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### Parliamentary Notes

What on cittle can a person write about concerning the House of Commons during a back of almost absolute ellence and partirity? The Budget debate did not come to an end before the Baster (alidays, and it is now a question vacther a vote will be reached this weet or not. Still, as your correspondent is obliged to post his copy on Monday night, in order to reach you before your hour of going to press, it is not easy to foretell what the coming few days may or may not bring forth. If the Budget debate has been so far prolonged, it may fairly be said that the event is due in great part to Mr. Bourassa's not very distant, when instead of lengthy, cloquent and chare existic lengthy, cloquent and chare existic address. It was a very remarkable speech, and one that would be dimcult to analyse, without going into a vast mass of details and recopying as much space as the original speech | mechanics, engineering, railroading, will take in "Hansard." Apart, how- and such like branches, there is no ever, from the subject-matter of Mr. word in the one language that has Bourassa's long oration, it is evi-, not some corresponding expression in dent that a most significant lesson | the other. The French language is too may be drawn from it. In fact, it is rich to need the assistance of Anglino exaggeration to say that he is one of the best speakers of the Eng- clently extensive not to require lish language in the House of Commons. No man who carefully followed 1 im during the four or five hours of his delivery, could have failed to exrerience a sense of bewilderment in presence of that unceasing, unhesitating, uninterrupted torrent of no consequence, save as the means of beautiful English. The thought that transmitting thought. They are the was uppermost in my mind may be wire; the mind of the writer is the thus translated: "What must be not be in his own sweet-flowing tongue, the receiver, Language has the one when his command of English is so grand mission — the conveying of marvellous?" The object-lesson is one lideas from one mind to another. The that should not be lost upon us, for how few, how very few, of even our to find the words in one language most able English-speaking public men could attempt such a splendid with the words in another language feat in the French language? Yet French is an equally official language in our Dominion; it is the diplomatic language of the universe; it is the language of art, of science, of poetry, of philosophy, of belles-lettres; it was spoken by the fest missionaries, the first colonists, the heralds of Christianity and the pioneers of civi-lization, and it is still preserved in comes therein the exact photograph our halls of learning, in our shrines of the idea as it existed in the mind of devotion, in our professional of the one who conceived it. That is arenas, in our academic institutions, translation; that is the exact carrypure and elegant as when, to its numbers Racine tuned his harp, Laur- ceiver thereof to the receiver of the autibe, winged his eagle flight into the realm of fancy, Lossult poured forth | This is what the broad and practhe inimitable granduers of his funeral orations, or Marsillon thundered seized upon, and the attalument of his sublime dogmatic pronouncements | this grand end is the alm of his crufrom the pulpite of France. This sade against the distorter thought brings me to the contemplation of a subject that is intimately connected with the House of Com-

its internal concmy. There are unseen, noiseless, laborious coral insects, away down in the capths of the Atlantic that erect strata upon strata, and cell over cell, of those great reafs that rise gradually to the surface, finally appear above the villerness of waters. receive the kisses of sunlight and the dews of heaven, until they become fortile, blooming, magnificent islands
--the shelter of the birds of heaven, and vitimately the habitations of man. So are there men, litterateurs, poets, historians, professors, scienlists, prators, journalists, statesmen, who are calmly, quietly, eertainly working away, far from the gaze of the keen-eyed many, laying the foundations of the immutable islands of French literature in that the day is coming when their labors will be rewarded by the apparition of a fairy island, clothed in verdure, covered with towering shade trees. the reluge of the sweetest songsters and the haven of repose for the weary voyagers on that immense ocean. And when that work shall be accomplished, the world will be all the richer for the achievement. Of these great mekers there is one whose labors will deserve a prominent mention from the pen of some future historim: Zie is the "first Commoner of the land," the present Speaker of the House of Connaons, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, the erement lawyer, orator and statesman. -Under the Speaker's immediate jur-

