man and of every class, anxious to promote the prosperity of the Irish, and to improve the condition of the Irish. In the House of Commons—knowing that in any wild or rash action it would be driving a nail into its own coffin. I believe in discipline, but if England would not let Ireland be ruled as she would not let a Home Rule tomorrow. Believe me, that those who are rotting Home Rule to Ireland are not the masses of the English people. I have met the English classes everywhere. The English people are not so stupid as the Irish workingman. He is honest, generous, and straightforward enough. These are not the men who are depriving Ireland of Home Rule. The men who are depriving Ireland of Home Rule are the English statesmen. I and if once we can convince them that Home Rule would mean for Ireland the inauguration of a policy of anarchy or socialism, we would obtain Home Rule very soon. For my part, I do not think the English statesmen do not seize the opportunity to do something for Ireland. If they do not, if they allow this opportunity to pass, then I say with full deliberation that the English will be the losers. The English will be the losers, and all this business about the London celebration of St. Patrick's Day, all this business about the Queen's visit to Ireland will, instead of doing good, bring down upon us all further bitterness. The English will be the losers, and I am afraid I have strayed very far afield from the presentation that has been made to me. All I can say on that subject is that I am very proud to receive this expression of goodwill from the Waterford men and women of New York. I am very thankful to them for having sent this presentation to me here in the city of Waterford, and I can promise you that I will do all in my power to be in the point of opportunity of any act that can reflect dishonor upon this ancient city."

SCOTLAND.

The death is announced of Rev. Angus Macdonald, Archdeacon of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. He was fifty-six years of age, and was a scion of the Macdonalds of Glenale, a Scottish Roman Catholic family that was identified with the fortunes of the Stuarts. One of his ancestors was the Bishop of Argyll, who accompanied James, the first Prince Charles on his arrival in Scotland in 1619. The Archbishop was famous as a Gaelic scholar.

WHALEBONE.

The obsequies of the whale recently driven ashore at Clifden, Ireland, were attended on Sunday by a large and interesting party. Two ladies, a mother and daughter, who were staying in a seaside resort near the village where the sea-monster was stranded, made up their minds that it would be nothing short of folly to let such a good whalebone go to waste, in these days when fashion so conspicuously favors slender figures. They therefore secretly commissioned a fisherman, for a good sum, to attend the whalebone, and obtain as much whalebone for them as he could manage without attracting observation. The disappointment of the fashionable dames—whose education had not included zoology—may be imagined, when their commission was executed, and a ponderous block of coarse substance, about as flexible as a paving-stone, and explained that "that was all the sort of bones that bastes did have." The real "whalebone" whale, as most people are aware, is comparatively rare creature, that seldom visits our latitudes; and, in any case, its "bone" is a special straining apparatus placed only in the mouth, and has nothing to do with the animal's skeleton.

THE YORKVILLE LAUNDRY.

On Saturday last the Messrs. Cleve sent a contingent of no less than 1,000 children from Limerick to the great gathering of youngsters at the Phoenix Park Dublin. These were all children of the employees of the firm in their various establishments in the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. The Messrs. Cleve are the largest employers in the South of Ireland, and they have working for them over 3,000 hands. This firm has revolutionized the condensed milk trade, having driven the Swiss milk completely out of the market, and in addition they sell out an enormous quantity of splendid butter each year.

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When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as thoroughly as possible. Delay may mean disaster. Farmes's Vegetable Compound will be found a most effective and safe medicine to send the impurities. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of the trouble and work a permanent cure.

thirty-eight inches, each 75 feet by 12 feet, and several other sizes. The single figures will be ready in 10 days.

The titular feast of St. George's Cathedral was the occasion of a large gathering of Catholics from the various neighboring parishes. First Mass was said by the Rev. Canon O'Connell, assisted by the Rev. Father George, who was presided by the Rev. Father Canon Keatinge and the Rev. St. John. At vesper the usual choir festival took place, which special music was rendered by the choir of the Rev. Canon O'Connell, Minister of the Cathedral, by the united choirs of the Cathedral, Brompton, Clarendon, Clapham, Deptford, Ely Place, Melrose Street, Park Lane, Red Cross Street, Watlington and West End. The role of St. George was carried in procession round the Cathedral, followed by the various confraternities attached to the great organ, was played by the Rev. Father Whitehead.

The feast of St. George, which the Feast of St. George's Day kept all over the country on Monday, April 23rd, has awakened some curiosity as to the identity of England's sainted protector. He has been confounded with the Arian George, who succeeded to the bishopric of St. Athanasius as Bishop of Alexandria. The real St. George, however, had lived and suffered long before his scandalous namesake. He is said to have suffered martyrdom as early as 303, and he is said to have been a very efficient minister in the history of the early Church. We find the name of St. George in almost all the early legends of the West. Thus he figures in St. Jerome's martyrology, also in the martyrology of St. Gregory. In the reign of King Canute a monastery was dedicated to his memory at Tetford, and William I. founded the collegiate Church of St. George at Oxford. Richard I. of England is said to have received the cross of the Order of the Garter, and since his time the people of England have ever manifested a growing affection for St. George, their protector.

The Catholic Bishops of England commenced their annual Low Week meeting yesterday, at Archbishop's House, Cardinal Vaughan's residence, returned from Bournemouth, where he has been recuperating after his severe illness, in order to preside. There were two absentees—the Bishop Vaughan of Exeter, and the Cardinal of London, who is on his way to the Holy Land. Dr. Graham, and Dr. Vetric, Bishop of Plymouth, who is indisposed, are also among the absentees. The Bishop of Exeter, who is indisposed, is also among the absentees. The Bishop of Exeter, who is indisposed, is also among the absentees.

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THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1900

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 20th, 5th after Easter. White. Mass. "Vocem iudicantis annuntiat" At H. Yessers. "Memoriam of the following and St. Jerome."

The Supremacy of the Pope.

The spiritual supremacy of the Vicar of Christ is proved a necessity by the deteriorated condition of the so-called Christian churches outside the pale of his jurisdiction. We have only to look at the chaotic state of Christianity since Luther and Henry VIII. threw off the supremacy of the Pope, to be convinced of the absolute necessity of a supreme head of the Church.

The Bishops of Rome have always claimed and still claim this supremacy. No other Bishop in the world claims it, or ever did claim it. St. Peter exercised it from the day of Pentecost, as appears from the first twelve chapters of the Acts of the Apostles. That supremacy was over the other Apostles and over the whole Church.

Lord Salisbury's Primrose Speech.

An able article, which appears in this issue, taken from the Dublin Freeman's Journal, concludes as follows: "The hope is unquestionably abroad—a groundless hope, we fear, judging by past experience—that her (The Queen's) majesty is the precursor of some large measure of Catholic relief."

"The hope is unquestionably abroad—a groundless hope, we fear, judging by past experience—that her (The Queen's) majesty is the precursor of some large measure of Catholic relief. If that hope is not realized, a widespread and bitter disappointment will be evoked, and the great lesson of Irish history confirmed that not to loyal displays and professions, but to determined agitation, does Irish Catholics look for even the most moderate installment of justice."

Lord Salisbury has certainly not permitted the expectant Irish people to remain long in suspense so far as his own opinion and intention are concerned. In his recent sensational speech, which is generally condemned as inopportune, unwise or insane, according to the views of the critics, he practically says that it was never more necessary to combat the proposal for Home Rule for Ireland.

"The reason he gives is far-sought, dignified and will be commended itself to the unprejudiced ear. But his words are full of any sense and his meaning unobscured. He said in this juncture—'I am a great while ago it was necessary to combat the proposal for Home Rule for Ireland.'"

"We have learned something from the South African war; how a disloyal Government, in spite of warnings, could accumulate armaments against the most powerful combatant, and thus secure a terrible advantage. We now know a little more than we did ten years ago what a risk it would be if we gave a disloyal Government in Ireland the power of accumulating forces against this country."

There has never been made by a responsible public man such an insane, foolish and withal mischievous pronouncement upon this burning question of Home Rule for Ireland. Coming as it does so closely after the recent professions of admiration of Irish valor on the part of the British public and in the wake of all the meaning and hopeful speculation that attached to the Queen's visit to Ireland, nothing could have been more unfortunate, less opportune and distinctly insulting to the whole Irish race.

Lord Salisbury knows, must know, that the one desire of the Irish people abroad is the only thing which he, from his lofty seat, says must not be. The passage from his speech already quoted bears on its face its own refutation.

