



FUNERAL OF MRS. ELLEN KELLY.

The funeral of Mrs. Ellen Kelly, wife of the late Philip Kelly of 235 Sackville street, took place on Friday morning to St. Michael's cemetery. Mrs. Kelly was much regretted by many friends in Toronto and Chicago. R.I.P.

DEATH OF BRIDGET O'CONNOR.

Miss Bridget O'Connor, a young girl of sixteen years, died at St. Michael's Hospital on Friday of pneumonia, after an illness of four weeks. The funeral took place on Monday from the home of her sister, Mrs. Turner of 96 Northcote avenue, to the Church of the Holy Family. R.I.P.

RETREAT AT ST. JOSEPH'S.

The annual Retreat of the Sisters of St. Joseph is now in progress. One hundred and thirty of the Sisters are assembled at St. Joseph's Convent, and the Retreat is being preached by Rev. Father Younan, a Paulist Father from New York.

CATHOLIC ORDER FORESTERS.

The Catholic Order of Foresters hold their annual excursion to-day (Thursday) to Niagara Falls, N.Y. The steamers Chippewa, Chicora and Corona are engaged for the occasion and a large number of excursionists is ensured. The committee in charge are Messrs. J. Sauriol, J. P. Larkin, John Hurst, C. Brodie, J. DeBorrey, T. J. Conlin, F. J. Mannell, J. C. Beady, A. Cartan, W. F. Dobell, M. Hanley, Jas. Cadaret, chairman; -John P. Mallon, secretary; J. F. Strickland.

OUTING FOR THE BOYS.

To-day (Thursday) the Sanctuary boys of St. Helen's are to enjoy a well deserved outing. No boys in the city are more deserving of being remembered than are those of this parish. A large contingent is always in the Sanctuary, the choir has been largely re-enforced from their ranks, they are always on hand when wanted, and the calls upon them are many and varied. This year they and their friends are enjoying their annual holiday at Niagara-on-the-Lake, where special amusements have been programmed for the day.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHANNA SLATTERY.

"In the midst of life we are in death." A well-known and much esteemed resident of Toronto, Mrs. Johanna Slattery, widow of the late Michael Slattery, died on Saturday after a brief illness. During a walk a few days previously she was attacked by a slight stroke of paralysis, which before the end of the day developed into an unconscious condition from which she never rallied. During her brief illness every attention that medical skill and a devoted family could apply was given, but in vain. On Saturday she passed peacefully away to the reward of a life of pious and practical Christianity. Mrs. Slattery, who was sixty-four years of age, came to this country as a bride from her home in Thurlos, Tipperary, Ireland. She settled in St. Helen's parish in the West End, where though of a retiring disposition, she became noted for her exemplary devotion to her religion, and as a devoted wife and mother. The last twelve years were passed in St. Patrick's parish, where she was widely respected. The funeral took place from St. Patrick's Church on Tuesday morning, when Solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. Father Stuhle, C.S.S.R., assisted by Rev. Father Urban, C.S.S.R., as deacon, and Rev. Father Doyle, C.S.S.R., as sub-deacon. The pallbearers were Messrs. Wm. Burns, E. J. Hearn, J. J. O'Hearn, W. J. Wells, Jas. Wells and Wm. O'Neill. The chief mourners were Mr. Frank Slattery, barrister, the only surviving son, two daughters, Mrs. Frank Walsh and Miss Cecilia Slattery, and Mr. Frank Walsh, son-in-law. The floral offerings were numerous, amongst them being a beautiful pillow from the little grandchildren of deceased. The interment took place at St. Michael's Cemetery. R.I.P.

ST. PATRICK'S NEW CHURCH.

In view of the rapidly rising walls of St. Patrick's new church the following authenticated items will be of interest. The superstructure is but just commenced, though the basement walls and foundations were built last year. The extreme length of the building is 188 feet and width at the transepts 106 feet. The church is to have two towers, one the north tower 200 feet high and the south tower 106 feet in height. It is to be of Romanesque architecture and the building will be finished with stone facings. The basement, 12 feet in height, will extend under the whole church and will be suitable for the meetings of different societies, etc. The church will accommodate a thousand people and will have spacious passages, the centre one being eight feet in width and the side ones five feet eight inches. Besides the High Altar there will be four minor ones, two adjoining the chancel and two in the transepts. The church will have three confessionals on each side built into the walls. The ground floor of the main tower will form the baptistry and will be connected with the Monastery by a cloister passage. Sacristies for the clergy and altar boys will extend round the chancel. The work promises to be most complete and the church itself a magnificent structure. Mr. A. W. Holmes is the architect in charge. It is expected that the church will be ready for occupation in about a year.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. J. P. O'NEILL.