Indiction come the official transla-tion branch of the House of Comtaxes. We all know how "the Queen's Paglish," as. In the days of the late Novereign, men styled the statutory linguage of the land, was almost armonomous for indifferent, faulty, chapure, and even bad English. This was not the fault of the language, but rather of a certain obsolete style that has ceased to have either meanbut or purpose, and that is as much west of place in the composition of irgal phrases to-day, as would be the Michae of Chaucer in the editorial columns of a modern newspaper. Yet no person would dare to indict common wence at the expense of this Mieval phrasoology, Not alone was dismonstrat that the drafters of our enterabould be saddled with quasi-obligation of making use pasiguated language, but here,

where we have two official languages, the English had to be sprinkled with French terms, that might as easily be properly translated, while the French was reduced to a mere jurgon of legal terminology, interlarded with English phrases, idloms and forms, which simply become barbatisms to the eye and the ear of the academically refined. It is against this system of so-called translation that Speaker Brodeur has set his hand, and the purification thereof he has undertaken in a most practical manner The service that he is about to of laisiness utter this plain truth: render to the French language is incalculable; and of necessity the English language will reap a corresponding benefit. By the practical enforcement of his splendld conception, we may look hopefully forward to a day, terlaced with real French, we will have two distinct languages written -pure French and pure English. Apart from a few technical expressions, originating in the frequency of modern invention and pertaining to cans; the English language is suffiterms that are clean-cut from the French. Moreover, with the old and uscless style of expression that only serves to obscure thought, is passing away the still more absurd idea regarding translation. Words are of despatcher, the mird of the reader is work, then, of the translator, is not that may be supposed to correspond - that is mere vocabulary making. His mission, his labor, his duty, in a word his operation, should be to re-ceive in his own mind a perfect conception of the idea that has been expressed in one language, and then to convey that same Idea, by means of another language, to another mind, int over" of an idea from the consame.

tical mind of Hon. Mr. Brodeur has species of patols, that has been allowed to usurp the place of pure, classic, academic French in the pubmons and with the administration of lic documents of the Dominion. The service he is rendering may not be fully appreciated, in all its proportions, to-day; but when the annals of this generation of public men shall be penned, foremost amongst the first who have done lasting service to the country and to her literature, will be the name of the one who now pre-sides over the deliberations of the House of Commons.

### BOER RESOLUTION BEFORE CON-GRESS.

Washington, March 25.—Representative Randall of Texas to-day introduced resolutions relative to the war in South Africa, similar to those recently adopted at a caucus of House Democrats, expressing sympathy with the two republics, appealing to the vast sea of American letters. And British Government to make peace, and declaring that the United States should maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

> GIVE YOURSELF TO PRAYER. Learn to entwine with prayer the small cares, trifling sorrows and tho little wants of daily life. Whatever affects you, turn it into prayer and send it up to God. Disclosure you may not make to man you may make to God. Men may be too little for your great matters. God is not too great for your small ones. Only give yourself to prayer, whatever be the occasion that calls for it. - Little Treasury of Leaflets.

> Having friends is strengthening one's heart against trial; it is giving it means of rising more easily to God. A friend is a conductor which carries off sorrow. Nothing is so healing as the balm of affection. But friends must be won. Being leved for one's self alone is a romantic dream. God makes advances to win friends, why should not we? Character doubtless has much to do with friendship affording more or less sympathy, but efforts complete what sympathy has begun to have friends merit them.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT, when you are leaving home to buy "The D. & Menthol Plaster. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of backacho, headache, stitches, Avoid everything said to be just as good. Get the genuine made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Lid.

### Chats With. Young Men

(By Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy.) Let me remark, at the start, that as individuals or nations lose right of Heaven they become more deeply engrossed with the affairs of earth. In their greed of gain men voluntarily submit to "hard labor" that human justice imposes only on dangerous criminals. The business man too often sacrifices everything - health, comfort, the pleasures of home, rest, even life itself to the desire for wealth. He sees in our American life that wealth is the open door to social distinction, and he longs to be distinguished. The rich, the world over, have one appetite which is for the sensation of novelty-to be counted among the elect. It is not often one hears a rich and successful man "Life is not summed up in the accumulation of riches One may no happy though poor. I know that, for was happy when I had but five dollars a week. There is much satisfaction in this world in work well done." Life is not worth living if one becomes the slave of business in the effort to get riches. In this country we have set up a false standard and men have gone mad in the race for wealth. This affects the business man in our small towns quite as much as it does in the great cities and marts of trade. Out in the country village store men are stirred to envy and the desire for great wealth when they read of the costly entertainments, the big dinners, the dazzling opera parties of our merchant princes and captains of industry. Wealth should not be our criterion. As long as it is we shall grow more and more dishonest and deceitful in business; the dally list of frauds, defalcations, forgeries, embezziements, suicides and crimes will go on increasing until the time comes when we shall have forgotten the divine prohibition, "Thou shalt not steat."