Assuming that a "disloyal Government," the Transvaal Government, accumulated armaments against England, it does not follow that a disloyal Government in Dublin would be allowed the same dangerous privilege. It has always been contended that the aim of such a proposed Government would be the peaceful management of Ireland's domestic affairs, the question of armaments being left to Her Majesty's Government at Westminster. The question of giving a "disloyal Government in Ireland the power of accumulating forces against England," has never been seriously mentioned. Such a thing was never seriously contemplated, and it passes all understanding why Lord Salisbury should have thus maladroitly connected a possible Ireland with an existent Transvaal.

Again, what kind of right has Lord Salisbury to presume that a home Government such as the Irish people demand and look for would be a disloyal Government? Rather might it be presumed that, with the present causes of discontent and disloyalty in Ireland removed, the people would become loyal to the British crown and the British Government, loyal to Ireland; and in its loyalty to the home land, be loyal to British connection. The salvation and existence of Ireland as a nation would depend on its loyalty to that connection. It is the same old score-crow set up once more to frighten English public opinion, which had most certainly set up in the direction of fair treatment for Ireland, that has been used for a similar purpose at critical moments in the past. The worst of it is that the English public will be likely to take wing at its appearance in the same old way.

The Catholic people of Ireland are seeking for their just rights, for their emancipation from the exclusions and disabilities surviving from the old penal laws, which "were the cruellest laws ever devised for the torture and degradation of an entire people."

The Dublin Freeman's Journal thus sums up these exclusions and disabilities:—"Irish governmental and judicial appointments are practically monopolized by Protestants in this Catholic country, where Catholics are in a majority of over seventy-five per cent of the entire population."

The Executive Government of the country is wholly in the hands of Protestant officials from the Lord Lieutenant downwards. Great Britain is the only country in Europe whose executive does not include a single Catholic. The four Judges of the High Court of Appeal are all Protestants. Of the fifteen superior Court Judges the Protestant majority is twelve to three; and the two Irish law officers, who are, so to speak, Judges-deo, are also of the Protestant faith. Eleven of the fifteen County Court Judges are Protestants, and in the various departments in the gift and control of the Government the same proportion is observed. It is idle to attribute this Protestant monopoly to accident. It makes plainly a deliberate and rigidly pursued policy of Catholic exclusion.

Words of all, the Catholics of Ireland are denied in defiance of natural justice, the facilities for universal education, which is freely granted in other portions of the Empire.

And yet, because groaning under such a burden of grievances, the Irish people agitate by constitutional methods for redress, they are disloyal! What about the agitation of British subjects laboring under grievances in the Transvaal? The British Government entered upon a sanguinary struggle to right their wrongs. Let it now secure a powerful and contented Ireland—a part of the United Kingdom—by a bill and wholesale exclusion of grievances there.

College Education.

Educationalists of the present day may be conveniently divided into two opposing classes—the one aiming at specialism, the other at general culture. The former would have the youth decide as soon as possible on the particular profession or occupation by which he intends to gain his honest livelihood; the latter would give him a liberal education and let him choose later.

The course marked out by the believers in specialism would take the youth straight to the goal by the nearest and clean-cut path, turning not aside for general culture, accomplishments, or collateral knowledge; the education would be as technical and particular as it could possibly be made, consistent with the thoroughness of understanding and power to accomplish in a special line. The culturists, if we may so call them, would look first to the development of all the powers of the mind—possibly of the heart and soul—looking to morals and religion, and strive to raise the youth to the highest grade of intellectual attainment that his natural gifts are capable of.

It is needless to say that in this go-ahead age the system advocated by the specialists appeals to the majority of people; but it is doubtful if it makes for the betterment of mankind intellectually. There are plenty of skilled workmen and writers in every department of industry and knowledge, but there are, comparatively speaking, few leaders of men; nor is it to be supposed that specialism can succeed in turning out the highest types of men unless it is based upon a broad general culture.

In the United States, there is a great deal of dissatisfaction all round with the results of the work done in the Common Schools of the country, which falls short of the best educational ideals in mental as well as in moral and religious training. It is not only admitted that the primary and secondary schools do not furnish the men and women of highest culture, but figures show that nearly all the graduates of the United States universities are from colleges, and from comparatively small colleges. These graduates are the product of culture, not of specialism.

In Canada we have nothing like the number of colleges that exist, thrive, and do excellent work in the United States. Our educational system, of which we may be reasonably proud, shows and prepares the way to the university, and probably it is due to this fact that people do not seek for their sons, as much as might be expected, a Catholic college education. Yet for Catholics—and there are many Catholics in the Dominion who could afford it for their sons—a college education offers many peculiar advantages. It is in the Catholic college that, under God's grace, vocations to the priesthood are fostered and developed. There is the touch of the young Catholic life with mature and cultured Catholic minds; there is the constant atmosphere of religion within the college walls; there is the strict, yet wholesome, discipline of a varied yet uniform and systematic training; sharp corners are rubbed off, dull surfaces polished, and true manhood developed; there is the continuity and unification of studies which go to form the man of culture; there is the close, daily contact of teacher and pupil, so essential to character-building, the esprit de corps of a life in common, the sense of familyhood and the expression of thought and reference to acknowledged authority,—these are some of the factors which contribute to the unique value of Catholic college training. The result is the rounded and perfect Catholic man, who goes forth like a soldier, equipped for the battle of life.

It used to be the practice, in well-to-do Catholic families, to direct the attention of the sons to the priesthood, and that family deemed itself blessed if it could point to a son as a minister of Christ. It appears to us that this ambition in Catholic families is not so noticeable in these days of common-school education, which is wholly of the earth. The world, its occupations, its success, its allurements, its pleasures, are what are first presented to the minds of youth. In the Catholic college the beauty and glory of religion is placed before the mind, the world is gauged at its proper value, and the future life kept constantly in view. The Catholic college is the nursery of religion and

of vocations to the priesthood. The ripe products of our Catholic colleges go forth into the world to lighten the masses, and by their knowledge and example they show to the light and leaders of the Catholic laity.

Silent Missions.

A unique mission has been in progress this week in Philadelphia. It was given to Catholic deaf-mutes non-Catholics also being invited,—in the sign language by the Rev. P. M. Whelan, of Holy Cross Church, Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

For seven years Father Whelan labored as a teacher in the great Catholic Institution for the deaf and dumb of Dublin; then he came to the United States, entered the Catholic Seminary at Overbrook and during his course of six years there made regular weekly visits to the Pennsylvania Institute for the deaf and dumb. Since his ordination to the priesthood four years ago he has regularly administered to the spiritual wants of the 150 inmates of the Mount Airy Institution and at frequent intervals has conducted religious exercises for the deaf-mutes scattered through the Quaker City. The Rev. Father is an expert in the sign language and his affable manner and kindly disposition have endeared him to all deaf-mutes regardless of creed.

Missions to non-Catholics.

No sign of the times strikes the reader of religious papers more frequently and forcibly than the spirit of unrest, fast verging upon doubt and infidelity, pervading the whole Protestant world, which turns its eyes to the unity and restfulness of the Catholic Church. Allied to this spirit is the feeling of "indifferentism" as voiced by the frequently heard expression, "Oh, one religion is as good as another," which, perhaps, led to the recent so-called "Ecumenical Conference" in New York, for the division of the foreign mission fields among the various Protestant denominations. We may also note the Ritualistic movement in the Anglican Church and the cry for a "revision of the creed" among the Presbyterians, an effort which has been described as "an aim to find out not what God has revealed, but what man will believe." Hence it is that the Paulist Fathers of New York and other priests following their example, seeing that the time is ripe for the harvest of souls which the Church claims as her own, have been conducting a series of missions to non-Catholics.

It is not surprising under the circumstances that the Protestant clergy should be hostile to this missionary work, which, however, is if they would but see it, directed chiefly towards those whom Protestant teaching and faith can no longer hold. Thus the Church feels its her bounden duty to step in and say to those in search of a religion, "Come in and examine the credentials of the one, true Catholic Church."

House of Providence Annual Picnic.

The Grand Annual Picnic in aid of the House of Providence will be held on the grounds, Power St., on the afternoon and evening of the 24th of May, and all lovers of sweet charity regardless of creed should endeavor to make it a great success.

The House of Providence is the largest and most economically conducted institution of its kind in this Province and the efforts of the good Sisters in charge of it should meet with a hearty and responsive appreciation. The doors of the Home are open to all creeds and at present the inmates number over 500 aged people and 60 children.