The Catholic Register with a great deal of pleasure publishes the following letter from Mr. J. P. O'Neill, of Toronto, on the subject of the Irish language. Mr. O'Neill speaks from a full heart, enthusiastic in the cause he espouses, and with a knowledge born of many hours of patient and faithful study along the path in which he would encourage others to tread:

Some time ago you kindly published a few translations that I made from the Irish language, descriptive, political and historical, showing that there is no business in life that cannot be conducted in Irish with the same facility as in English or any other language. But that is not all. There are many people who will tell you that the Irish is not a language at all, but a mere jargon, only used by the very ignorant, without any literature and with a vocabulary so meagre as to be unfit for the progressiveness of the present day.

Let us betake ourselves in spirit to the mountain fastnesses of our country during the dark days of the penal laws, and behold the saintly and learned priest, with arm raised to heaven, expounding to his people the goodness and mercy of the Triune God and the mysteries of his Holy Church, and ask ourselves is it any wonder that the faith was preserved through the most unparalleled persecutions, when preached in a language that could inspire in the people so much piety and unflinching devotion, and if such a language should be allowed to disappear from the face of the earth and in its stead take to ourselves the mongrel speech of the Sasanagh strangers?

We would do well to regard this Irish language revival from a purely national view, for "a people without a language of its own is only half a nation." "A nation should guard its language more than its territories, it is a surer barrier, and more important frontier than fortress or river." It seems to me that no greater misfortune, no more galling humiliation could overtake a people than the loss of their national language, and when they exclusively use the tongue of the stranger it is an infallible sign that their slavery is complete.

It is disheartening to an Irish Nationalist to see the brilliant children of Irish parents master several languages and win high honors in the tongue of Strafford, Sussex and Cromwell and the rest of the esurient adventurers who for centuries made our unfortunate country their prey; and unable to know A from B in the language of Brian Boru, the O'Neills, Sarsfield and O'Connell, and in fact of almost all the great men that Ireland ever produced. I said that the Irish language is ancient. This is unquestionable, for like the pillar towers of Ireland, it is pre-historic. No one seems to have any definite knowledge of its origin. It is, however, generally conceded that it was brought from Asia by the Gaels at a very early period, and some authors assert that it is the mother of Latin, Greek and even of Sanscrit. There is one circumstance that lends considerable color to this theory. In the folk lore of the Irish people, handed down to us by tradition, from long bygone ages, which is now being published in the vernacular by the Gaelic League, we find that when a young Irish Prince became of age he went forth to make a record of his prowess; he invariably turned his face to the "Eastern World" in quest of some great warrior worthy of his steel. This goes to show that the Ancient Irish regarded Asia, "the land of the rising sun," as their ancestral home. Hence that much loved emblem, the Sunburst of Ireland.

We are told by English historians, notably James Anthony Froude, that the ancient Irish were illiterate like rabbits, but they forget to tell us that the inhabitants of Britain painted their bodies, when Ireland was the university of Europe and that one college alone educated and fed at the expense of the nation 3,000 students from England and Europe through the medium of the Irish language, together with the Latin which was generally spoken, even by the common people.

And not content with teaching at home, these learned monks invaded Europe and founded many colleges, which continued to be great centres of learning and piety for centuries. In attestation of this it may be mentioned that there is a vast number of manuscripts in the Irish language to-day in the principal libraries of Europe, the work of those monks. This induced some learned German professors to learn the Irish language and to their great credit, they rank with the best living Irish scholars, and they are lavish in their praise of the grand old language of Ireland. It is said that the Irish language

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is difficult to learn, without a teacher. Well, I don't think it is any more difficult than other languages. I had no teacher, Mr. T. J. Cunery and Mr. Michael Moriarty of this city had no teachers, and both are fine Irish scholars. But they were not actuated by any mercenary motives, with them it was a labor of love, their sole ambition was to read the beautiful poems and stories of our bards and scholars in the grand old tongue in which they were written, and they feel more than amply compensated for their labor. Of course it must be admitted that to learn any language is no child's play; one must put his whole mind in the task that he has undertaken. He must utilize every available moment, morning, noon and night and Sundays, and even at his work try to put words and phrases together. But he not discouraged, for what one man has done another can do also.

It has often been said that the Irish language is of no material advantage in this utilitarian age. Of what advantage is German, French or other languages to our young people after they leave college? I venture to say that not one in a hundred derives any benefit from them. They are nothing more nor less than accomplishments and surely none of them or all of them combined can compare with the Irish as an accomplishment, especially in the mouth of one with Irish blood coursing through his veins. But there is another, and to my mind a much more powerful motive, why all who claim to be Irish should know the language of Ireland. Where is there a patriotic Irishman who would not be highly indignant at being called a West Briton, and yet where is the distinction? Where the line of demarcation? It cannot be the few miles of sea that separates Ireland from England; the appearance, habits of the inhabitants and manner and religious opinions are practically the same, and they speak the same language.

