

# ECHOES FROM ERIN.

**THE CONVENTION.** — The Dublin "Freeman" says:—  
The Irish Party on Monday fixed the date of the Great National Convention in Dublin for the 19th of June. The arrangements for the Convention are to be made by a Joint Committee of the Party and of the United Irish League. We have little doubt that the result will be a gathering in every way worthy of the occasion, and with representative authority to speak on behalf of the Irish people and furnish the Irish Parliamentary Party with a strong mandate. A Convention was necessary for many reasons; but, above all, for the reason that though the Party is united, it must remain weak until the country falls in solidly behind it, and that cannot happen until a representative body of the whole nation has satisfied itself in National Council that it is dealing, not with a mere paper union, but with a real consolidation of forces, having for its sole object the service of Ireland. Without presuming to dictate in any way to the Representative Committee that now exists, we would say this, that a great deal of the success of the Convention will depend upon its thoroughly representative character.

**PRIVATE LEGISLATION.** — At a recent session of the British House of Commons, Mr. Dillon, in speaking to a motion for the rejection of the Bill, moved by Mr. Field, said that on the broad ground of principle he had always given his vote and always would do so against any Bill proposing to set up a new private company monopoly in the lighting or water supply of any city or town. The Bill involved a great principle. It involved the principle of starting a private company with power to rip up the streets of the City of Dublin, for he found that in the list contained in the Bill were the names of nearly all the chief streets of the city. It therefore involved a great principle to which he had always been opposed. It might be said, and it had been said with force, that the electric light supply by the Corporation had been unsatisfactory. He fully admitted that, but he thought the reasons were those which had been given by the hon. member who moved the rejection of the Bill. One of the chief reasons was, as was the case with most other towns, that the lighting of the city had been in the hands of a private gas company, whose interest it was to block the progress of electric lighting. Now, because the city of Dublin had suffered from the gas company's monopoly, the House of Commons was to set up a monopoly of electric lighting. Another reason why he opposed the Bill was because he did not believe it was a bona-fide Bill at all. He did not believe that the gentlemen whose names were on the Bill had any intention whatever of offering electric lighting to the city. He believed the object was to obtain the concession, and then to pass it on to another company.

**LANDLORDS AGAIN.** — The Irish landowners' convention, held at Dublin recently, just as the Queen's Irish visit was drawing to its conclusion, gives another proof of the feebleness of landlord "loyalty" when the interests, or rather the prejudices, of the Irish landowning classes are at stake, says a correspondent to an English journal. The Duke of Abercorn, who presided, made an indictment of past and prospective legislation with regard to Ireland. The noble Lord said that, though Ireland was stated to be prosperous, many landowners were impoverished because of the manner in which the Land Acts had pressed upon them. He was also anxious for reform in the methods of the Land Commission. The Duke waxed satirical concerning the "alleged benefits" of the Agricultural Act and the Local Government Act, asserting that "everybody recognized that the new county boards would treble taxation and make the condition of resident landlords worse than ever." "Everybody" is a large order, but perhaps His Grace of Abercorn considers that all Irishmen other than landlords are nobodies, which is, no doubt, a view that has always been tacitly held by these autocratic gentlemen. The convention as a whole was an organized censure on Conservative administration, and a direct slight to the head of the Constitution made more emphatic by the presence of Her Majesty in Dublin at the time. Certainly a curious attitude to be taken by a body who have always been more loyal than royalty — in profession, at least — and more Conservative than even the Liberal Unionists. The crowning audacities of this remarkable convention, however, were its imperative demand for a new royal commission to inquire into "injury" (sic) Irish landlords had sustained by legislation since 1881, its plea for Gov-

ernment compensation for all such losses, and its request that every effort should be made to secure that the Tithe Rent Charge Bill should be come law this session. It is always a mistake to ask too much, even where there is sufficient strength to extort, concessions, but, considering how ineffective the party for which the Duke of Abercorn was the main spokesman is as a political agency, it is not at all probable, or even possible, that the present Administration, which has treated it so far with such a sublime disregard, will devote its closing twelve months or so of office to such a drastic course of privileged legislation as the convention has so arrogantly indicated.