As the Government grant and City grant are all too small to maintain the House of Providence, recourse has to be had to other means to supplement these resources. The annual picnics previous years have been very successful and resulted in much valuable financial assistance. The picnic this year on Her Majesty's birthday offers many attractions to holiday people, who will then have an opportunity of combining charity with pleasure.

The beautiful grounds will be tastefully and suitably arranged for amusement and pleasure and it is hoped that the efforts of the committee of management will be fully appreciated by a generous public and the picnic well patronized. There is no more deserving institution in Canada than the House of Providence

Among the Judges.

It is remarkable that the Catholic journals in this province should, last week, coincidentally have referred to the question of government patronage and Catholics. Seeing that there was no collusion, we conclude that the feeling exists among our co-religionists that they are not fairly treated in this very material and important respect.

We took the trouble to survey one field in the public service, namely, the judicial field, and the results are not at all gratifying.

Out of the ten High Court Judges and the five of the Court of Appeal, there is one Catholic on the Bench. There are seven Judges belonging to the Superior Court and the Court of Exchequer—amongst these are two Catholics, both French Canadians.

The County Judges, Senior and Junior, total sixty-five, out of which number there are, we believe, seven Catholic Judges. One of the seven is a French Canadian, in the French District of Nipissing. Among the remaining six English-speaking County Judges who are Catholics, there is only one Senior Judge.

Taking into consideration the proportionate population and, let us say, supposed influence, of the Catholic body, this makes a very poor showing indeed. The governmental authorities cannot say that their attention has not been directed to this unfair state of things, for it is easy to recall many instances of such action.

Not long ago and just before the death of the late Mr. Michael O'Carra of Ottawa, it was somewhat conspicuously paraded that that gentleman was to have been raised to the Bench. Upon his decease the question was allowed to lapse, as if the deceased gentleman's death had exhausted the list of Catholic lawyers who were eligible and worthy of the honor of being raised to the Bench.

Is it really true that there is a dearth of English-speaking Catholics qualified and capable of filling the highest offices in the public service with credit to themselves and the community? We not only do not believe such to be the case but we are convinced that there are just as good men to be found among the Catholics, belonging to the legal profession as there are among Protestants, and it would not take long to supply the powers that be with a creditable list of Catholic candidates for such offices, should they show themselves desirous of remedying the defect.

The late Strike.

The welfare of her toiling children has always been a matter of solicitude to our Holy Mother, the Church. By his noble and constant exertions to uplift the dignity of honest toil and on account of his personal affection for the laboring masses Leo XII. has come to be called "The Pope of the People."

In the Middle Ages the Church had so ordered labor that, by its guilds and organizations and the close watchfulness of the Church over the interests of the laborers against the tyranny and aggression of the nobles, conflicts between Capital and labor were practically rendered impossible. Identity of interest and the community of brotherhood and charity springing from membership in one church made the idea of violent disputes repugnant to Catholic society. The Guilds were the courts of arbitration, peace-making and settlement, and rendered the actual uprising of the toilers unnecessary.

The tyranny of Capital over labor is of modern times, and the power of grinding in the dust those who by their surplus industry have made and continue to make the unearned increment has been greatly increased by monopolies and the massing of wealth in the hands of a comparatively few millionaires or moneyed corporations.

We do not take it upon ourselves to say that the Teamsters' Strike in Toronto was a necessity. It was generally admitted, however, that Capital as usual was acting the tyrant, though few of the papers came forth as the champions of the Teamsters. One thing was plain in a very short time—namely, that there were plenty of other men ready to take the place of the strikers, if guaranteed police protection. As the law had to accord that the chances of the teamsters coming out ahead were greatly diminished. Most invent-

ence and some loss were entailed upon the wholesale houses and freight transit impeded—for a time almost stopped. It is probable that the very people deemed to be punished by the strikers were not by any means the worst sufferers.

The anxiety, the temporary further impoverishment of poor families, the consequences of the loss of situations would fall heaviest on the homes of the strikers whose efforts to ameliorate their own condition were fruitless.

Whilst recognizing the right of Capitalists to contend for and protect their own pockets, we are undoubtedly of the opinion that the men in this instance were not only just but quite reasonable in their demands, yet success did not wait upon their banners. Their resources of war were exhausted and capital triumphed.

Opinions may differ as to the wisdom and effectiveness of a strike to accomplish desired reforms; but all experience proves that unless the laborers are thoroughly organized, unless there are ample funds for a protracted resistance, unless the opportunity is one when necessity compels the employer to come to terms, victory is nearly always with Capital.

But, whatever the real causes of a strike may be, however great the provocation and urgent the necessity, it is the imperative duty of all who are in a position to influence either employers or employed or both to point out the gravity of a step of such serious import and far-reaching consequence as a means of settling a labor dispute. Every resource of argument and conciliation should be exhausted before this final step is taken.

There is always the danger of the men being imprudently led away by professional agitators and a Socialistic propaganda which utterly ignores the rights of employers and starts the demon of mischief and discontent between them and the employed.

In connection with this subject we may be permitted to recall the fact that the good offices of the Catholic Church through its ministers have been called into requisition with salutary effect both in the United States and in England.

Ottawa Normal School.

The accompanying communication, received from Dr. J. A. MacCabe, Principal of the Ottawa Normal School, will be of interest to many of our readers,—especially to those who belong or have belonged to the teaching profession—and it very clearly explains itself. We need only add that we hope the proposed Re-union will prove a complete success:—

NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA,

7th May, 1900.

Dear Sir,—It is proposed to commemorate, on the 14th September next, the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the opening of the Ottawa Normal School. An appropriate programme will be prepared for the occasion, on which, it is hoped, a large number of former students will be in attendance.

You will confer a favor on me by sending me, at your earliest convenience, the names and post-office addresses of all ex-students of the Ottawa Normal School known to you, whether they are at present in the teaching profession or engaged in other pursuits. I wish to send invitations to all whom I can find. In this list I wish to have included, the names and addresses, of female students who have married since leaving the Normal School.

As each ex-student may know the names and addresses of others who have attended, I would further ask you to request that ex-student to send these names and addresses to me.

Your kind help in this matter, so as to lead to a successful re-union of old Normal School students, will be fully appreciated by me.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN A. MACCABE,

Principal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is thought even by those whose sympathies are with the Dutch republics in the war that the Boer envoys' mission to the United States will prove a failure. The situation in the Philippines is admitted to be the cause of Mr. McKinley's attitude towards the belligerents in South Africa. One of our exchanges says the envoys will do well to meditate over Dean Swift's ninth beatitude, "Blessed are they who do not expect for they shall not be disappointed."

Our bright Chicago Contemporary, The New World, calls the attention of its readers to the recent ecclesiastical conferences held in New York and Boston, and says:—"While the Romanist Conference

of Foreign Missions has been going on in New York, there has been going on in the more ostentatious but less populous city of Boston another conference known as the "Liberal Conference of Religionists." These conferences differ in a way worth noting.

The "International, etc. Conference" in New York takes the view that it is the duty of all Protestant Christians (to Rome they will have better to say) to labor for the converting of the heathen to Protestant Christianity. They do not name a specific kind of Protestant Christianity. Apparently, any kind of Christianity will do, provided it is Protestant, and not Catholic or Roman. The other gentlemen, who met at Boston, don't agree in this at all. They think that it is the duty of Protestant Christianity to let the heathen alone. They are very broad. They think that Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Brahminism and Confucianism, if not quite so good as Christianity, are so far good that it is better to cultivate friendly relations with them, and to try to realize the good that is to be found in the spirit common to all religions.

Correction.

In our report of the recent reception of Mgr. Falconio at St. Michael's College, the name of Mr. M. Teffy, the father of Rev. Dr. Teffy, Superior of St. Michael's College, was inadvertently omitted from the list of the distinguished guests invited on that occasion.

Fact or Fancy.

Continued from page 1.

four husbands' houses and, as Phillips relates, "having for a month led a philosophical life after having been used at home to a great house, and much company and joviality, her friends, possibly by her own desire, maddened a part of her property, and she was granted, upon promise of a return at Michaelmas, at Michaelmas Mary failed to appear in London. He sent letters. No answer. He despatched a special messenger, who was sent back with some excuse. Therefore, for Milton under the cruel circumstances; but probably more for Mary. Milton determined to repudiate his disobedient wife and to satisfy his own conscience wrote and published "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce" and other works on the subject, for which he was cited before the Bishops in solemn convocation at Westminster, who soon dismissed him.

