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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. II.—No. 16.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Register of the Week.

The debate on the Budget still continues. Thursday night last an amendment by Sir Richard Cartwright that the House go into Committee of Ways and Means was defeated by a majority of 56. The Conservative vote was 128 and the Liberal 72.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy had criticized the tariff in a lengthy speech on the evening previous; but owing to illness in his family was not present at the vote. Although he regarded the tariff as in some respects amended in the general interests of the community, he took four exceptions to the policy. Whether the Government could be designated a manufacturers' government or not the tariff could be called a manufacturers' tariff. But the country is an agricultural country. It was clearly a protective tariff and as such was inadequate. Again in spite of our professions the tariff did not discriminate in favor of England. When Canada was impressing England to remove the embargo upon cattle, a tariff was introduced which destroyed a tea trade of \$7,000,000 a year. It showed no sign of reciprocity with the United States. The United States offered free trade in agricultural implements, and Canada answered with a duty of 20 per cent.

The annual report for the Fisheries Department was presented to Parliament on the 11th inst., showing an expenditure of \$486,798 on a vote of \$526,382. In reporting on the Canadian fishery exhibit at the World's Fair, the Deputy Minister says: "I think that Canada's exhibits as a whole were better than the exhibits of any other country or individual State exhibit, but if all the United States exhibits were taken together, including the aquaria, I consider they were more numerous than, and in some respects, superior to, the Canadian exhibit."

Politics in Newfoundland are exciting, as there is friction between the Lieutenant-Governor and the present government. The latter passed a resolution in the Assembly withdrawing the Budget proposals from the House; also another resolution affirming the principle that no payment for services can be made from public funds unless authorized by Act of Legislature. When these resolutions were presented to the Governor he announced that he had asked the leader of the Opposition to form a ministry. The acting government call for a dissolution and the submission of the question to the arbitrament of the polls. It is probable that the new Premier will prorogue the Legislature or a month, in the meantime unseat several of the present government

members, and fill the vacancies in bye elections, so that they will have an acting majority.

On Good Friday the Encyclical addressed by the Holy Father to the Bishops of Poland was published. After recalling the glories of Poland and praising the faith of the Polish people, their patience in suffering, it speaks of the great benefit they have derived from the Catholic Church. The Church at the head of which God has placed the Roman Pontiff, far from using its great and universal authority to touch the rights of others, does not go, by indulgence and goodness, even to the extreme limits of its rights. He reminds the Polish Catholics in Russia that his Holiness in 1882 succeeded in bringing with the Council of the Empire that liberty should be given the bishops to govern their seminaries according to the canonical prescriptions. The Ecclesiastical Academy of St. Petersburg, opened also to the Poles, was remitted to the full jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Mohylen and organized in favor of the Catholic religion. The Encyclical goes on to exhort the Bishops of Russian Poland to watch over the interests of religion, to avoid any spirit of offence against civil authority and to inculcate the observance of the conventions concluded with the Holy See.

To those who are in Austrian territory the Holy Father recommends gratitude to the Emperor whose zeal for the religion of his ancestors is so great. "Let the fidelity and the submission which he merits on your part be more evident everyday." He expresses special anxiety for the University of Cracow, that this ancient seat of learning may defend its integrity and its excellence.

This injunction to the Poles to keep on good terms with the respective governments has called forth very strong criticism. Some of the papers regard the encyclical as a slap in the face, a mockery to the millions of oppressed Roman Catholics in Russia, a victory of Franco-Russian friendship over the Vatican. The storm is now at its worst, and we must wait until it is allayed, and until the Bishops have made their pronouncement to the people before we can estimate its effect.

Proof-sheets of another important encyclical are announced by the despatches treating upon the Roman and Greek Churches, which His Holiness regards as the highest political and religious importance.

News from Rome announces the death of a very distinguished Irish convert, Dr. Maziore Brady. Born at Dublin in 1825, he graduated at Trinity College with high honors. He

became an English Church clergyman and was made chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. When Dr. Brady severed his connection with Anglicanism he took up his residence at Rome, busy with his pen, frequenting the many Churches and places of interest in the capital of Christendom. The *M'Gillucuddy Papers*, the *Anglo-Roman Papers*, and, before his conversion, the *Irish Reformation* are amongst his principal works.

A Conservative London newspaper suggests with thoughtfulness that an opportunity now presents itself for the University of Cambridge to do a gracious act by conferring on the Bishop-elect of Clifton, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Brownlow an honorary degree of Doctor in Law. From Rugby Monsignor Brownlow proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge where he graduated with mathematical honors, and of which his Lordship to-day holds a fellowship. "Only one reason," adds the newspaper, "can be adduced why the Bishop of Clifton should not receive a Doctor's degree from his *Alma Mater*, and that is sectarian intolerance, which, of all places, ought not to obtain at a University."

A large body of pilgrims left Madrid on the 11th inst. for Rome. They numbered 1,400, comprising all classes from the working man to the grandee, and included the Archbishop of Madrid and eighteen other dignitaries. They were attacked by a crowd of roughs, led on by a few Republican demagogues. In Cadiz where they embarked for the Eternal City the civil guards were called out to protect the pilgrims against the mob which acted with such persistence that the travellers were obliged to embark with great haste. According to parliamentary enquiry it was found that the Archbishop of Madrid was stabbed with a knife, which, although it pierced his cassock, did not injure him. Seventeen pilgrims were seriously injured. The carriage of the Archbishop of Seville was pelted with stones, and the windows of the Archbishop of Valencia's palace were smashed. Besides these outrages hundreds of pilgrims were struck with stones or beaten with sticks. When questioned about it the Spanish Government claimed that the disturbances amounted to nothing. But what motive there can be in seeking to suppress facts is not apparent.