**MEETING OF THE BISHOPS.** — A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland was held recently, at University College, Stephen's Green, Dublin. Cardinal Logue presided. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "The Standing Committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland have had under consideration a scheme which they have reason to believe is in contemplation for utilizing the Queen's Colleges in giving effect to the provisions of the Technical and Agricultural Industries Act. They protest against any attempt—whether made under color of carrying out a system of technical and agricultural education or otherwise—to give new life and extended endowments to institutions which have been too long maintained in opposition to the persistent remonstrance of the Catholics of Ireland."

The Irish "Weekly," in referring to the matter, says:—  
The Irish Hierarchy have delivered a prompt, clear, and emphatic protest against the carrying out of a scheme which their Lordships have reason to believe is under the consideration of the authorities for utilizing the Queen's Colleges in giving effect to the provisions of the Technical and Agricultural Industries Act. It would be entirely in accord with the consistent policy of the British Government in Ireland that while continuing to ignore the claims of the majority of the people to higher education on lines agreeable to their consciences, they should, under the specious pretext of advancing technical instruction, thrust additional endowments upon institutions from which the great body of Irish Catholics derive no benefit. It appears almost hopeless to expect that justice will be done in this matter of university education. The decisive tone of their Lordships' pronouncement on this new development cannot leave the Government in doubt as to the light in which it is regarded, and it may be taken for granted that the proposal will be strenuously opposed.

**ABOUT THE CONVENTION.** — The following correspondence has taken place:

Dear Mr. Redmond,—With reference to the date proposed for the assembling of the forthcoming National Convention—June 12th—permit me to remind you that the Feast of Corpus Christi, a holiday of obligation, falls this year on June 14th, and that, as you know, neither on that date nor on the eve of the feast, June 13th, can priests be absent from their parishes. Consequently, the final fixing of the date mentioned for the convention, expected as it is to be more than one day in session, would be tantamount to the exclusion of the clergy from its deliberations, a result to which I am sure you and those responsible for the selection of the date mentioned did not revert. There would not be, I believe, any similar objection to the selection of June 19 and following days for the convention.—Yours faithfully,  
T. C. CONNOLLY, C.C.,  
Hon. Sec. People's Rights Association.  
Dromahair, April 24, 1906.

V. Belvidere Place, Dublin, April 27th, 1906.  
Dear Father Connolly,—Many thanks for your letter. Of course, we must change the date—probably to the 19th of June. You will see an announcement in a day or two. Thanking you for pointing out our oversight.—Very truly yours,  
J. E. REDMOND.

**THE OIREACHTAS,** the great Irish festival which is to be held in Dublin next month, promises to evoke a great outburst of enthusiasm. Delegates are to be present from all parts of the kingdom, where Irishmen foregather, and the programme includes orations in Irish, competitions in oratory, singing, reciting, dancing, and the writing of Gaelic prose and poetry. A number of very ancient Irish ballads, never before heard in public, will be sung, and a band of Irish harpists will render Celtic masterpieces, including the famous "Return from Fingall," which has been described as the finest marching tune in the world.

of perfect integrity is not necessarily lost to all sense of honor, of the common decency of conduct, of what is best in the making of a sterling character. Such men, be they young or old, are the unconscious dupes of their own weak wills, silly caprices of unhealthy ambitions.

In a large measure employers are responsible for the culpability of their employees. In too many instances the opportunity to steal is thrust under the noses of young men; a futile system, or no definite system at all, of oversight upon the accounts of a trusted employee gives him the suggestion that he may hide his dishonesty under false entries. Remove temptation and you erase the whole black catalogue of sin. Of course, in this connection I am speaking only of men who become dishonest after a career of integrity and right living. The hardened criminal, the deliberate, scheming embezzler is not taken into consideration as a part of the present discussion. The fact is apparent, to every close observer of men in the business world, that the supreme folly of stealing is invariably committed because the opportunity for the guilty act presented itself in a form more or less enticing and seemingly safe. No employee dips into the coffers of his employer except with the conviction that his crime will not be detected. Your gentleman of thieving proclivities, whether he is a common pickpocket or an influential bank cashier, is sure that he can outwit the world; he is convinced of his own abounding cleverness. The pilferer of every degree is a magnificent egotist.