But these literary wanderings did not bring him peace of mind. But it was impossible for a man of Milton's transcendent genius, who was destined to walk in spirit with Adam and Eve in the lovely groves of Paradise, to be long at a loss for a plan to bring his life back to order. He started in with great fervor to court "a young woman of great accomplishments" who, because she had a better conception of duty and honesty than her wooden, despicable father, was mentioned in this "Discourse" as the daughter of one Dr. Davis. This came to the ears of Milton's wife and brought about the discomfiture. Milton happened to be visiting at a friend's house when to his astonishment, he and his wife found her in another room and implored forgiveness on her knees. "He realized her entreaties for a while, but, partly, his own generous nature, more inclinable to reconciliation than to perseverance in anger or revenge, and partly the strong interest of his friends on both sides, soon brought him to an act of oblivion and a firm league of peace." The wives of geniuses generally seem to have an unhappy time of it. Mary Powell was not the only wife of Milton. He had two others; but none of them were happy with him, nor had they the power to make him happy. The last, Elizabeth Minshull, he married on the recommendation of Dr. Pagan, because "being blind and by no means wealthy, he wanted a domestic companion and attendant." "All his wives," says Johnson, "were vigorous; for he has declared that he thought it gross and indelicate to be a second husband. Upon what other principles his choice was made cannot now be known; but marriage afforded not much of his happiness. The first wife left him in disgust, and was brought back only in terror; the second wife, indeed, seems to have been more a favorite; but her life was short. The third, as Phillips relates, oppressed his children in his lifetime, and cheated them at his death."

Knowing the story of Milton and his married life, one cannot help thinking that the author of "Lycidas" had intended to write a lesson to the Mrs. Milton of the time, when he made Eve speak her husband's words to her lord and master in those memorable words—

"My author and disposer, what thou biddest I obey; so God ordains; God is thy law, thou mine; to know no more

Is woman's happiest knowledge, and her praise."

JULY EXAMINATIONS.

The timetable for the July examinations has been issued by the Education Department. The examinations begin as follows:—The Public School leaving, on July 8th; the commercial specialist examination, on July 4th; the junior leaving, on July 5th; the senior leaving and senior matriculation examinations on July 9th.

A monumental statue of the late Cardinal Lavigne was recently dedicated at Blaire, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The Cardinal is represented standing, his eyes turned toward the desert, holding in his right hand his pastoral cross, which he seems to be planting in the sand. He is dressed in his sacerdotal vestments, and his hands are clasped in prayer.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE LITERATURE.

THE DESTRUCTION OF SENNAACHERIB.

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INTRODUCTION. Assyria was an ancient country of Asia, lying upon the banks of the Tigris, the seat of one of the greatest monarchs of antiquity. The name comes from Assur (the supposed founder of the state), a Semitic name, vain and haughty, a terrible scourge in war, was the ruler of Assyria when its power was at its height. He was bent on the conquest of Jerusalem when the event described in the poem showed the miraculous intervention of God in answer to the prayer of Zecharias. "And it came to pass that night that an angel of the Lord came and stood in the camp of the Assyrians, and when he arose in the morning, saw that the host of the dead." Read IV Kings, XLI, II. Paraphrase, XXXII, 1-22.

PURPOSE. State this briefly in your own words.

PLAN. I. The glorious ascent of the Assyrian. II. The summer becomes autumn. III. Sleep changed to death by the angel. IV. Appearance of their horses. V. Appearance of their riders. VI. The mourning; destruction of identity. VII. The progress of the destruction is from vague statements to vivid—a picture with all its details, rising from brute to human and ending in the relation of the people to God. VIII. THE METAPHYSICAL STUDY. How does this account compare with that given in the Bible? What lesson are we supposed to learn from this event? What was the effect in Assyria, in Judea? Give meaning of "sheer, waxed, rock-like, distorted, loud in their wailing, unshouting."

CLASS STUDY. Explain clearly what is meant by the simile in the first line.

"And...gold! Cohorts were properly divisions of a Roman legion or army."

"Gleaming...gold." To show the riches and power of the state.

"Th...sheen...sea." This may suggest not only the brightness of the weapons, but also the large number of men; for in that clear air a great host of stars are visible.

"Galilee." A lake in Palestine, near Jerusalem, associated with many events in our Lord's life.

"...This comparison is once striking and beautiful.

"Spread...blast." Give this in your own words.

"Breathed...fog." Compare, "The Lord God breathed into his face the breath of life, and the man became a living soul." Gen. II, 7. "Fog," shows that the poet takes which side?

"T...still." A forcible description of the suddenness of their death, and of the death struggle (heaven). The latter part is a description of death in a positive way, without harshness.

"Through...pride." Express in your own words, bringing out the force of "rolled" and "breath of their pride."

"Lay...sure." Notice that "wailed" and "cry" have the same relation—lay white and cold—; which of these shows death? In what respects is it like the spray?

"Distorted." Because of his death agony; similarly "dew" of death on his brow.

"Tents...unblown." What would be the difference if the army had not been slain?

"Widow...wail." Because so many of their men had died.

"Holo...heal." Holo was the supreme god of the Canaanites and other neighboring nations; his worship was introduced into Israel somewhat before this. Eccehian had his temples destroyed and his worshippers put to death.

"Might...Lord." This couplet makes a most striking close to a stirring poem. Gentiles. A name given by the Jews to all not of their nationality. Explain what "might" means.

"In...swore." The army was not defeated in battle.

"Hath...Lord." Show the points of this striking comparison.

ALECK YEATON'S SON.

PURPOSE. To give a simple but striking instance of God's vengeance upon his creatures and to encourage us to put our fullest trust in Him.

PLAN. Introduction; the skipper's fear for his little son's safety; his trust in God's protection; the storm; the child's rescue and the wonder of the skipper.

PREFATORY STUDY. Describe the appearance and the character of the skipper as given in the poem. What virtues did he manifest? What excites our pity and sympathy for the child? Suggest another appropriate title. What lesson does the poem teach?

Give the meaning of "skipper, wan, stern-sheets, ill betide, quell, marvel, decree, stalwart."

CLASS STUDY. "Th...wailed." We often interpret our surroundings according to our frame of mind; to the skipper's anxious mind the wind appears to be moaning and wailing, as if forecasting ill. Notice the construction—"the wind it moaned"; this form of poem, the ballad, usually introduces in its first or fourth construction. A good example is seen in l. 2 of the last stanza; find others.

"White caps." What does this tell about the sea? "Fleeked." Streaked or speckled. Why should the skipper be represented as speaking thus? "Sung...by." This contains a very good example of alliteration. "Laughed," because not knowing the danger. "Said," long-hanging clouds, show force of "Sunburst." To show that he was out in all kinds of weather, therefore experienced.

"Grew wan." Why? Give in your own words.

"Wicked sky." How can this be said about the sky? "Ere...died." Why? State in other words. What does this show about the skipper? "Whore...steel." In what sense is this true? What is the full meaning of this line? "Say...say." Say this in your own

A MINT FOR CANADA.

In discussing the subject of Imperial interests, in his London despatches to the Tribune, Mr. Isaac N. Ford pays graceful tribute to the Canadians. He says:

"Imperial interests have taken the place of all foreign questions, and despatches in the London journals from European capitals have not been so meagre for many years. Imperialism is the thing which interests every reader of the great newspapers, and it is no longer the least of details in the news, such as the establishment of a branch of the loyal mint in Canada. A request is expected from Ottawa that Canada shall be placed on terms of equality in this respect with India, Australia and the United States, and it will be granted at once. The veracious question raised by the Australian federation renders the Colonial Office eager to grant favors to Canada and other colonies."

PASTORAL VISIT.

Archbishop Duhamel made a pastoral visit to St. Patrick's church, Ottawa, on Sunday last. In honor of the centenary of the arrival of the first immigrants and a large British flag hung from the tower. Previous to the High Mass at half past ten o'clock in the morning, Mgr. Duhamel, the clergy present, and the sanctuary boys, took in procession from the residence of Rev. Father Whelan to the church. The Archbishop recited prayers for the dead and afterwards assisted at the Mass. He was attended by Rev. Fathers Whelan, Fay and Groulx. The celebrant of Mass was Rev. Father Patrick. The Archbishop preached on the words, "No man can serve two masters." In the afternoon the sacrament of confirmation was administered to 59 girls and 68 boys by the Archbishop. His Grace afterwards paid a visit to St. Patrick's Orphan's Home.