In the British House of Commons Mr. John Morley on Friday, moved the first reading of the Registration Bill. It provides for half-yearly registration, with a three months' residence gratification, and that all elections shall take place on the same day.

Sir Charles Russell is likely to be appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

This is a matter which deserves the attention of Mr. Madill and the P.P.A.

The Anglicans are gradually drawing nearer Rome. We read recently of a presentation to the Bishop of Lichfield of a cope for the use of himself and his successors in office. It was subscribed for by the churchmen of the diocese and is of "red-stamped velvet, richly embroidered with gold. The orphrey contains figures of six saints especially connected with the diocese of Lichfield, and the Annunciation forms the subject of the design on the hood." When the Bishop accepted the gift, he said, "With the exception of a brief period of seven years (1552—59) the cope had been prescribed for use in the English Church ever since the times of the Anglo-Saxon Church, nor had it ever been laid aside." "It," says the *Liverpool Times* "in speaking of the period since the so-called Reformation, his Lordship had used the word *proscribed* instead of *prescribed* would have been more correct and to the point." Why, if a Protestant Bishop, forty or fifty years ago, had worn a cope containing figures of the saints and a representation of the Annunciation there would have been such a storm raised round his ears, that it would be necessary to seek protection. How strange it is to adopt the custom of wearing the cope and not acknowledge allegiance to Rome, which the Anglo-Saxon Church did.

Rev. Mgr. De Regge celebrated his 25th anniversary as Chancellor of the Rochester diocese, on Tuesday April 9th. Mgr. De Regge was born in Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 19, 1813. He was attached to the Buffalo diocese when he first came to America, and was sent as pastor to the French Church, Rochester, which then belonged to the See of Buffalo. The Rochester Catholics are indebted to his energy and zeal for the carrying out the plans of that magnificent building, St. Bernard's Seminary.

"Kossuth, not being a Catholic, could not be expected greatly to favor Catholic institutions" says the Roman correspondent of the *Irish Catholic*. But "he was a great and sincere admirer of Leo XIII., he took a profound interest in the policy of the Holy Father with regard to the counsels he gave to the various nations and his utterances upon the social question." He once made use of the following words: "Leo XIII. wishes to give to France her old preponderance in Europe, but not by means of a King or an Emperor, but by means of the Democracy. If France binds herself to this movement, if the masses understand it in time, the France of the 20th century will be more powerful in the world than she was ever in the past."

## THE BALLOT.

Debate in the Local Legislature.

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, Mr. Meredith moved the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House the election of Public and Separate School Trustees in cities, towns and incorporated villages, and in townships in which Township Boards are established, should be by ballot; and that it be referred to a committee consisting of \_\_\_\_\_ to prepare and report to the House, with all convenient speed, a bill to amend the Public and Separate School Act so as to provide that in cities, towns and incorporated villages and in townships in which Township Boards are established, the election of Public and Separate School Trustees shall be by ballot."

Mr. Meredith began by referring to the attitude of the Opposition in the session preceding the general election of 1890 in regard to this question of Separate Schools. He recounted the changes in the law then asked from the Opposition side of the House. The first opposed the right of Separate School Boards to elect a member of the High School Board, the second related to the status of the Separate School supporter, the third proposed legislation in line with the present resolution, the fourth related to qualifications of Separate Schools. Then the Opposition had also introduced a resolution objecting to a plan which allowed the rights of Roman Catholic citizens in regard to Separate Schools to be invaded by any other class of citizens. All these bills and resolutions were negatived and the Government was maintained by a considerable majority at the ensuing general election. Now the statement had been made on behalf of the Opposition during the present session that there was no receding from that position taken in that session of 1890, as stated in those propositions. But it was felt that questions of this kind led to propositions that were not in question at all and which involved a discussion of the religious beliefs of the different sections of the community, which of course was not the intention of the Opposition at all. Therefore, except in so far as the statement to which he had referred was concerned it had not been deemed necessary by the Opposition to reaffirm their policy on these questions during the present Legislature. But when such questions came up in the House the Opposition was bound to take in regard to them the same attitude they had taken in 1890. A bill dealing with this question having been brought in by an hon. member (Mr. Conmee), the Opposition feel, therefore, called upon to reaffirm its position in the matter. There was more involved in this question than the mere right of holding an election in the manner in which the resolution declared it should be held. It was the duty of the State, in providing for the education of children and taxing the citizens therefor, to formulate a system of education and to determine, as far as secular education at all events is concerned, the limits within which that education shall take place. Nothing was more important to the consolidation of a nation and the making of progress than that the school system of that nation should be so constituted that its young people should be trained to have, as far as possible, similar objects and ambitions in life. He had said, when discussing this subject in 1890, that the Separate School system was not adapted to doing this. For saying this he had been charged with bigotry and narrow-mindedness. It was strange, indeed, that a man could not in this country express an opinion on a question of this kind without having such a charge as this preferred against him. We had long ago in this country done away