The attempt to forestall the misappropriation of money on the part of an employee by resorting to ingenious and complicated systems of checks is like trying to measure the pace of Niagara with a stop-watch. The best way to prevent peculation is to first find men recommended for honesty; men who have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting; after that there is time to introduce your mechanisms for compulsory integrity. The more involved the plan of surveillance in a large business office the greater the chance for contemptible dishonesty. Clever rascals are only piqued by elaborate plans laid for their ensnarement; the pursued thief likes nothing better than a tangling maze behind which to hide his guilty person. Simple methods are the best, in business as in most other affairs of life.

The one effective means for preventing fraud on any scale is to know, day by day, just what the man behind the ledger and the cash-box knows; to keep in such close touch with each of his many transactions that the misplacement of a penny, the entry of one false figure will be apparent at the end of the day. Of course, this is impossible in an establishment where hundreds of clerks are employed and necessarily trusted. In such cases the frequent and rigid auditing of the books of the concern is the best preventive. Human nature, in the main, is worthy of confidence; men as they go are not prone to fraud and dishonesty. The young man starting out on a business career is too mindful of the future to yield readily to temptation; it is the older men who have attained comparatively exalted positions, but whose ambition for

quickly acquired riches has never been gratified, who are most apt to become defaulters. Women are not beyond the pale of dishonesty; it is an admission forced upon the most gallant of men who have had extended dealings with the weaker sex. It is the very fact that they are the weaker vessels that makes them more liable to transgress. Vanity has played the leading part in nearly every considerable act of depredation whether by men or women. With the latter it is the desire to have costlier attire than others; with men it is the wish to ape our millionaires which lead to large thefts.

A strict and accurate auditing of accounts, a careful tabulation and recording of every business transaction, a periodical examination by expert accountants, the insistence upon a clean and regular mode of life on the part of those most responsible in a business organization—these are the chief and vital principles antagonizing and suppressing dishonesty. Where such methods are in vogue there is but scant opportunity for employees, to whatever extent they are trusted, to filch from the funds they handle.

Great and pressing necessity has not often driven men to dishonesty. Extravagance is the most common motive behind the story of every absconding bank official; the feverish desire to live at the rate of \$10,000 a year on an income one-fifth that amount makes nearly every defalcation the twin brother of overwhelming debt. One of the noblest men I ever knew was an embezzler.

He fell from grace not because he desired an extravagant and luxurious life which his income would not permit, but because he appropriated money in his keeping to aid and support those who were dependent upon him for the necessities of life. Most of the stolen money went to the education of younger relatives and the maintenance of those whom he could not have supported with his comparatively meagre salary. It was my privilege to assist this man when the inevitable crash came. He is a man whom I shall always respect, though the motive behind his act in no way nullified the enormity of his sin. But such cases as this are rare exceptions.

Let a young man model his career upon a basis of absolute, undeviating honesty and he will not have to seek long for a place of trust. Let him always be in a position to shake hands with himself, for self-respect is as good as the respect of others. The men who to-day control great business enterprises are looking for youths in whom they may place limitless confidence. The world stands ready to wait hand and foot upon those who have proved themselves beyond the seduction of any tempter. Diogenes looking for an honest man has not yet ceased his searching, for though there are many men who are honest in matters of money, there are many more who lack honesty in matters affecting the perfect performance of duty. There is a dishonesty which does not stoop to steal, but which pretends to a faithful service while actually shirking work waiting to be done. That is the commoner transgression of commercial ethics, and one to be avoided by the man who seeks to mould himself for higher things as he would avoid the touch of a leper.

## LIFE ON A FARM.

AS TOLD BY ONE WHO HAS UNDERGONE ITS HARDSHIPS.