A TORONTO LADY HONORED.

Mrs. Emma O'Sullivan, of this city, publisher of the Canadian Almanac, has received the following message from Pope Leo XIII.:—"Academia Ecclesiastica, Piazza Minerva, April 4th, 1900. Dear Mrs. O'Sullivan—On the day last I was with the Holy Father and I presented him with your copy of the Catholic Almanac of Ontario. He graciously accepted it, and was glad to hear what I could tell him of your devoted and sincere attachment to the Holy See. I am glad to be able to add that he sends you his blessing. You will be glad to know that the Holy Father is quite well, in spite of his advanced years. Please accept my grateful thanks for your kind remembrance of me. I can never forget my visit to Toronto, and the many friends I made there. They all have a very special place in my remembrance and affection. R. Merry del Val."

Help Wanted.

You will notice in this issue the big list of presents we are giving free with \$1.00 or \$2.00 mail order of any price Tea or Coffee, etc., for 60 days or till an agent is appointed in your district. We will give to each, chosen or friends, every article mentioned in the \$1.00 or \$2.00 list and if you can't afford a few friends and get us a club order and send us in 25 one dollar order, or 15 two dollar orders, we will present you with a heavy gold plated watch, chosen or friends, engraved, beautifully engraved, etc. design ladies' or gent's size. This extra for yourself, free as a premium introducing our Tea, etc. A trial order. Agents wanted salary and commission.

THE NETHERLANDS PEACE SOCIETY HAS addressed an appeal to President McKinley begging him to further the peaceful object of the Baur mission, to investigate their case, to bring about arbitration and put a stop to the pernicious war in South Africa.

Lowell, Mass., May 15.—While St. Patrick's Church was being pulled down a requiem, and several hundred worshippers were in the church at 8 o'clock Mass, Thomas McElmurt, a painter, fell from the steeple of the church, a distance of 175 feet, and was killed.

In his descent he struck a ridge of the slate roof, and bounded over,ighting upon a picket fence. Matches in his pocket set fire to his clothing after he struck the fence.

As the people rushed from the church frightened by the noise of the body striking the roof—they found a tangled mass of pickets and clothing lying the body, and flames breaking out of the pile.

The Pope the other day received the Princess Stephanie and her husband, Count Lonyay, recognizing the former, not as a royal personage, but as the Countess Lonyay. He showed such great kindness and tenderness in his manner that the Princess burst into tears, and confided in him her grief at her estrangement with her father. The Pope, then laying his hand on the Princess's head, assured her that he would use all his influence to reconcile her with her relatives and parents, and exclaimed, "Trust in God, who will protect you." His Holiness presented the Princess with his photograph with an edifying autograph.

Prince Rupert, of Bavaria, whose engagement has just been announced, is the eldest of the ten surviving children of the second son of the Regent, and will become in the ordinary course of events the eighth son of King of Bavaria. His

Eachidion Gradualis Romani

A manual of plain chant from the Graduale Romanum, in modern notation. 570 pages, half leather, \$1.25.

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CONFIRMATION CEREMONIES.

Two hundred children and 40 adults were confirmed in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, on the 18th inst., by Archbishop Brunet. The Archbishop was assisted by Rev. Fathers Callaghan and Heffernan. There was a very large congregation.

On Saturday His Grace officiated at a similar ceremony at the Church of St. Louis de France, Montreal. Miss Bourque, professor of music, presided at the organ and a fine musical programme was given. There was a large gathering of the faithful.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Anglin has taken up her residence permanently in New York with her family. Her daughter, Miss Margaret Anglin, takes the leading part very cleverly in a certain farce, the "Big Game," at the Empire Theatre, and Miss Alice Anglin, by reason of her many gifts, is also greatly sought after in that city.

Quebec.—Mr. Thos. J. Carbray, son of our esteemed fellow-townsman, Felix Carbray, Esq., M.P., and who was recently admitted to the practice of law after a brilliant examination, begins his professional career in the office of the eminent law firm of Messrs. Caron, Pentland & Stuart. Mr. Carbray is to be congratulated on his start in life under such auspicious circumstances, and those who know him predict for him a bright future. Mr. Carbray is a graduate of Laval University, Quebec.

Rev. Father Janowski is proposing to build a new presbytery at Wilno. Rev. Father Chalm, of Arrprieur, intends taking a trip to France, his native land, this summer. He will take in the Paris Exposition.

NEWS ITEMS.

The London, Eng., Daily Chronicle remarks:—"Mr. J. Israel Tarte, the French-Canadian Minister of Public Works and Canadian Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition of 1889, is a constant object of colonial representation in the Imperial councils. 'I believe,' he said not long ago, 'that I will not die before I see the Prime Minister of Canada sitting at the Imperial council board with the Prime Minister of England.' Mr. Tarte's last role in rebellion against British rule in 1837. The contrast between father and son is significant of the change which the Victorian era of justice and freedom has brought about in the sentiments of the French-Canadians towards Great Britain."

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Brantford "RED BIRD" Overhanging Spoket.

Is an important feature in the 1900 models—it brings the chain pull inside the ball races—gives a narrow tread—great speed of ball tracks and an even and direct driving strain.

Other Improvements—reduced weight—ideal seat post fastener. New features—chainless wheels, combined coaster and brake.

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NOXON Disc Harrow (OUT-THROW). The only Disc Harrow that has adjustable pressure springs. This feature is invaluable on hard or uneven ground.

NOXON Cultivator With reversible points, also thistle cutters if desired. The lightest draft, best working and most easily operated cultivator manufactured. The wheels run directly under the axle and within the wheel line.

SEE THE NEW SPRING LIST.

THE CELEBRATED NOXON Drills Our old reliable HOOPER DRILLS are so well and favorably known that they speak for themselves. There are now over 60,000 in use among the farmers of this country.

We invite the closest inspection of our Farm Implements and Machinery which we are manufacturing for the coming season. In addition to the above we will special attention to our NEW VICTORIA BINDER and No. 34 OXFORD TYPE FRONT END MOWER, also our patent Spring and Spike Tooth Harrows and Reapers and Ratchet Dump Rakes. It will amply repay all intending purchasers to see our lines before placing their orders elsewhere. SEND FOR OUR NEW 1900 CATALOGUE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Queen's Birthday

Send Free By Mail.

Ladies' or gents' superb ivory handled knife, or gold plated chain, or beautiful silver plated spoons, or best pocket books, or five sheets of latest music and hundreds of beautiful novelties of merit (no space to mention here) free with one dollar mail order of our famous any price teas or coffees, cocoas, baking powder, chocolate, pepper, mustard, ginger, etc., at 25c, 50c, 75c, and 40c, a pound.

A \$2.00 order by mail gets you any two articles in the \$1.00 list or 1 doz. heavy plated silver forks, or tea, table dessert spoons or 1 doz. granite pie plates, or large enamel plate, preserving kettle, or splendid large tea or coffee pot, all Davidson's famous granite wares. Your choice.

Trial order will convince you of the saving and the exceptional quality. Agents wanted. Stamp for big price list. Write to us. Select your price or we will for you. \$ and 4 lbs order of anything, \$1.00 6 lbs. and 8 lbs. order, \$2.00. Mention what you want, teas, or coffees, or name of each.

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The Home Circle.

The Catholic Mission... A problem which is for some time...

Their respect for ecclesiastical authority is so great and their conviction of the divine mission of their superiors...

It is not well, indeed, for laymen to be so deeply imbued with a sense of their responsibility...

By the co-operation of the faithful in the aims and purposes of the organization, however, His Divine Founder intended that His Church should exist...

It was far from the thought of Cardinal Vaughan that the full burden of responsibility for the work of the Church should be left solely and entirely to the hierarchy...

Do not forget that though it is sometimes difficult to win a man's love...

Do not forget that he is tired and hungry, and that the sight of you in a pretty gown and the refreshment of a well served and nicely cooked dinner...

Do not be too grave and earnest, but be cheerful and playful as you were before you took up the cross of matrimony...

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Through the winter epigeing camp... The day's work has concluded...

The fun is always great in the camp house, and the greater part of it consists in witty bantering...

Spinning is now very far from being the great home industry it was a generation ago...

In the busy days of May (the shrine time) the girls do their share in the planting of the cross-beds...

In those parts of our country from the men migrate to win the Scotch harvest...