with anything like a connection between church and State. When that connection existed it would have been the duty of the State schools to teach the dogmas of the State church, but the moment that the State church is abolished it is a logical sequence that the doctrine or dogma of no sect should be taught in the State schools. A school teacher is as much an official of the State as the Attorney General himself, and it is not right that officials of the State should teach under the authority of the State the views of any particular church. Mr. Meredith then cited the Separate Schools Act of 1893, which embodied the system sanctioned by the B.N.A. act, and was, therefore, put beyond the reach of the Legislature. He thought that a reasonable system to have adopted would have been that persons who on religious grounds did not wish to send their children to the Public Schools should, on giving evidence of having satisfactory private schools, have been exempt from taxation for Public School purposes. The act of 1868, however, went further, and gave the Roman Catholic minority the rights of the State as to imposition of taxes and maintenance of the school system. Still, Mr. Meredith thought, the contention which had been put forward in 1890 that the question of the ballot was beyond the power of the Legislature, that open voting was an inalienable right of the Roman Catholic minority, would bear examination. The 1893 act in its preamble stated that its purpose was to put the Separate School system in harmony with that of the Common Schools. The cardinal feature of the act was that five or more heads of families could set up a Separate School, but the school once established, the machinery for the election of trustees and the appointment of the Chairmen and other officials was to be identical with the machinery in use in the Common School system. The inspection of the schools, too, was to be on the same lines as that of the Common Schools. The whole tone of the act, Mr. Meredith argued, was in favor of preserving a uniformity of system between the Common and the Separate Schools. While Dr. Ryerson was in power. Mr. Meredith remarked, this plan was not departed from, but when the political head of the Education Department assumed office those changes were made which have created so much irritation. At present there are Public Schools which are almost Separate Schools, the teachers and scholars all being Roman Catholics; yet these schools are inspected by Protestant inspectors, and no trouble arises. It is an insult to the Protestant majority to say that Protestants are not to be chosen as inspectors of Roman Catholic schools; he would have no objection to having a Roman Catholic inspector for Public Schools, and could see no reason why the reverse could not take place. Under that statute, too, the State had as full control over the text-books used in Separate Schools as in Public Schools. Mr. Meredith holding that the Attorney-General had receded from his position of 1890, that the Legislature had no control over the text-books of the Separate Schools. He protested, Mr. Meredith went on, against any imputation of intolerance. He did not wish to be considered as a Protestant champion; he was there as a representative and a citizen, to do his duty with regard to the State and the State schools. He was there to assert his views and to endeavor to get them placed on the statute book; he did not wish to attack any man's religion, and if the Anglican Church, of which he was a member, were to hold the same privileges as those held by the Roman Catholic Church he would raise his voice against them. He then defended the people of Ontario from the charge of being more illiberal than those of Quebec, holding that in

Quebec the Public Schools are denominational, and that the Protestant must have recourse to the Separate School or else have Roman Catholic dogmas taught to his children, whereas in Ontario the Public Schools are secular, and a Roman Catholic will not have any unwelcome doctrines taught to his children. As for the ballot, the position of the Roman Catholic Church, i.e., of the hierarchy, was that the schools were the property of the church, which has rights of direction and control, which it exercises directly or indirectly. Against any such pretensions the speaker most emphatically protested. The rights as to Separate Schools were given to individual citizens to be exercised by them as citizens; the rights are civil rights, and no man can control them. It had been said that even if the Roman Catholics had the ballot they would still be influenced in their vote by the Church. Even granting that, the State would have done its duty; it would have given the citizen the protection, and if he chose to surrender it, it was then none of the State's business. But if the State does not give that protection it does not do its duty. The contention that the Roman Catholics have not expressed a desire for the ballot Mr. Meredith met by the argument that the duty of the Legislature is to deal with these questions, no other machinery for amendments being provided. When the first ballot bill regarding Public Schools was introduced in 1878 the courts declared that such a proposition as that embodied in the present resolution was in the control of the Legislature, and Mr. Meredith thought that the optional clause in that bill was introduced to pave the way for the Government when the time came to support such a measure as Mr. Conmee's present bill. One rule should prevail throughout the Province. If the elections were open anywhere they should be open everywhere. If the ballot was used anywhere it should be used all over Ontario. Why should not the Government go the full length of these resolutions? Had the position changed since 1890? Did the hon. member for Algoma (Mr. Conmee), because he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, speak for that Church with any more authority than the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Clancy), who was also a member of that Church? He thought not. Yet Mr. Clancy had voted for a resolution similar to the present one in 1890. The position had not changed since then, despite the assertion of the Attorney-General to the contrary. Such a contention was but a sham. Mr. Meredith closed his speech by an emphatic repudiation of the charge of bigotry, or of any attempt on the part of himself and followers to stir up religious animosities. They set themselves against no man because of his religion, they considered no man unfit to hold any position on account of his religion. The charges brought against the Opposition in this respect at the last general election had caused the thousands of votes of the Roman Catholic Church to be turned against them, and the Government had, consequently, triumphed. But the Opposition had done its duty, and would do its duty again by abiding by the principles that were then enunciated. He did not desire to go any further into the matter, and so stir up feeling on the subject unnecessarily, but he thought it was essential that the occasion should not pass without the attitude of the Opposition being plainly placed on record. (Opposition applause)