We are fast putting conscience out of business as "a dangerous thing" There are too many people in business who seem to have resolved that they will have nothing to do with it just as the murderer resolved in Richard III., and for these reasons: "A man cannot steal but it accuseth him. 'Tis a blushing, shamefaced spirit that mutinies in a man's bos-

om, it fills one full o. obstacles; It' is turned out of all towns and cities for a dangerous thing; it beggars any man that keeps it." Are-we coming to this in our business methodst Let us see. Here are a few examples that have come under the observation of a single person who knows business and professional circles.

A butcher is approached by the new cook of a family which he has long served. She demands \$5 a month or their meat will be ordered elsewhere. He refuses, since the family are old customers of his; she says she will make him do it or take away his trade. He still relises and she the table. The lady writes to the butcher to know why the quality of his meat has, deteriorated, and when he seeks and interview and explains the reason, she says: "That is nothing to me. I can get a butcher any day, but a good cook is hard to find. Make it right with the cook, and 'I don't want to hear any more about it." He gives the cook her \$5 and makes the bill \$7 large;.

Take another instance: A young lawyer is approached by a manufacturer of bricks, who promises him a per cent. If he will induce his clients, who are building a large block, to use his bricks in their houses. He refuses. But how many architects demand such toll?

A druggist in a certain town ofiers a physician a percentage on all prescriptions sent to his office. He knows it is a very common practice, but he refuses as a man of honor. He is asked to take stock at a nominal rate in land companies in North Carolina, with house lots thrown in, if he will only send his patients to this place. He knows that this is done by a nelghboring physician.

Clergymen and churches even are almost daily solicited with tempting offers and big discounts if they will only influence their congregations to patronize this or that store, or call for this or that brand of soap or toffce. Thus it goes. The taint of fraudulent deceit infects classes of business or professions that claim honorable rules and traditions. The old maxim that honesty is the best policy is discarded. In fact dishonesty has become so prevalent a sin, from the sale of a railroad to the purchase of a pound of sugar, that it is hardly taken account of any more in business transactions. All one looks out for is to escape, not moral but legal punishment - the fail.

Because we have banished conscience from many walks of the business world, trustfulness and good faith, honesty and fair dealing, security, integrity and honor are fast disappearing from the great marts and centres of commercial and business life. How often have we heard that "an honest conscientious man can no longer succeed in business?" There was a time when conscience reigned supreme and honor was the very soul of business activity. It should be the aim of the moralist and preacher to bring business men back to the methods and practices of those bond; now it is difficult to prepare a bond that will hold the crooked man,

straight. We thank God that there are honest men in this town and in every business centre. Would that they were more numerous! Would that they could stir others to be like them! They stand clean amid the dust of trade and commerce; they prosper, but riches have not hardened their hearts, they are true to the light within them in all their dealings; hence heaven's blessings rest upon them and the work of their hands. They are the ideal captains of industry, the true princes of trade and commerce, of whom our country is justly proud. May their number multiply.

### CURRIED THE MULES WELL.

Once there was a boy named Hugh McClowan who went to Kansas City In search of work. He found this at the stables of the street car company and the work consisted largely in The currying of currying mules mules is not an attractive vocation, but Hugh never grumbled, and he sent them out to work looking more fit than they ever had in all the history of rapid transit in Kansas City. He curried these males so falthfully that now he does not have to curry mules any more. McGowan Is now a rich man, with millions of dollars under his control. He had reached tho age of forty before he had carned so

much as \$100 a month. No man can rise to fame by the mere process of currying mules, but if this duty fall to his lot he can do it so well as to show what is inhim. Thus did McGowan. He attracted the attention of his superiors, and was promoted to the driving of a car. Then he got on the police force; all stations humble enough. After awhile the agent of a big concern visited Kansas City and while there sought to find a sultable man to represent his concern. McGowan was chosen, not merely because he had curried mules well, but that he had gone in-to every field inspired always by the motive to do the best he could. He is now 43 years of age, a solid citizen, with a long bank account and a reputation that is of far greater

value than any sum of money. There is a lesson in the example of Hugh McClowan. It is, that the man who curries mules and does it faithfully will not always have to curry mules.-Tacoma Daily Leader.