As our Donegal girls grow up there is need of doing something more for the family than the old ways...

The girls range themselves in rows in the hiring market, and stand there the day long...

One serious Sulpitian in Canada, the Rev. Martin Callaghan, has received into the Church...

English exchanges record the deaths of Canon Douglas, of the Diocese of Nottingham...

One serious Sulpitian in Canada, the Rev. Martin Callaghan, has received into the Church...

The girls range themselves in rows in the hiring market, and stand there the day long...

Before closing the bargain she in turn inquires how many mouths are in the household...

Only a small percentage of our women do embroidery for a living in present conditions...

On bright and sunny Sundays the boys and girls gather on some beautiful hilltop...

For those who do not leave Ireland, twenty-three, twenty-four, and twenty-five are the marrying ages...

When a young man goes formally to ask a wife, he brings with him a friend whose duty it is to bargain for the fortune...

This year in Rome the Paschal Communion was carried to the sick publicly in the streets...

Regarding the rumored litigation over the internment of the late Dr. Mivart in unconsecrated ground...

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THE SONG OF THE WOMAN. (Frank L. Stanton, in the Saturday Evening Post.)

This I never have done with the fight in my hand and over me...

His hair was like the raven's wings. It lay that my lips have pressed...

Though a woman's tears below the years, shall they stay the crimson tide?

IRELAND It is good to live in Ireland 'mid green and pleasant meadows...

Where the brooks go laughing, singing through the valleys and the grasses...

Every Irish glen or valley has its legend or its story. Fairly rath or haunted glade is not in Ireland hard to find...

And 'tis good to die in Ireland, where the faith that Patrick brought us is as green as the shamrocks on the hills and leas to-day...

Will by Irish lips be uttered oft above our Irish clay. —Magdalen Rock, in Donohoe's.

PARVANT DISORDER.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parvante's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately...

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THE... DOMINION BREWERY CO Limited. Brewers and Malsters Toronto.

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A. HANDY Dealer in Granite, Marble and Statuary

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Catholic Prayer Books

Rosaries, Crucifixes, Scapulars, Religious Pictures, Statuary and Church Ornaments. Educational works. Mail orders received promptly attention. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

A Careless Guardian.

When Obadiah Netherstone died, he left a vast fortune to his only child, Olga, a girl of sixteen, on conditions...

Strange as it may seem, he loved his first wife, who, at a ticklish time, had brought with her a fine, fit, young...

To George the restrictive conditions of Obadiah's will, whenever he allowed himself to reflect upon them...

"My dear Guardian—As you have already been advised to have exceeded the ordinary term of a full course at this convent by nearly a year, and it is my purpose, with your sanction, of course, to take the veil, and so remain here many years more...

"P. S. On second consideration, I think it will be better for me to go for you myself, if you please hold yourself in readiness."

ing by the table in his study, a sweet, entrancing vision, a kindly lover of his...

"What are you—exactly?" "Twenty years, eleven months and six days, I think," replied his ward quietly and unhesitatingly.

"But you must," returned her guardian decisively. "There is nothing else for it. But how to accomplish it?"

"You must go out into society, and meet people. Yes, you will have one or two, or a dozen people here this very evening," said George eagerly.

"The delicate face flushed faintly, but she replied seriously enough, "Oh, they were very nice, Mr. Lathrop—but I could never care about any of them."

"Oh, yes, that man with an eye-glass," said Olga, languidly. "I should like to see you with an eye-glass."

"I should be afraid of him. He is—rough—and loud, is he not? And I think he could be very cross."

"I thought I would never be well again." "One of the saddest things that can happen to a woman is to fall into such a deep...

"I am glad that I see so to my guardian," said Olga, softly, with a rosy smile. "But other men may be less friendly to you."

able to dissent the purpose of a great work, as utterly incapable of analyzing his own feelings.

"What then is to be done, Olga?" he asked, helplessly. "There is barely time to get out the requisite forms."

"I don't know," returned Olga, natively, "except to go back to the convent—unless—and there was a tender little thrill in her voice, to which some chord in George's heart seemed to vibrate—yet you are willing to let me stay with you?"

"Why not I marry at all? Could I not live quietly here for a while with you and Mrs. Lathrop?"

"The money would go to you," returned Olga, calmly, "and you could make me an allowance. Of course, I would like to carry out my guardian's wishes."

"But, Mr. Lathrop," she said, hesitatingly, "I am glad that I see so to my guardian," said Olga, softly, with a rosy smile.

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A LEGEND OF SPAIN. Story of Murillo and the Slave. By JOHN G. SAHO.

"Whose work is this?" Murillo said, "The white le lute his eager gaze upon a sketch in a virgin's hand."

"Of all his pupils, not a few—Marvelled, 'twould seem no less than he; Each answered that he nothing knew As touching whose the sketch might be."

"This much appeared, and nothing more, 'The piece was painted in the night, 'And yet, by Jove!' Murillo swore, 'No less a cause to fear the light."

"'Tis something crude, and lacks, I own, That finer finish this will teach; But genius here is plainly shown, And art beyond the common reach."

"'Sebastian!' (turning to his slave, 'Who keeps this room when I'm in bed?'"

"'Keep better watch,' the master said, 'And you, while dozing, let him slip, Excuses will be all in vain, Remember, you shall feel the whip!'"

Now, while Sebastian slept, he dreamed That to his dazzled vision came The Blessed Lady—so she seemed— And crowned him with a wreath of Fame.

Whereat the startled slave awoke, And at this picture wrought away So rapt that ere the spell was broke The dais was fading to day.

The Holy Father has set himself the task of performing twenty visits in fulfillment of the Jubilee pre-arrangement.

Advised from Rome are to the effect that the Papal military forces have been increased from 440 to 600 men. The Pope's army, which is entirely quartered at the Vatican, will henceforth consist of 50 Noble Guard and 200 gendarmes.

Queen Victoria's family, counting, in addition to Her Majesty, only children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren living, now numbers 74, as follows:

A controversy has been announced, says the London Tablet, which should have a considerable influence on the movement towards reunion among the churches of the East.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Club of Baltimore, Dr. B. F. DeCosta, of New York, lectured recently on the subject "Why I am a Catholic."

The church at Aubervilliers, Paris, which has just been burned by Anarchists, after gross acts of desecration, was formerly a basilica built in 1541 in thanksgiving for rain after a continuous and deadly drought.

The traveler, loitering in Seville, And gazing on each pictured saint, May see Murillo's genius still And learn how well his son could paint.

The New York Times says, "Among the many interesting questions that have been discussed at the ecumenical conference, perhaps that concerning the relative efficiency of married and unmarried missionaries has won the most of my attention."

General Botha is said to be a farm or. Butler is probably wondering what would have happened to him had the Boer leader been a soldier.

EDUCATIONAL. ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

The Course of Instruction in this Academy embraces every branch of the Education of Young Ladies. In the Academic Department special attention is paid to Modern Languages, Fine Arts, Music and Fancy Needle-work.

St. Michael's College (In Association with Toronto University) Under the special patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, and His Excellency the Governor-General.

Full Classical, Scientific and Commercial Courses. Special courses for students preparing for University Matriculation and Entrance Examinations.

TENDERS FOR COAL, 1900.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, Ontario, for tenders for coal for the year 1900, to be received up to noon on MONDAY, MAY 22nd, 1900.

Asylum for Insane, Toronto. Sealed tenders, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, Ontario, for tenders for coal for the year 1900.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston. Sealed tenders, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, Ontario, for tenders for coal for the year 1900.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton. Sealed tenders, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, Ontario, for tenders for coal for the year 1900.

Asylum for Insane, Mimico. Sealed tenders, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, Ontario, for tenders for coal for the year 1900.

Renfrew's Spring Hats. From the best manufacturers, such as Scott & Co., Lincoln, Bennett & Co., Melton & Co., Christy & Co., and KNOX. Ladies' Felt and Straw Hats in ready-to-wear style.