Hon. Geo. W. Ross said Mr. Meredith had spoken more moderately than he had done in 1890, though he held to the principles he then enunciated, in a somewhat modified form. The hon. gentleman was raising a great question. There was no question which would so soon raise disturbances in almost every phase of life as that of

religious education in the schools. Ontario had suffered much from them in the past, and those who recollected the disputes of old in Parliament and in the country could not but regret that he was again raising this great problem. The old Parliament of Upper Canada was the scene of conflict, not only on religious lines but on political lines, springing from these religious disputes. He did not wonder that Mr. Meredith had spoken solemnly and with less fervor than usual in unfolding his policy for the renewal of these troubles. Would he contend that the renewal of such disturbances would be to the advantage of the country? He could not do so. Similar disturbances in the past, in England, Scotland and Ireland, had sadly interfered with the prosperity of these countries while they prevailed. By renewing those troubles here we should be following the worst examples in the history of the old countries. It was an unpatriotic course to follow. No one had ventured to endeavor to unlock the door of the past in this respect until the hon. gentleman had come into the House and thrown down the gauntlet in 1890. Before that year, in which Mr. Meredith had first enunciated this policy in the hope of capturing the support of a section of the Protestant party, the Roman Catholics of the Province had appeared to be, to a large extent, contenting themselves with the Public Schools provided by the State. Since 1880, when this agitation had commenced, and since when it had been maintained, there had been a very much larger number proportionately of Separate Schools established than before the enunciation of this anti-Separate School policy. The hon. gentleman had said he wanted national consolidation. He (Mr. Ross) thought it was clear the present agitation would lead only to national disturbance and disintegration. Glancing at the system of the United States, Mr. Ross showed that, although Roman Catholics there are required to support the Public School, as well as their own Separate School, if they choose to have the latter, yet the proportion of Roman Catholic children attending Roman Catholic Separate Schools was fully as large as in Ontario, and in Ontario the number would have been smaller than it is but for the agitation of hon. gentlemen opposite. If Separate or denominational Schools prevented national consolidation, why was it that it had not had that effect in England, where the annual grant on behalf of voluntary, or denominational, schools was a very large proportion of the whole? Had a denominational system of education prevented a national consolidation in England? Surely not. It would certainly be a pleasant thing if all the children of the Province were educated in the same schools, and had objects and ambitions in common. But when were those halcyon times coming? He feared the time was far distant. Mr. Meredith had said the severance of the relations of church and State had meant that no religious dogmas should be taught in schools. The fact was that Separate Schools had been allowed in 1868 simply that the Roman Catholics might have the privilege of giving religious instruction in their schools. Mr. Ross then briefly traced the history of the Separate School act of 1868, and the amendments subsequently made thereto in regard to the status of voters, which amendments had been, he said, the natural result of the municipal development of the Province. Surely hon. gentlemen would not pretend that the act of 1868 was to remain as it was passed, and never to be amended, no matter what developments might take place elsewhere, or what necessities might arise in regard to the education of the children attending Separate Schools. (Mr. Meredith—Hear, hear.) The Legislature had full right, Mr. Ross

maintained, to amend the Separate School act by making any changes necessary to educating the children of Roman Catholics in every way as well as those of their Protestant fellow-citizens. Take Quebec, said the speaker, to which Mr. Meredith had referred. The Catholic majority there was in greater proportion than the Protestant majority here; yet there were no heart-burnings. The matter had been settled, and was disposed of. A complete line of cleavage had been formed between the two classes of the people, so far as their education was concerned. They had each their own Public Schools, each their own High Schools, and each their own University, all receiving grants from the State. The Separate School system was, therefore, much more complete in Quebec than in Ontario. Mr. Ross pointed out that the origin of Separate Schools was a compact made before Confederation by the two classes of the population, to enable Confederation to be achieved. Ontario could sweep away the amendments made to the act of 1868, it could not touch the act itself without infringing upon the constitution. But the sweeping away of these amendments would leave the Separate Schools at a great disadvantage for educational purposes as compared with Public Schools, and it might be expected as a natural consequence that the Protestant minority of Quebec would have the same measure dealt out to them that the Roman Catholic minority received in Ontario. Mr. Ross pointed out that the original act of 1868 had received the approval of the late Dr. Ryerson when it was submitted to him by Mr. W. R. Scott. Coming to the question of inspection of Separate Schools, the speaker referred to the fact that Mr. J. L. Hughes, Public School Inspector of Toronto, was one of the heads of the Orange body and had used very decided language on this subject, and it was natural he would not be regarded with favor for the inspection of Separate Schools. He thought the sense of the community would be opposed to having men who have used such strong expressions regarding the Roman Catholic Church, the priesthood and the nuns set over Roman Catholic schools taught by Sisters of Charity to report upon them. The Roman Catholics would not credit the reports of such inspectors; the speaker himself as Minister of Education would be careful in taking the reports upon Roman Catholic Schools of a man who was wont to assail Separate Schools in language more forcible than polished. Mr. Ross then referred to the indications of increasing division caused by this agitation, as seen in advertisements for teachers which say that "none but Protestants need apply."