### Death of John Fitzbatrick The Norwood Register of March 20

The death occurred at St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough, of Mr. John Fitzpatrick, of this place, on March 11th. 1902, in the 71st year of his

On February the 2nd he left home on a visit to his son, Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, P. P. of Ennismore, apparently in good health. Shortly after his arrival there he became ill and being uneasy to return he left for home by way of Peterborough. calling at the hospital to see his two youngest daughters who are sisters burns or spoils the meat prepared for of charity connected with that institufor a few days in order to recuperate sufficiently to be able to come home. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the assiduou attention of the hospital nurses and especially his two daughters, Sisters Aloysius and Stanislaus, and the able medical assistance of Drs. McNulty and McGrath, nothing scenied destined to check the steady advance of his disease; and on the afternoon of the 11th after being fortifled by the last rites of the R. C. Church, of which he was a consistent member, he peacefully passed away. Among those at his bed side were Rev. Father O'Connell and sisters

Stanislaus and Aloysius. Mr. Fitzpatrick, was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, in June, 1831. In 1841 he and his sister came to Canada with their parents, and arriving at Healy Falls remained there for about four years, after which they purchased and settled on lot 15 in the 5th con, of Asphodel where he resided until the time of his death.

Being quite young when he came here he grew up with the country, sharing all the hardships, adventures and amusements incident to the life of the early pioneer. He took a deep interest in historic events and always kept well posted in the daily movements of his country. He was a very industrious man and his honest, jovial, outspoken friendly disposition was the same to the youth or the aged of any denomination.

He was predeceased by his affectionate wife (Miss Johannah-Heffernan) some years hence. Their union was blessed with eleven children, nine of whom survive, namely: Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, parish priest of Ennis-more; Sisters Stanislaus and Aloyslus, of St. Joseph's Convent, Peterborough; Messrs. Philip and Edward and Mrs. Wm. Garvey, of Asphodel; Mrs. D. Mahony, of Norwood, and Mrs. C. Oakes and Mrs. P. English,

of Percy. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place from his late residence on the 18th inst. to St. Paul's Church, where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by his son, Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, with Father Mc-Coll, P. P. of St. Peter's Cathedral. Peterborough, as deacon; Father Mc-Guire, of Hastings, as sub-deacon, while Father O'Connell, chaplain St. Joseph's Hospital, was master of coromonics. The parish priest, Rev. Father Conway, preached the funeral sermon and spoke feelingly of the

days. Then a man's word was his The mortal tension of the deceased. The mortal remains were then con-

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veyed to the Catholic Cemetery where they were intered. The pallbearers were Messrs. M. English, N. McNulty, D. Hurley, M. Knox, Thos. Rork, and J. Fitzpatrick,

The grief that has come to the family is one that must endure while life remains, but it may be in a measure mitigated by the knowledge that their numerous friends mourn sincerely with them.

"MAN IS FILLED WITH MIS-ERY." - This is not true of all men. The well, sound of lung, clear of eye, alert and buoyant with health, are not miserable whatever may be their social condition. To be well is to be happy, and we can all be well by getting and keeping our bodies in a healthful state. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will kelp to do all this.

THE POPE RECEIVES CANA-DIANS.

A Rome despatch says: The Pope received the Hon. James O'Brien, Canadian Senator, and the Canadians, Messrs. Ronthler and Bryce, with their families.

THERE HAS BEEN MUCH TALK about Pyny-Balsam, the greatest modern remedy for coughs and colds. It cures quickly and certainly, 25e. Of all dealers. Made by proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

### THE MARKET REPORTS.

Belilah Live Slock Trade in Firs Grain Quotations. Tuesday Evenlug, April 1. Toroulo St. Lawrence Market.

Toronto \$1. Lawrence Market.

The receipts of grain on the atteet market this morning were quite light, only \$10 bushels offering. Prices were steady.

What—Was steady, 100 bushels of goose acting at 63% per bushel.

Barley—Was steady, 100 bushels selling at 54c per bushel.

Oats—Were steady, 100 bushels selling at 10c per logatel.

Hav—Was steady, 12 loads selling at \$12 to \$13 per ton for timothy and \$3 to \$0 per ton for clover.

Dressed Hogs—Were higher, selling at \$7.50 to \$7.75 per cwt.

Straw—Receipts were nit.

