

whom Winnipeg may well be proud. He has been here so many years now that it may almost be said he has grown up with the country and if we were to search the whole of the Canadian West for one possessing the qualities which loyal and patriotic Manitobans would hope to find in men taking a leading part in the development of this new country we could not find one who would better fill the bill than does the newly elected president of the Board of Trade. None know this better than do his colleagues on the Board and other similar organizations with whom he comes into daily contact and it is owing to this no doubt that they have selected him as their President for the coming twelve months, a position we may add, which he is all the better qualified to fill because of the commanding position he occupies in the staple business of the country, viz., the grain trade. It is however, not only as a prominent man in the commercial life of the community that Mr. Bawlf is well known but it may perhaps be said he is even better known to the mass of the people as a truly representative Catholic layman, who is always to the fore when anything affecting Catholic rights is in question and ever ready to devote his time and his means to further the interests of that religion to which he is so devotedly attached and the Church of which he is such a staunch and valued member. Every Catholic takes a deep personal interest in the public life of his co-religionists and all our people will be delighted to see that the true worth of one whom they esteem so highly as they do Mr. Bawlf is recognized by the leading business men of the City and that they show this by electing him to one of the most responsible and honorable position in their gift.

CONVERSIONS TO CATHOLICISM.

Many Notable Persons at Home and Abroad Who Have Recently Joined the Church of Rome.

New York, Jan. 7.—The Herald says:

Names of many notable persons in this and other countries who have united with the Roman Catholic communion, having abandoned Protestantism, or Judaism, are recorded in the list of recent converts made public by the Paulist Fathers.

Among those mentioned are: General Wingate, of St. Louis, Mo.; Judge Parker, of the United States Circuit Court, and the Rev. Ernest Silicostker, of Lena, Ill., a former minister of the German Lutheran denomination. Mr. Silicostker has announced his intention of entering some Catholic order, as a brother, preparatory to joining the priesthood.

The list also contains the name of former Representative Bellamy Storer, of Wisconsin. Mr. Storer was led to change his faith through the instrumentality of Archbishop Ireland.

One of the most important of the conversions is that of the Rev. Thomas Nelson Ayres, who was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood last week in New Orleans, La., by Archbishop Janssens. Father Ayres was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., in 1841. The son of Thomas Nelson Ayres, a Wall street broker. He was ordained as a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1873 by the Right Rev. Alexander Gregg, Bishop of Texas. His last charge was in Bay St. Louis, Miss., where he conducted the Coast Mission of the Episcopal Church. It was while he was at Bay St. Louis that he left the Episcopal ministry, about two years ago. His wife, who was Miss M. De May Morrison, died in 1894. They had five children, three of whom survive.

In Italy, at the shrine of Our Lady of Pompeii, the Marchioness Dittmar di San Giorgio and her son were received into the Catholic faith by the Bishop of Salerno a short time ago, having previously been Lutherans. At Devonport, England, the Rev. H. Patrick Russell, Anglican vicar of St. Stephen's, has resigned his living to unite with the Roman communion. The living of St. Stephen's is the gift of Keble College.

Another case reported from England is that of the Rev. E. Lloyd Thomas, M. A., who, with his wife and six children, has given up his living to become a communicant in the Catholic faith.

From Budapest information has been received that Herr Heinrich von Levay, the only Hebrew member of the House of Magnates, has abjured Judaism and has been baptised into the Catholic Church.

TORIES AND NATIONALISTS AGAINST EXCESS TAXATION.

Meetings Held in Cork and Dublin—Ireland Pays \$12,500,000 of Taxes More Than Her Share.

From the Catholic Citizen (Milwaukee.)

The English Tories have recently been congratulating themselves that the overwhelming Conservative victory at the last election and the quarrelling of the Irish factions had taken it out of the realm of present politics. They have awakened, however, within the last week, from their dreams of Tory rule and tranquillity to find that Ireland threatens to come to the front at the next session of parliament in a most formidable style. That is to say United Ireland, Tories and Nationalists on one platform. That would be a strange spectacle, but not impossible.

ROBBED OF \$12,500,000 ANNUALLY.

The trouble grows out of the report of the committee on financial relations between England and Ireland, made last September. According to that report, Ireland pays \$12,500,000 annually in revenue in excess of her relative taxable capacity. That would mean excess taxation to the amount of \$500,000,000 since 1869.