Mr. Clancy That is no new thing. Mr. Ross said they were new to him. Such things were disgraceful, the men who started such an agitation were sowing dragons' teeth, the fruit of which the Province was beginning to reap in the rapid growth of the number of schools.

Mr. Ross then took up a number of the arguments of Mr. Meredith. First, he reminded Mr. Meredith that in 1878 he had voted against the ballot. In 1882, he thought, he had voted for it. In 1885 he had acquiesced in the optional ballot, and did not even ask for a ballot for the Separate Schools, nor bring up the arguments about uniformity which he had just uttered. In 1890 he had called for the compulsory ballot, and he was repeating this demand. On the question of the compulsory ballot, Mr. Ross said he knew of no cases of flagrant corruption or intimidation such as to make it necessary for the compulsory ballot for Public Schools, and the majority of Public Schools have not chosen to change to the ballot. Yet the hon. gentlemen opposite, simply declaring arbitrarily that the time had come for the ballot,

would force upon the Separate Schools a compulsory ballot which the majority of Public Schools have not adopted, and which the supporters of the Separate Schools have not demanded. Why confine the compulsory ballot to Separate Schools? Why not carry it into Public and High School Board elections? Mr. Ross then cited the substantial progress made by the Separate Schools in the past 27 years, their teaching staff being doubled and many other improvements introduced. Mr. Ross then held that the Separate Schools do not need the ballot for purposes of administration. They can build their schools, hire their teachers, collect their rates and pay their dues without the ballot, and what more have they to do? The question arose whether Separate School supporters are under any terrorism. Did Mr. Meredith know of any such terrorism? If there was any terrorism there was something terribly wrong, and to eliminate the terrorism the classes exercising it would have to be eliminated. Mr. Meredith had said that the solid Roman Catholic vote was against him, in elections decided by the ballot, and he was so intensely logical that he thought the ballot was necessary for the Separate School Boards. Who would exercise the terrorism but the hierarchy? In that case it was the hierarchy which had to be dealt with, to be abolished. It was charged that the Separate School Boards were under clerical control. Well, clerical control might be bad or good. Many High School Boards are officered by Protestant clergymen; is that clerical intimidation? Is it held that that clerical control is injurious to the schools? If it is injurious, not the Separate Schools alone, but the entire Roman Catholic system, must be proscribed. It was natural for clergymen to assert themselves, and the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church thought they should exercise a certain guardianship which Protestant clergymen do not exercise. As far as the speaker could judge, they usually exercised it for the good of the schools, in securing increased and regular attendance. It devolved upon the hon. gentlemen opposite to prove that there was any intimidation. When the ballot was applied to Parliamentary elections, there were employers of labor who were interested in the issue of those elections, and who led their workmen in platoons to the polls. The ballot was given as a protection to these coerced classes, and it had worked grandly. Open voting, however, is in accordance with the traditions of the race, and is convenient, and there is no reason why it should not be retained unless there are men in a position of influence who make it their business to thwart the will of the people. When such interference is proved to exist in Public or Separate School elections, no man would be more ready to grant the protection of the ballot than the speaker, who was the guardian of the children's education. The country is passing through a peculiar period of its development, Mr. Ross went on. In the early history of a nation it is of the first importance to have the foundations well laid. He felt that the religious atmosphere was not what it should be; that there were cross-currents, aerolites, comets, and other phenomena, which made for disintegration; and the responsibility for such a state of affairs lay with the hon. gentlemen opposite. For years every amendment to the Public and Separate School acts was concurred in by them, they evidently feeling that they were in accord with the interests of the country. But at last some spirit seemed to take possession of them, and they reached out for every advantage they could get, despite the importance of tranquility and good will to the country. In 1886 the *Mail*, their strong supporter, launched out into an active campaign, the effect of which was to promote

religious strife. Instead of repudiating the utterances of the *Mail*, the hon. gentlemen opposite seemed per footly ready to accept them. In 1886, a few months before the election of that year, the *Mail* had published articles, from which he would take the following extracts:

On August 17 it described the Roman Catholic Church as "an aggressive and rapacious ecclesiasticism."

August 28—"The tentacles of the church are felt by the English settler in all things, great and small."

"The church is propped and buttressed by many hoary acts, and is without doubt the most unique and the most oppressive institution of its kind on the face of the earth."

October 4—"The church is seeking to build up, not a British, but a French community."

October 18—"The wonderful fecundity and cohesiveness of the French-Canadian race and its entire subjection to the church, whose bottle-holding is always judicious, make Jean Baptiste a formidable competitor for the soil of a new country. . . . The impeachment of the Dominion Cabinet for having allowed the law to take its course in the case of Riel is nothing more or less than an uprising on the part of French-Canadian nativism and intolerance against the supremacy of British institutions."

October 18—"In our humble judgment the time has come for a general uprising of the British race in the Dominion against so dangerous and degrading a system of government" (referring to the influence of the church in Quebec).

November 6—Referring to the amendments made to the Separate Schools acts the *Mail* said: "If it be asked, What have Protestants to do with the question? the obvious answer is that the power which has just succeeded in securing a British law for keeping Catholic parents and Catholic children down is only waiting its chance to impair Protestant liberties. . . . Albeit her schools, like the Public Schools, receive State aid, the law grants her the right, free from any State inspection or interference, to poison the minds of the children against British institutions by means of anti-British compilations of history."