FATHER MULLIGAN'S REMOVAL FROM ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

We received the intelligence of Father Mulligan's removal from St. Michael's College with a sense of mingled pleasure and pain. It has been gratifying to us to notice the progress made by the Benedictines in recent years. It is to be regretted that the high honor conferred on Father Mulligan, of his appointment as founder and superior of the new college in Houston, Tex., for all our doubts regarding its ultimate success have thus been dissipated. Twenty-eight years ago he was born of the best of parents at the base of Vinograd Hill, in close proximity to the historic spot where his namesake and granduncle fell in the fight for freedom. At a tender age he emigrated to this country with his parents. Educated at St. Michael's College and ordained priest in the same year, he reflected credit on his community in the historic spot where his namesake and other various duties he performed. The members of the sodality, whose director he was, in token of their respect and esteem for him presented him with an address and a gold watch last Friday evening. A more touching scene than that which ensued was scarcely ever witnessed. He rose to express his thanks, but was so surprised and moved that he could hardly speak. However, his words, though few, were most appropriate and made an indelible impression on his hearers, who with difficulty refrained from bursting into tears. His gentle face will for many a long day be traced in the corridors of his "Alma Mater" both by his professors and by the students. Although of youthful years yet he possessed the wisdom of maturer years and consequently his advice was sought alike by young and old. In manner he was most reserved and unassuming, abhorring all that tended to publicity; nevertheless he held the confidence of all who knew him, and deservedly so, for he was the very embodiment of unselfishness, gentleness and kindness. A reprint from him his seal of approval from another. He was a man that never shirked his duty and therefore was not at all astonished that this early tribute should be paid to his talents. He possesses in a prominent degree the qualities essential for a successful superior, sanctity, learning and prudence, and furthermore is an indefatigable worker. In a word, we never met a truer "Loggarragh Aroon." Hence we have no hesitancy in predicting a bright future for him in the many southern climes.

OBITUARY.

Feelings of sorrow and regret pervaded this community, when the sad news became known that Mrs. John Cunningham, of Egauville had been summoned before the tribunal of Almighty God to give an account of her stewardship, which she had discharged at the residence of her son, Patrick, this town, came with a shock to many, for though she had been ailing for some time, it was only a week ago that her illness assumed a serious nature. Deceased was born in the County of Donegal, Ireland, in 1802, and emigrated to Canada with her father, the late Hugh Rodden, in 1817. On 1830 she married the late John Cunningham, whom she survived ten years. Since her marriage she has been a resident of Donogreagh, township of Granton. Ever a good Christian wife and mother and faithful member of Holy Church, she was the true and trusted friend of all who had the happy privilege of knowing her, for she knew how to love. Her final illness was of a long duration, April 27, to St. James' Church, where High Mass was offered for the repose of her soul, after which the funeral obsequies proceeded to St. James' Cemetery, where she was laid to rest in a glorious and quiet grave. To the members of her family we extend sincere sympathies.

R. I. P.

Early Sunday morning, April 26th, death claimed as its own one of the oldest and wisest and most respected citizens in the person of Mr. John Mulligan. Some two weeks before Mr. Mulligan was taken ill. From the very beginning his sickness was of a very serious nature, still many times during his course being able to rise from his bed for his recovery, but the Divine Master had decreed otherwise.

Mr. Mulligan was born in January, 1828, in the township of Fitzroy, while the subject of this notice was his native man in the township of Brantford, Ontario. His family to Brantford township in the county of Renfrew, and became one of the earliest pioneers. The memory of his saintly man is still fresh in the minds and hearts of those who knew him. In those early days when priests were few our father must have suffered greatly but for such men as he. He labored cold and fatigue to visit the sick and dying and to bring consolation to those in sorrow. Each recurrence Sunday morning saw him make his way to the little graveyard church and there surrounded by the faithful living and the honored dead he sent up prayers and supplications to the Most High that He in His great goodness would bless their efforts and keep burning ever brightly in their hearts and in the hearts of their children, the light of faith, their dearest earthly treasure.

Mr. John Mulligan was the eldest of his father's family, and early in life married Mrs. Conroy, a member of one of the oldest and most respected families of Renfrew county. Their happy married life was ended all too soon by the untimely death of Mrs. Mulligan. Besides her husband, three sons and one daughter were left to mourn her loss. Since that time Mr. Mulligan, to his unrelenting care and devotion, his family has done his utmost to make good that vacant place. He made for himself a comfortable home and left his family well provided for. His two sons, Michael, R. and Patrick, are among the wisest and foremost of Brantford townsmen, while his youngest

son, John, was completing his preliminary course at St. Michael's College, Toronto, when he was summoned to his father's bed. For the past few years Mr. Mulligan has much to do in Oscoda with his daughter, Mrs. Cahill. No matter in what light we view Mr. Mulligan's life it was a most exemplary one. He was a kind husband, a devoted father, a generous friend, and more than all, a fervent Catholic, ever obedient to the teachings of the Church and her ministers. Of him it may be truly said "he was a man of great faith." His death was a keeping with the most of a good life. Though everything was done that medical skill and tender, loving hands could do to relieve and soothe his last hours, nevertheless his sufferings were, at times, intense. But they were borne with a Christian patience and resignation. Those who witnessed the faith and devotion with which he received the last rites of our holy religion came away truly edified. Many times during his illness he had the happiness of receiving Holy Communion, so that when the end came it found him not unprepared.

Just as Sunday was dawning, with the priest by his bedside, surrounded by his sorrowing children and friends, and the sacred body of Christ given up his soul into his Maker's hands. The funeral was largely attended, friends coming from far and near to pay a last tribute of respect to the dear departed. Among others came Rev. Father Marlon, of Douglas, and Rev. Father Devine. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock at St. Paul's Church, which was heavily draped for the occasion. Solemn Requiem Mass was chanted by Rev. Father Devine, assisted by Rev. Fathers Marlon and Noll, of Douceton and sub-douceton. After the Mass the remains were followed to the grave by a large cortege, headed by our dearly beloved pastor, Rev. Father Devine. The short service over, tenderly we laid to rest our dear father in the presence of a noble man, then in silence and in sorrow we turned away and left him with his God. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the stricken family in this their hour of trial. But they do not mourn, for they grieve to our grief, and their loss our loss. Yet, thank God, there is hope beyond the tomb. Let us trust that Mr. Mulligan has only preceded us to that celestial home, where there shall be no further pain nor sorrow, but eternal peace.

We regret to have to record the death of Mrs. McSloy, the beloved wife of Mr. McSloy, of St. Catharines. She died last night, who died at the residence, was the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Long, of Toronto. Her early demise at the age of twenty-eight has been a keen sorrow to her relatives and friends. The deceased lady passed her last days in the quietude of her life in California, hoping that her health would be benefited. This change failed to accomplish the desired result, and she passed away at the date given above. To her bereaved husband and afflicted parents we tender our deepest sympathy.

Requiescat in pace.

ANNETT.—At his late residence, 372 Sackville street, Toronto, on the 27th April, James Annett, mechanical engineer, aged 55 years. R. I. P.

THE LATE PATRICK HARTE.

Patrick HARTE, an old and respected citizen of Hamilton, died at his residence, 245 Niagara street, Toronto, on Saturday, April 14th, of a long illness. Deceased lived in Hamilton many years, and was connected with the Times' business office for a long time. He was a good writer, and contributed many excellent letters to the Times, and always had a good word to say of everybody. He was also connected with the Herald business office the first year of its existence.

As far back as 1837 he worked in the office of G. W. R. Freight office. He was of late years an ardent Reformer, and every body who was connected with a Government position in the Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, about ten years ago, which place he filled up to the time of his fatal illness. Deceased belonged to the old Rifle Brigade, and took great pleasure in showing his medals.

He was married in Ireland by the late Bishop Carberry, who afterwards became Bishop of Hamilton, to Mrs. Cole, who, together with two daughters, survives him. The daughters are Mrs. Holleran and Miss Fannie Harte. Mr. Harte was a Roman Catholic, and took great interest in the Church, and wrote many a church article, reporting all the important services that took place at St. Mary's Cathedral. The funeral took place from the Stuart street station Tuesday morning on the arrival of the 9.50 train from Toronto to St. Mary's Cathedral, thence to Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

WELL EARNED HOLIDAY.

Rev. Father Lennon announced to his people at the late Mass on Sunday, that owing to his continued poor health he had been obliged to obtain a vacation of some months from the duties of his pastorate. He expected to leave in a few days for a season of change and rest. Sunday was the 18th anniversary of his pastorate at St. Basil's church, and he hoped to end his days among the people of Brantford. During those years he had learned to love them; and though he would be absent for a time, he would be just as much their parish priest, and would pray for them daily in the Holy sacrifice.