British Cattle Markets. London, April 1.—American cattle, 76; Canadians, Oldi; sheep, 61/41; lambs, 71/42. Trado firm.

### Toronto Live Stuck.

There were large receipts at the Toronto Cattle Market this morning, but the trade was good on account of a strong demand for all classes of cattle, and the prices were therefore well maintained. The receipts were 93 loads, which included 1,968 cattle, 303 sheep and lamba, 400 hogs and 75 caives. The feature of the market was the advance in the price of sheep and lambs, which are now again at the prices which they brought before the slump list week. Hogs also advanced 12½c for choice and 25c for lights and fats, the demand being strong and the receipts small.

Export Cattle—Were steady, selling well at the same prices as last week, 34.80 to \$3.80 per cwt for choice cattle and \$3.60 to \$4.80 per cwt for picked lots and \$4.25 to \$5 per cwt for choice. This is an advance of 12½c per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers—Were steady, selling at \$3.60 to \$4.90 per cwt for short-kep feeders and \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt for heavy stockers.

feeders and \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt for heavy stockers.

Sheep—Were dirmer. The large number of alcep which were left over from last week have been almost all sold out, and as the receipts were light to-day the prices advanced to the same figures as they were at early last week. Export ewes were selling at \$8.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.

Lamba—Were also firmer for the same reason as sheep. Yearlings sold at \$4.50 to \$3.70 per cwt and spring lambs at \$2.50 to \$3.60 per cwt and spring lambs at \$2.50 to \$5 esch.

Hogs—Were bigher, selling at \$5.25 per cwt for choice ones and \$6 per cwt for fats and lights.

### Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April L-viattle-Receipts, 3,500; active and strong; good to prime steers, 98.00 to \$7.20; poor to medium, \$4.25 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$9.50; couners, \$1.25 to \$3.50; helfers, \$2.50 to \$6; cauners, \$1.25 to \$5.50; helfers, \$2.50 to \$6; cauners, \$1.25 to \$2.50; hulls, \$2.50 to \$5.26; causes, \$2. to \$6.55; Texas fed steers, \$5 to \$6. Hogses; inixed and burthers', \$6.50 to \$6.70½; good to choice heavy, \$6.25 to \$7; rough heavy, \$6.40 to \$0.75; light, \$6.25 to \$7; rough heavy, \$6.40 to \$0.75; light, \$6.25 to \$7; rough heavy, \$6.40 to \$0.75; light, \$6.25 to \$7; rough heavy, \$6.40 to \$0.75; light, \$6.25 to \$7; rough heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.50 to \$6.50; western sheep, \$4.25 to \$6; native lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.75; western lambs...\$5.25 to \$6.90.

East Baffalo Cattle Market.

East Baffalo Cattle Market.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

Bast Buffalo, April L.—Cattle—Offeringa, 180 head; attendy at yesterday's prices; teals, tops, \$7.50 to \$7.75. 110gas—Heccipta, 4.750 head; alow but fairly atendy and stronger for some grades; Yorkers, \$6.00 to \$6.70 light do, \$6.45 to \$6.55; mixed packers, \$6.75 to \$6.85; choice heavy, \$6.15 to \$7: pigs, \$6.20 to \$6.30; roughs, \$6.15 to \$7: pigs, \$6.20 to \$6.30; roughs, \$6.15 to \$6.35; stays, \$4.25 to \$4.75. Sheep and immis—Heccipts, 80.65 to \$6.75; good to choice, \$6.50; to \$6.00; cuils to fair, \$5.25 to \$6.40; aheep, choice handy wethers, \$5.50 to \$6.75; cuils and common, \$3 to \$5; heavy export even, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Leading Wheat Markets.

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British Hurkets.

London, April 1.—Close—Wheat on passage rather easier; make on passage quiet and aready. Wheat—English country markets of yesterday, holiday. French country markets, holiday.

Faria, April 1.—Wheat—Tona duil at 22f for April and 20f 45c for September and December.

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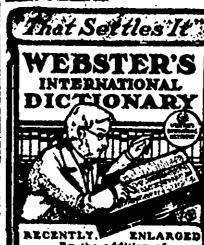
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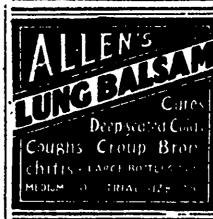
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