November 15—"The sale of the Catholic vote has for years been one of the most humiliating and at the same time one of the most dangerous and demoralizing features of Federal and Provincial politics."

November 22—The *Mail* concluded a long article, referring to the alleged feeling against Separate Schools, as follows: "The movement would, perhaps, in time become so general as to warrant our rulers in sweeping away the Separate Schools altogether, a consummation that must be brought about before we can talk seriously of building up a united Canada."

December 2—"Why does the church not give Catholics better schools? Why does she obtain a law from Mr. Mowat virtually compelling them to keep away from the Public School and to support the Separate School, which is confessedly an inferior institution? Above all, why does she train them to herd together as a separate and distinct people, and why does she from time to time humiliate them in the sight of all men by disposing of them to the party, Reform or Tory, which offers her the highest price? . . . And what is to be thought of the Protestant clergy who, as a body, are sitting idly by whilst she is poisoning the wells of popular education?"

It would be noticed, said Mr. Ross, the tone of the articles became stronger as the elections came nearer. This was the literature that was being circulated just prior to the election of 1886. Speaking at London on nomination day, December 21, 1886, Mr. Meredith had expressed himself as follows in regard to these utterances:

"Then, sir, an attempt is being made to make political capital out of the course of the *Mail* newspaper. It has been said that the Conservative party had been raising in this country the 'No-Popery' cry. It has been said that the Conservative party attempted to raise again those cries of sectarian hate and bigotry which were raised in days gone by. I utterly repudiate that they have done anything of the kind in this country. I repeat it, that men who would raise a cry of that kind for the purpose of getting into power are men who should not be entrusted with it."

"Mr. Jas. Mills—Do you repudiate the *Mail*?"

"Mr. Meredith—Does Mr. Mills repudiate the *Globe*? I have laid my platform before the citizens of London, and upon that I am prepared to stand or fall. . . . It is said that I propose to do away with the Separate Schools of this Province. I deny that, and the man who makes that charge in the face of my address to the electors, in which I would maintain them and increase their efficiency, is an unfair man. (Cheers.) As I said before, I am prepared to be judged by my record and statements and nothing else. The men who raised this cry must fancy that the people are not intelligent. This privilege is guaranteed to Roman Catholics and they shall have their Separate Schools. No man could take them away, however much he might desire to do so; but I do not propose to do anything of the kind. I declare it is the duty of any Government in the Province of Ontario to make these schools as efficient as possible that they may fulfil the purpose for which they were established."—*The Daily Free Press, London, December 22, 1886.*

Mr. Ross pointed out that Mr. Meredith had had the opportunity of repudiating the *Mail*, but had declined to commit himself one way or the other. Yet, in face of these utterances, and of the fact that this paper had ever since supported hon gentlemen opposite, they would now assert they were not seeking to stir up religious feeling and were only disposed to deal fairly by their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. Now, take the election of 1890. He would quote again from a speech delivered in February, 1890 by Mr. Meredith in London. The hon. gentleman had spoken as follows—"Is there not a great danger to the State in this solid compact of the minority, and in the great heat there is between the parties swaying from one side to the other and exacting from that other what that other in conscience could not give without the support of that compact minority? I say that is one of the dangers to modern civilization. I say that this method of a solid compact, by which both parties are willing to throw down their arms, is one of the greatest evils we have to contend with in Parliamentary government, and against which both parties should unite, unite against the common enemy, for there is danger in the community."

Mr. Clancy said that if Mr. Ross read what preceded this he would find the sentences read did not mean what Mr. Ross supposed they did.

Hon. Mr. Fraser—Repudiation by proxy.

Mr. Ross, continuing, said Mr. Clancy could read this portion of Mr. Meredith's speech by-and-by. He had the whole of it in his desk, but could not see that the sentences quoted meant other than they appeared to. The speaker said that what he sought to show was that hon. gentlemen opposite had identified themselves with the policy of the *Mail* newspaper, and its contention that the amendments to the school-law made by the present Government were opposed to the public interest. He defied any hon. gentleman opposite to name a single instance where amendments regarding Separate Schools or regard-



Peterboro.

BLESSING A STATUE

We take the following report from the *Peterboro Examiner* of the 16th inst.: The finishing touch to the beautiful exterior of St. Joseph's Hospital Ashburnham, will be given when the beautiful new statue of the patron saint is placed upon the pedestal in the niche, hollowed in the central tower of the front of the structure. This statue was on Sunday afternoon solemnly blessed by His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, in the presence of a large assembly of the members of the church and the general public. The Union Jack, extended from a window in the tower alongside the pedestal placed for the statue, indicated that something unusual was going forward, and the tasteful festoons of parti-coloured bunting that draped the rails of the southern balcony encouraged the idea. Upon the spacious semi-octagonal southern verandah a carpeted platform with an improvised episcopal throne, was faced by a draped figure, the new statue, the gift of a benefactor of the institution. A large number of prominent citizens occupied seats within the railing, including the medical staff, Dr. Halliday, Dr. Brennan and Dr. McGrath, Mr. Architect Blackwell and others. The day was a most appropriate one, the feast of the patronage of St. Joseph, the tutelary saint of the hospital, and the beautifully balmy afternoon seemed to smile auspiciously upon the occasion.

THE CEREMONY.