Where, then, is the difference? The Irish language is the only barrier, the only proof that we are an entirely different and distinct people. You may protest with all the vehemence of your soul that you are not English, but the intelligent foreigner who very properly regards a people's language as the highest standard of nationality, has only your word for it, and so long as you only speak the language of England you will find it very difficult to convince him that you are not an Englishman. But the day is dawning. Thousands of Ireland's children are to-day learning the language of their fathers.

The Gaelic League has aroused the Irish people from their lethargy, and the grand old language of Ireland will again be heard in the counting house, market and hall of learning, and the glorious sunburst of Ireland will wave over a rejuvenant and rehabilitated Irish nation.

Yours respectfully,
J. P. O'NEILL.

A. O. H. Condolence

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite wisdom to remove by death the beloved infant daughter of Bro. Bernard McWilliams, the worthy and respected recording secretary of Div. No. 1, A.O.H.

Resolved that we, the officers and members of Div. No. 1, A.O.H., do hereby tender to our worthy brother, our sincere sympathy for the sad loss that has befallen him, and pray that our Heavenly Father may comfort and console him in this his sad hour of bereavement.

And be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Bro. McWilliams, spread on the minutes of this Division, and also copies sent to The Catholic Register and National Hibernian for publication.

Signed on behalf of officers and members of Div. No. 1, A.O.H.,
JAS. VAHEY,
Acting Secretary.

If you expect a disagreeable thing, meet it and get rid of it as soon as you can; if you expect anything agreeable, you need not be in such a hurry, for the anticipation of pain is pain—the anticipation of pleasure is pleasure.

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TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

(Continued from page 1.)

lic vote was very considerably increased; but we were still largely dependent on Liberal Irish Protestants for friendly representation. It may be as well to state here that the population of Ireland had diminished from 8,176,124 in 1841, to 6,575,793 in 1851, an appalling reduction; and it has been steadily falling ever since.

Under the rotary system the seat of government was removed to Quebec from Toronto in 1851. Sandfield Macdonald was chosen speaker of the Assembly, and Mons. Morin was the Lower Canada leader. I remember that Mr. Hogan was the parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Colonist newspaper of Toronto, with which I was then employed, during this session, and in one of his lucid and able letters he described the Lower Canada leader as "a lively cock sparrow," and the Speaker as "an acrobat," with his long legs twisted around his chair."

At this session the feudal system of Lower Canada was seriously assailed, the Governor-General announcing in his opening speech that legislation would be had for the abolition of the Seigneurial Tenure. And Mr. Hincks, leader of the Government, pledged the Assembly to a settlement of the Clergy Reserves question on a liberal basis. But the Imperial Parliament had yet to give its consent to the proposed legislation; yet such consent was confidently expected. Railway legislation, however, was the remarkable feature of the session, and many railway bills were introduced and passed. Besides Mr. Hincks, the great railroad promoter of the provinces at this time was an Irish gentleman named Wynne; but he was not in parliament. He was of railroads what Mr. Sullivan had been to home manufactures, in their advocacy. The session closed with many valuable acts receiving the royal assent, and the spending of a large amount of public money.

This was the time of the Gavazzi riots, of which the present generation has no recollection, but which were the cause of great excitement and no small amount of disturbance in the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and which Mr. Brown took advantage of to inflame public feeling throughout the country against the Catholics. A number of people had been killed. Mr. Drummond, a Catholic, was Attorney-General for Lower Canada, and was charged with being remiss in the performance of his duty in not promptly bringing the guilty parties to justice. In Montreal the Mayor was a Mr. Wilson, a Catholic, who was accused of ordering the military to fire on a Protestant assemblage, a charge that was afterwards proved untrue. Both the Globe and Mr. Brown made the most of both accusations, for Mr. Brown was then "riding the Protestant horse." This Gavazzi was a former Italian monk who had joined the revolutionists in Rome against the Pope and the temporal power and came to Canada to lecture against the Papacy and the Church, and whose statements were so scandalous and untrue that they led to rioting wherever he appeared to lecture.

The Parliament of 1852, under the leadership of Mr. Hincks, accomplished a large amount of needed legislation. Among the 193 acts passed was one redistributing the seats in parliament and largely increasing the representation, by which Toronto was entitled to two members instead of one. The increase of membership was from eighty-four to one hundred and thirty. Upper and Lower Canada receiving an equal number of members.