Hard Work and Exposure to All Kinds of Weather Plays Havoc with the Strongest Constitutions—How Health May be Obtained

While life as a farmer is one of considerable independence, it is very far from being one of ease. The very nature of the calling is one that exposes its followers to all sorts of weather, and it is perhaps not surprising that so many farmers suffer from chronic ailments. Mr. Thos. McAdam, of Donagh, P.E.I., is a fair example of this class. Mr. McAdam himself says:—"I was always looked upon as one having a rugged constitution; but the hard work, coupled with the exposure incident to life on a farm, ultimately proved too much for me. About eighteen months ago I was attacked with pains in the small of the back and thighs. At first they were of an intermittent nature, and while they were extremely painful, would pass away after a day or two, and might not bother me again

for weeks. As the attacks, after each interval, grew more and more severe, I became alarmed, and consulted a doctor who said the trouble was lumbago. His treatment would give temporary relief, but nothing more, and ultimately I was almost a cripple. To walk, or even to move about in a chair, or turn in bed caused intense agony, and in going about I had to depend upon a cane. If I attempted to stoop or pick anything up the pain would be almost unbearable. This condition of affairs had its effect upon my whole system and for a man in the prime of life, my condition was deplorable. I think I had tried at least half a dozen remedies before I found relief and a cure, and this came to me through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which a friend urged me to try. I felt some relief before the first box was all gone, and by the time I had taken five boxes, I was as well and smart as ever, and although months have now passed I have not had any return of the trouble. My cure is entirely due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the only regret I have is that I did not try them at the outset. Had I done so I would not only have been saved much suffering, but considerable money as well."

## SOME STRANGE NOTES.

**THE PIE EATERS.**—A few weeks ago a Boston newspaper came out with the assertion that the people of that city consumed more pies a day than the residents of any other city in the country, says the New York "Sun." This statement might have gone unchallenged, but for the fact that the growth of the pie industry in New York in the last year has been so great that the men who make them by the thousands every day in the year in New York, happened to see it. Now the New York pie men are proud of the fact that they make on an average of 5,000 more pies a day than the bakers of any other city in the world, and it was a blow to their pride to have a city like Boston coming out with a claim for the pie championship. They are now ready to show by actual figures that Boston isn't even in the same class with New York when it comes to the pie-baking industry, and if any Boston man thinks, differently about the matter, he can find all the money that he wants to cover a wager on this proposition.

It is explained that sometimes the demand runs up to 120,000 pies a day, while the average for the year around is at least 100,000 a day. The biggest pie factory in the city turns out an average of 20,000 a day, and there are numberless other smaller factories that turn out truckloads of pie each day. In addition there are the hundreds of small bakery in the city, each one of which turns out from twenty to a hundred pies a day.

The most popular pie all the year

## BICYCLE BOOTS

Just received, a very fine line of Ladies' and Men's Bicycle Boots, that we are selling at very low prices. It will pay you to see them before buying.

**LADIES' Fine Kid Bicycle Boots, with very handsome Uppers, in Chocolate color, \$2.00.**

**MEN'S Tan and Black Bicycle Boots, something cheap and good, \$1.50.**

We are the leaders in Ladies' and Men's \$3.00 Tan, Chocolate and Black, Calf or Vici Kid, Laced or Button, Goodyear Welted. These lines are worth \$3.50, but we are making a specialty of giving the best \$3.00 Boots in Canada.

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## PIANO BARGAINS.

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From now until 1st June we intend to sell the remainder of our stock of New and Second-hand Pianos at reduced prices, so that we will have to carry as few pianos as possible over into our new year.

We have some genuine bargains in Upright Pianos. It will pay you to see them before deciding to purchase elsewhere.

Fine stock of new CHICKERING and KARN Pianos on hand.

**The D. W. KARN CO., Ltd.,**

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round is apple pie. A man can get that at any time in the year, and the pie fiends get so fond of it that they will not eat any other kind. Next to apple the standard pies are lemons and custards. A man can also get these all the year round. In the fall we have a great demand for pumpkin pie, and during the winter they all want mince. Peach pie is popular, too, but not nearly so much so as the others. The other makes are not made in very large quantities, because there is only a small demand for them.