Promptly at 3.30 o'clock the procession advanced from the hospital. First came the crucifer and the thurifer, followed by His Lordship Bishop, O'Connor, attended by Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Rev. Father Scollar Chancellor, and Rev. Father Collins. As the clergy entered Prof. Vontom sang with fine effect Meyerbeer's "Veni Creator," which was followed by Prof. Vontom's new hymn to St. Joseph sung for the first time in Canada on this occasion.

His Lordship then delivered a short address. He expressed his gratitude at and thanks for the large attendance. They had assembled to witness the blessing of a statue of St. Joseph, which would be placed in the proper niche in the front of the building to indicate who was the patron saint of this beneficent institution.

During the progress of the liberal offertory Madame d'Erina sang in splendid voice and with great feeling and expression an "Ave Maria."

This was followed by a powerfully beautiful rendition of Campana's duet, "Madre del Somno Amor," by Madame d'Erina and Prof. Vontom. To this succeeded the unveiling and

THE BLESSING OF THE STATUE,

His Lordship performing the prescribed brief, but impressive ceremony, after which he thanked the gathering for their liberal gifts towards the hospital, the good sisters of which devoted their lives gratuitously to the care of the sick and afflicted, and thus showed their love to them as servants of Jesus Christ.

All those interested in the prosperity of St. Joseph's hospital and the grand work it is doing under the capable and economical management of the good sisters of the community of St. Joseph have reason to be well pleased with the signal success of yesterday's interesting ceremony, another evidence of continued interest on the part of the public and of the progress of the affairs of the hospital.

The new statue of St. Joseph was manufactured in France and is of terra cotta made white, stands about five feet in height and represents St. Joseph robed, with a lily resting in his folded arms. When placed in the niche in the central tower devoted to it, it will be a prominent object. Its snowy whiteness gleaming against the dull red background of the brickwork, will be visible at the head of Hunter street, at

the cathedral, at any intervening point and from almost any quarter of the outskirts of the town. It will be placed in position in a few days.

St. Michael's Ladies' Aid Society.

The following is the first annual report of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Michael's Parish:

This Society was organized under the patronage of his Grace the Arch-bishop on Wednesday, December 18, 1893, for the purpose of visiting and assisting, during the winter months, the poor of the Parish.

The Society consists of Mesdames O'Keefe, Doherty, Disette, McCon-nell, Hull, Keilty, O'Farrell, O'Loane; Misses Foy, Herson, Beale, Sullivan.

The following Ladies were elected officers: Miss Foy, President; Mrs. McConnell, Vice-President; Mrs. O'Keefe, Treasurer; Mrs. Keilty, Secretary.

Owing to the much regretted illness of Mrs. Keilty, the position of Secretary was filled by Miss Sullivan, and the visiting member by Mrs. O'Farrell. The parish was divided into districts, to each of which two ladies were assigned, whose duty it was to inquire into every case of distress in their district. As a result 457 visits were made, and the wants of 162 families, including 680 children, relieved. In every case groceries and provisions were supplied. The total amount distributed per the Treasurer's report was: Sugar, 1157 lbs., oatmeal, 1000 lbs., tea, 298 lbs.; soap, 412 lbs.; meat, 70 lbs.; potatoes, 10 bush.; milk, 40 qts.; the total amounting to the sum of \$207.52.

In addition to this, the Society disposed of a large quantity of clothing, privately donated, together with new material to the amount of \$28.00 furnished by them and made into children's suits by the Sewing Society. The report of the members shows that in all cases the families assisted were in the most distressed circumstances, particularly in five instances where the additional necessities occasioned by illness were carefully looked after.

This Society did not solely confine itself to relieving corporal wants, but looked after, as far as it lay in its power, the spiritual necessities, producing in many instances a reawakening of Catholic faith and Catholic practice.

NELLIE S. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

Beautifying a Cathedral.

Two beautiful statues in Carrara marble, representing St. Dominic and St. Thomas Aquinas, from the ateliers of the Stoltzberg Company, Avermond, Holland, have just been placed in position in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, in two of the niches above the transept door of the Fifty-first street entrance. Each statue is six feet in height and stands upon a Gothic pedestal, all having been designed and executed especially for the Cathedral. There are four niches in all over this entrance and the remaining two will be occupied eventually by statues of other saints.

Both St. Dominic and St. Thomas Aquinas belong to the Dominican Order of Preaching Friars. St. Dominic, who was the founder of the order, was born in Old Castile in 1170, and although he died at the comparative early age of fifty-two, he was revered by the entire Catholic Church. The statue resembles St. Dominic gracefully holding a lily, the emblem of purity, in his left hand, and in his right a book of the rules of the order. The great preacher is clad in the habit of the Dominicans.

The figure of St. Thomas Aquinas is also clothed in the garb of the Dominican order, of which he became a member against the earnest opposition of his mother, her opposition being finally overcome by the direct intervention of Pope Innocent IV. Renowned for learning and eloquence and

his profound and prolific writing, the saint is appropriately represented in the statue as holding an open book in his left hand, while his right hand grasps a quill pen. At his feet lie several books. St. Thomas Aquinas was born in the territory of Naples in 1225 or 1227, and forsook his ancestral castle to enter the Dominican order.