In 1853 charges of corruption were made against Mr. Hincks in connection with certain transactions he had had with Mr. Bowes, the Mayor of Toronto, and other officials were also accused of taking advantage of certain opportunities and making money for themselves; and The Globe fairly reeked with those charges, apparently making that an era of extravagance and corruption.

In 1854 Lord Elgin went to England to take part in negotiations relating to a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Mr. Hincks was also absent in England and he accompanied Lord Elgin to Washington to form a reciprocity treaty, which it was said was floated on champagne. That matter considered so essential to the well-being of Canada, was settled at last; but the two great questions, one relating to Upper Canada and the other to Lower Canada, were yet in abeyance. I mean the Clergy Reserves and the Seigneurial Tenure. The Hincks Administration was defeated June 21, 1854, on its failure to tackle those questions, which had been so long awaiting settlement. But Mr. Hincks did not resign. He got the Governor to prorogue parliament. A general election followed. It was this election that brought Mr. Spence into public life; also Mr. Foley. At the meeting of the parliament that followed two French-Canadians of prominence be-

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came conspicuous—they were George E. Cartier, so long afterwards the colleague of John A. Macdonald; and Hon. Victor A. Sicotte. The administration named the former for Speaker of the House and the opposition the latter. The latter won, and the Hincks Ministry resigned.

Parliament was again in Toronto. Lord Elgin sent for Sir Allan MacNab to form a new ministry. Another coalition ministry was formed, of which Mr. Hincks and some of his followers were members. Sir Allan was President of the Council; John A. Macdonald, Attorney-General West; and William Cayley, Minister of Finance. Mr. Morin was the lower Canada leader, his services once more being called into requisition. The "Clear Grits," led by Mr. Brown and the "Rouges" of Lower Canada, led by Mr. A. A. Dorion, constituted the opposition. Robert Spence, the Dundas Irishman, was taken in as Postmaster-General. In this parliament there were several Reformers who regarded John Sandfield Macdonald as their leader. The Government legislated on the Clergy Reserves and passed a bill handing them over to certain corporations for their public purposes. The other vexed question, the Seigneurial Tenure, was also disposed of by voting the old French institution out of existence. On the 11th of December Parliament was adjourned to the 23rd February, 1855. The board had now been pretty well cleared of needed legislation, and his term being up, Lord Elgin resigned the Governorship of Canada. He returned home, but the British Government had further use for so able a man and he was soon sent to negotiate treaties with China and Japan. He was afterwards appointed Governor of British India, to whose climate he fell a victim, and his splendid career was brought to an end.

Mr. Hincks soon followed Lord Elgin to Europe. The British Government found employment for this great Irishman too. He was appointed Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands; was afterwards promoted to the governorship of British Guinea, and was made, like Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, a K.C. M.G. When his time was up he came back to Canada, re-entered politics, and became connected with her banking institutions in Montreal. Strange to tell, the rising generation of Hinckses, Baldwins and Sullivans is now to be found in Chicago.

Robert Baldwin, the great Irish-Canadian, the founder of the Canada's free constitution, died in his home at the head of Spadina avenue, Toronto, July 9, 1858. I saw him a few months before his death. He was passing from his office in York Chambers to his carriage. His face, of which I had seen pleasant youthful pictures years before, was the saddest I ever saw, betokening suffering and sorrow sufficient to make one feel dejection and despondency in the contemplation of human affairs.

WILLIAM HALLEY.

In Memoriam
Miss Josephine Middleton, who died at her home, Pacific avenue, Wednesday, July 19th, aged ten years and four months. Requiescat in pace.

Oh Death! that thou couldst look so beautiful.
I thought to see thee there with such grim dread,
Calm, sweet repose was in thy place instead,
And innocence which time can ne'er annull.

That thou couldst close the eyes in such sweet sleep,
And pale the lips and take youth's flush away;
And yet bid loneliness so sweetly stay,
Seems strange, and Thou dost wonder that we weep.

While in that pure, sweet presence, death with thee,
And gazing on that face so strangely fair,
The world seemed robbed of all its life and care,
And life had one desire, but to be.

With her whom angels loved to look upon,
Oh, if like hers, our hearts were pure and good,
Then death, thou wert the better understood,
We'd bow our heads and say: "His will be done."
—T. M. R.

Toronto Junction.
Bishop Dowling III.
His Lordship Bishop Dowling of Hamilton, is in St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, for treatment. It is expected that His Lordship may have to remain a patient for some weeks.

The Canadian North-West

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS
Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY
Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES
A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If a settler was entitled to and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.
- (4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of Clauses (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 20 head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homesteads to entitle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1889.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other Corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

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