A glance at the work done by Father Lennon during the eighteen years he has been in charge of St. Basil's church would indicate that he has had plenty to occupy his energies. When he assumed charge there was a debt in all of about \$15,000, and no plaster or interior finish on the edifice, and one coat of paint on the roof. His first effort was to complete the interior. The plastering cost \$10,000. About \$600 was expended in placing the process pews in the church; a set of Stations of the Cross (oil paintings), which were brought from Munich, in Bavaria, which cost \$250; the three altars, now occupying the sanctuary, cost in the

neighborhood of \$2,000, though part of their cost was covered by donations from a few members of the parish; the bell was a donation from Mr. Timothy Cookley, and was also put in place. Father Lennon took charge of the church, and almost all the surroundings of St. Basil's were his watchful care and judicious management. Another work he was instrumental in carrying out was the improving and beautifying of the cemetery. There has been introduced a complete system of waterworks, and the care and adornment of the place is rendered easy. No wonder the people of St. Basil's feel deep sorrow at the sight of his falling health, and pray sincerely for his speedy restoration.—Brantford Express.

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A Ladies' or Gents' magnificent Ivory handled knife, or Gold-plated chain, Ladies, or Gents, handsome job or table chain, and a multiplicity of other beautiful articles of exceptional merit, too numerous to mention, given free with a \$1.00 order of any priced Tea or Coffee Baking Powder, Mustard, Ginger, Chocolate, &c. Larger prizes given free with a \$2.00, \$3.00 or \$5.00 order. Try one small order and you will repeat it.

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GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Flour—Ontario patents, in bags, \$3.45 to \$3.85; straight rollers, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Hungarian patents, \$3.00 to \$3.25; \$3.85, all on track at Toronto.

Wheat—Ontario red and white, 60c north and west; 60c, 70c to 72c, north and west; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 85c, Toronto, and No. 1 Northern at 70c.

Oats—White oats quoted at 27 1/2c west and 28 1/2c east.

Barley—Quoted at 43c for No. 2 west, and feed barley 30c to 35c.

Rye—Quoted at 50c north and west and 51c east.

Buckwheat—Firm; 48c north and 50c west.

Corn—Canadian, 47c; American, 47 1/2c on track here.

Oatmeal—Quoted at \$3.20 by the bag and \$2.00 by the barrel, on track at Toronto, in car lots.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Cabbage, per dozen 0 50 0 75
Cauliflower, per bush 1 00 1 25
Beets, per bush 0 30 0 40
Turnips, per bag 0 35 0 40
Potatoes, per bush 0 25 0 30
Parsnips, per bag 0 60 0 70
Fresh Meat—
Beef, quarters, cwt. \$4.50 to \$5.50
Beef, hindquarters, cwt. 7 00 8 00
Lamb, per lb. 0 08 0 11
Mutton, per lb. 0 07 0 10
Veal, carcass, per lb. 0 07 0 08 1/2
Dressed hogs, per cwt. 7 00 7 20

FARM PRODUCE WHOLESALE.

Hay, baled, car lots, per 100 to \$0 50
Straw, baled, car lots, per 100 to \$0 50
Eggs, per doz. 4 75 5 00
Butter, creamery, 1 lb. 0 22 0 25
Butter, dairy, 1 lb. 0 23 0 26
Butter, creamery, 1/2 roll, 17 1/2
Butter, large tub, 1/2 roll, 17 1/2
Butter, creamery, boxes, 17 1/2
Eggs, per doz. 0 22 0 25
Turkeys, per lb. 0 12 0 14
Chickens, per pair, 0 50 0 75
John H. Skeans & Co., 88 East Front street, Toronto, constantly on hand and quote the wholesale produce market as follows:
Butter, creamery, lbs. \$0 18 to \$0 20
Butter, choice dairy, lbs. 0 15 0 18
Eggs, per doz. 0 22 0 25
Eggs, new laid, 0 23 0 26
Chickens, per pair, 0 50 0 75
Turkeys, per lb. 0 12 0 14
Honey, extra clover, 0 08 0 09
Wax, pure, per lb. 1 10 1 15
Dried apples, per cwt. 1 05 1 05 1/2

Hides and Wool. Price list received daily by James Hamilton & Sons, No. 111 East Front-street, Toronto: Hides, No. 1 green, \$0 78 to \$0 80
Hides, No. 2 green, 0 75 0 78
Hides, No. 3 green, 0 72 0 75
Hides, No. 4 green, 0 69 0 72
Hides, cured, 0 08 0 09
Calfskins, No. 1, 0 07 0 08
Calfskins, No. 2, 0 07 0 08
Dressed (dairies), each, 0 60 0 70
Skins, each, 0 20 0 25
Tallow, rendered, 0 04 0 05
Wool, fleece, 0 10 0 11
Wool, pulled, super, 0 17 0 20
Wool, pulled, extra, 0 15 0 18
Tallow, rosin, 0 01 1/2 0 02 1/2

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

The receipts of live stock at the western stock yards to-day were large, 90 carloads all told, composed of 1100 calves, 1200 hogs, and 1000 sheep and 50 calves. The quality of fat cattle was generally fair, and the prices of extra well finished cattle being sold. Trade was equally as good as if not a little better than on Saturday, but with prices firm at that day's quotations. Deliveries of sheep and yearling lambs were much larger than for some weeks, prices were easier. Prices for hogs declined 1 1/2c per cwt. In all other classes prices remained about the same, especially for feeders and stockers. Export Cattle—Choice lots of export cattle sold at \$4.25 per cwt., while lights sold at \$4.40 to \$4.60. Bulls—Heavy export bulls sold at \$4.25 per cwt., while export bulls sold at \$3.90 to \$3.80 per cwt. A large bulk of exporters sold at \$4.65 to \$4.30 per cwt. Loads of good butchers and exporters, mostly from the west, were received. Butchers' Cattle—Choice picked lots of best exporters weighing 1000 to 1100 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.35 per cwt. Loads of good butchers' cattle sold at \$3.60 to \$3.80, and medium butchers' cattle, choice, hifers and steers, \$3.40 to \$3.60 per cwt. Common butchers' cattle sold at \$3.25 to \$3.40, while inferior sold at \$3 to \$3.25. Heavy Feeders—There were few of this kind offered as such, but a large number of steers weighing from 1100 to 1200 lbs., that were brought here as shippers, were sold by the steers and farmers, at \$3.20 to \$3.50 per cwt. Light Feeders—Steers weighing from 800 to 1000 lbs. sold at \$3 to \$3.25. Buffalo Stockers—Yearling steers, 500 to 600 lbs. in weight, sold at \$3.80 to \$3.90 per cwt., while hifers and black and white steers of the same weight sold at \$3.75 to \$3.85 per cwt. Milch Cows—About 14 cows, principally of medium quality, were offered, and sold at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt. Calves—About 55 calves sold at \$2 for inferior, and \$3 to \$10 for choice veal, the bulk of the calves being sold at \$2 per cwt. Sheep—Hollers' large, prices easy at \$3 to \$4.50 for ewes, and \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt. for lambs. Lamb—Yearling lambs were easier at \$4.75 to \$5.00 for lots of ewes and weaners at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per cwt. Spring Lamb—Spring lambs sold from \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt. Hogs—Deliveries, 1418. Best select bacon hogs, not less than 180 nor more than 200 lbs. weight, sold at \$6.00 per cwt., while lights at \$5.12 1/2, thick fats at \$5.00, and lights at \$5.17 1/2 per cwt.



Retail Department.

FROM MAKER TO WEARER—

The Boy From Sox to Hat

Mothers come here to buy boys' clothes with that "take-it-for-granted" air that means confidence in the stuff we sell—

Buy the next suit for your boy here and you'll shake hands with yourself for your own good judgment sooner or later—

Boys' Suits—1.50—2.25—2.50—3.00—3.50—4.00—4.50—5.00—6.00 and up to 12.00—costs and savings.

Boys' caps 25c up—Fine leather goods and travelling requisites generally.

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All our different departments in Bread, Cake and Pastry are of the best quality and prices to suit everybody.

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5000 large loaves Home-Made Bread at 6c a large loaf delivered over the counter. 32 different kinds, best quality, 5c a small loaf, delivered to any part of the city.

Cake Department—

5000 lbs. Sliced Cake at 2 lbs for 15c. Twenty-four different other kinds 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c and 40c per lb.

Pastry Department—

Tartlets—Lemon, Raspberry, besides 24 other different kinds, at 10c. a dozen.

Cookie Department—

5000 dozen in 12 different varieties at 15c a dozen.

Special—

Ice Cream Parlor.

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