Restitution is the cry. It is raised in all parts of the island. At the Cork meeting the other night, where the lord lieutenant presided, the whole assembly of Protestants and Catholics, Tories and Liberals, Dillonites, Healyites and Redmondites shouted as one man in approval of Lord Castledown's declaration that it was just such wicked taxation as this which lost America to England. He was not so sure, he said, that Cork ought not to do now as Boston did more than a century ago.

LANDLORDS REVENGE.

Ever since the Tory Irish landlords, however, had their savage fight with the Tory government over the land bill last summer and were finally forced to swallow that nauseous mouthful, they have been nursing a secret project of revenge and studying this financial relations report with the purpose of using it as a weapon. They have also perfected private arrangements with their willom Nationalist foes, for Irish emitties always have a curious elasticity where common interest against the Saxon is involved, and on Saturday last the Tory landlords sprang upon astounded England the first of a series of remarkable public meetings.

They had Catholic and Protestant bishops, Tory Peers and Fenian leaders, landlord Unionists like Smith Barry, and tenant-right attorneys like Maurice Healy, all on the platform together with their arms around one another and a single cry coming from their united throats of defiance to England. This amazing spectacle, produced first in Cork, and repeated on Monday in Kingstown, and on Tuesday in Dublin, is now growing strong all over the place.

IRISH TORY REVOLT IS MANIFEST.

The violent anti-Home Rule Irishmen have not heretofore been more sweeping in their denunciations of English misrule than were these people, or more fierce in threatening rebellion if England remain deaf. Indeed, one now finds even Nationalists qualifying their speeches on the subject by saying that they are unable to go quite so far as do Lord Castledown and other Tory lords, who a year ago wanted to hang the Nationalists for treason. All this, as has been said, quite stupefies the English mind.

This is more than "tall talk." Similar meetings are being held in other large towns. At Dublin, where the lord mayor presided, Tories of prominence threatened that if this grievance was not redressed they would make government in Ireland impossible.

Now, here is the point. There are 103 Irish members. If they, Unionists and Nationalists, unite with the Liberals, they can force the government to come to terms by the simple expedient of blocking legislation. The question is, will they cast aside factional and all other differences and make the alliance? If they do there are hot days ahead.

It is stated that the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, wants the government to refuse to do anything. The Times sets out this view when it argues that Ireland must be taxed just as England is, and that to yield would be yielding her Home Rule.

The Irish reply is that it is illogical to treat Ireland as a separate country in the matter of local legislation and yet to refuse her the financial treatment contemplated by the act of union.

THE FIGHT TO BEGIN.

Mr. Dillon will move an amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech, and will formally call attention to the injustice. The fight will then begin. Mr. Balfour will probably endeavor to put the whole question over until the coming up of the Irish local government bill at a later session. That measure contem-

plates a redistribution of seats, with a reduction of twenty.

As to this question Ireland is said to have more seats than she is entitled to by her population. But as the extra twenty often count heavily in a division, she will cling to them to the last. The prospect of losing them altogether may modify her attitude on the question of over-taxation.

COLLEGE BRED CRIMINALS.

When a graduate of Cambridge university, England, commits a crime, the authorities of the university take his degree from him and strike his name from the rolls of the alumni. Commenting on this, the New Haven News says: "Some of our American triennial catalogues, and Yale's among them, would bear a little pruning of this kind and look the better for it. They use abroad loss of honor and position more than we do to make or accentuate the punishment for crime. It is a healthy deterrent for those who have any station in society to lose."

QUICK WORK.

In order to ascertain the shortest time required to convert the wood of a standing tree into paper, and the latter into a journal ready for delivery, the experiment has been made at Ebenthal by Menzel & Co., paper and wood pulp manufacturers. For this purpose three trees were felled in a near-by forest at 7:35 and carried to the manufactory, where they were cut into pieces twelve inches in length, these being at once decorticated and split, and, thus prepared, the material was afterward raised by an elevator to the five defibrators of the works. The wood pulp produced by these machines was then put into a vat, where it was mixed with the necessary accompaniments, and, this process finished, the liquid pulp was sent to the paper machine. At 9:34 in the morning the first sheet of paper was finished, the entire manufacture having thus consumed two hours, lacking one minute. The owners of the establishment, accompanied by a notary, then took a few of the sheets to a printing office about two and one-half miles from the works, and at 10 o'clock a copy of the printed journal was in the hands of the party—only two hours and twenty-five minutes having been consumed in converting the wood of a standing tree into a journal ready for delivery.—New York Sun.

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