**ABOUT THE HOD.** — One who should see a hod-hoisting machine in use in a building under construction in New York, says a correspondent to an American daily journal, might think that the old-fashioned hod had quite gone out of use, but as a matter of fact, the hod is still far from obsolete. Of all the bricks and mortar put into buildings in the United States probably 50 per cent. is still carried to the mason in hods borne on the shoulders of men. In very large cities, in New York, for instance, 75 per cent. of the bricks and mortar is now hoisted by elevators; in small cities and in the country 75 per cent. of such material is still carried to where it is to be used in hods. So that, while the elevator is still steadily encroaching upon the hod, the hod is still largely carried.

Mrs. Elizabeth Amelia Buckley did not leave her funeral arrangements to her friends. She directed how the obsequies should be carried out in her will, which was filed for probate yesterday. It was executed on Feb. 10. Mrs. Buckley, who lived at No. 110 East Ninety-seventh street, New York, died on May 5. Dr. M. J. Jackson, Mrs. Buckley's physician, is appointed executor.

Mrs. Buckley said in her will that she desired to be buried in the family plot in Evergreen Cemetery. She wished the minister who conducted the funeral ceremonies to take as his text Job, xiv., 14:

"If a man die shall he live again? All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change come." At the funeral service she directed that the song "He is the Lily of the Valley, the Bright Morning Star, the Fairest of Ten Thousand to My Soul," be sung.

At the head of the coffin at the funeral she wanted her son and her friends to sit. She also directed that they ride in the first carriages.

This is the only recognition which her husband receives in the will:

"To my husband, Thomas T. Buckley, with whom I have not lived for some time, I leave the sum of \$1."

The estate, it is said, will not exceed \$2,000.

## TENDERNESS TO THE OLD.

Nothing is more beautiful or Christ-like in the character of the young than a kind and gentle regard for the old. They whose failing steps are slowly descending the unrelenting slope of age have but one consolation as the years speed by them, and that is the tenderness and consideration of those on whose lives the beauties of morning and breaking.

Age is a season of physical infirmity, of mental retrospection, of shattered dreams and earthly disappointments. No more for the old is there a glamor in the rolling stars, no more a freshness in the spring, no more a triumph in the years. For them as in a dream the verdure blooms, the river flows, the birds rejoice. They are spectators of a scene whose heritage they once enjoyed and

now see passing to their successors. No longer sojourners in this transient world, they are lingering fondly a moment over the memories of the past. The thousand melodies of the present sound far off in their aged ears and its charms are blurred in the dimmed eyes whose tears fall on the graves of old affections.

Treat them gently, youth and maiden, for by their travail and their sacrifice are ye the possessors not only of existence in the world in whose splendors ye exult, but also for the prosperity and happiness ye thoughtlessly enjoy. Never mind if she be old and feeble and of humble rank,—they look to you in their helpless years to aid with gentle courtesy their tottering steps. God's blessing will reward you, if you do.—Catholic Union and Times.

**SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS.** — This is the success of Perry-Lock's Pain-Killer. A sure cure for rheumatism, dysentery, and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry-Lock's, 25c and 50c.

Prayer raises our minds and hearts to God and shows us from the elevated point of view the vanity of the goods and pleasures of this world; it fills us with light, strength, and consolation, and gives us a foretaste of the peace and joy of our heavenly country.

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White Rough Straw Sailor Hats, Black Bands, only 25c each.

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**Children's Sailor Hats, 35c up.**

## FLACS

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**OGILVY'S**  
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## CHATS TO YOUNG BUSINESS MEN.

Robert C. Ogden, who, as John Wanamaker's chief aid for many long, successful years, is one of the best-known, best-liked and best-equipped men in the metropolitan business world, speaks decisively upon most matters pertaining to affairs commercial, says the Philadelphia "Saturday Post." Naturally, therefore, upon the subject of trusted employees and the ways and means of helping them to continue their positions of trust, Mr. Ogden's words carry unusual weight. "With an army of employees to direct, here is a man

who should know thoroughly that upon which he so earnestly descants. Judge for yourself:

"The inclination toward dishonesty is like all other human tendencies that make for good or evil; it is either bred in the blood or developed by environment. Some few men are born to thievery; the great majority who step aside from the path of rectitude are, however, the victims of an impulse, a sudden, uncontrollable desire to possess what does not, and can not, by any legitimate achievement belong to them. The average transgressor of the laws

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