The statues are in complete harmony with the character of the interior of the Cathedral, and were presented by a wealthy parishioner. On Easter Monday the statues, which had been enveloped in purple cloths, were to be unveiled with simple ceremonies.

First Sermon in Irish in the States.

"The claim that the first sermon preached in the Irish language in the United States on St. Patrick's Day was that delivered in Chicago on March 17th last, will not hold good," said Brother Michael, the prefect of St. Patrick's Schools, Baltimore, to an interviewer. "On Thursday, March 17, 1881," he continued, "the Rev. Hugh Mageveney preached the panegyric of St. Patrick at a Mass celebrated by Canon McGee, of Belfast, Ireland, in St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore. At the Mass it was announced that in the afternoon Canon McGee would preach a panegyric in Irish. It was an impressive scene. Canon McGee warmed up to his subject, preaching with fervor and faith, using pure Celtic, which, with his oratorical power, carried his hearers back to the land of St. Patrick. Many honest Irish blessings were called down upon Canon McGee. He had preached the first sermon in Irish on St. Patrick's Day in the United States."

Brush the teeth crosswise but very little, but up and down, front and back, making the bristles go around them at the back. Water slightly warmed, or about the temperature of the mouth, is best, and precipitated chalk is the best powder to use for keeping tartar from forming. A little orris root powdered may be added to flavor it. A smooth pointed stick of orange or other tough wood dipped in powdered pumice stone may be used occasionally to rub off any tartar that has formed, but care should be used not to force it between the gums and teeth, or to scour hard enough to injure the enamel.

Death of Mr. Thomas O'Leary.

We notice with sorrow the death of Mr. Thomas O'Leary, which occurred on the 15th instant, at his home, Seaton street, Toronto. Mr. O'Leary was a native of Glyn, county Limerick, Ireland. He came to this country forty years ago, and since has resided here. We had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance during nearly all that long period, and always found him a good citizen, a devout Catholic and a warm-hearted Irishman. He had, during his residence in this city, made many friends, as well among our separated brethren as in the Catholic community; and there is but one feeling amongst all—one of heartfelt regret at his death. We extend to his family—his wife, three sons and four daughters—our sympathy in their bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.

Galt.

In this progressive town of about 8,000 inhabitants, many substantial improvements are noticeable. Several new blocks are being constructed on Main street, and other new improvements are contemplated. The Catholics of Galt are not going to be behind, as a contract has been given for a new school-house. The building is to be of white brick 20 by 50 feet, two stories, with a tower 50 feet high; also a basement for furnace.

The Galt Reformer is bound to be up to the spirit of the times, it having recently been issued as a daily. It is a very spicy little paper, and should meet with success.

Benziger's Catholic Home Annual, 1893.

We have just received a supply of this very popular annual. It contains the usual good things in the shape of stories, poems, historical and biographical sketches, and plenty of pretty, interesting pictures. Price by mail 25c., in stamps or scrip. Address, CATHOLIC REGISTER Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Ottawa.

The long-drawn out debate on the Tariff came to a close on Thursday night, or rather on Friday morning last. There were some insignificant speeches delivered, just as the general public had supposed that a stage had arrived when everything that could be urged for and against it had been said—those of Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Dr. Montague and Mr. Laurier, ranking amongst the finest efforts ever heard within the walls of Parliament.


A division having been taken, it was found that in a house of 200 members, not including the Speaker, the Government had 123 supporters, whilst the Opposition drummed up 72, leaving to the gentlemen now on the Treasury benches a majority of 60. Although the members for North Simcoe and Muskoka spoke on the debate, and pointedly against the Government, yet they abstained from voting when the proper time came. This conduct is differently interpreted, and many assert that Mr. McCarthy has not played his last trump yet, and that later on in the Session he will again be heard from.

In forwarding the list of the gentlemen elected to the official positions in the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa last week I gave the name of Mr. John Byrne for that of Mr. R. Tobin. Mr. Byrne would, I am certain, make an excellent member of the Executive Board, but as he was not a candidate, and of course was not elected, the honour belongs to Mr. Tobin—a most conscientious contractor—a man whose heart is as free from guile as his hands are unstained with "boodle." RAMBLER.

League of the Cross at St. Joseph's.

The first of a series of monthly concerts by the members of St. Joseph's Branch, League of the Cross, was held in their hall on the 16th instant. The attendance was large, and from the frequent recalls it was evident the efforts of those having the matter in hand were appreciated. The chairman, Mr. Joseph Kirby, in a short but pithy address stated the objects of the Society, and advised all married and single young men to become members, pointing out to them in clear but forcible language that sobriety goes hand in hand with happiness and comfort in the family. It is not exaggeration to say that all the stagers acquitted themselves creditably. However, special mention must be made of the recitations by Mr. Wright, or the comic songs of Mr. Wright, jr., and also the singing of Misses Ryan, Dennis and McEvoy, who were specially thanked by the chairman for their kind assistance on the occasion. Miss Murphy presided at the piano, and her playing as an accompanist was greatly admired. The Rev. Father Borgia did excellent work in connection with this Society, leaving no stone unturned to promote the happiness of the flock committed to his care. FORESTER.

In our columns to day will be found the card of Mr. Chas. E. Burns, general steamship ticket and insurance agent. Mr. Burns is son of our old friend, Rev. Dr. Burns of Hamilton, and we would recommend our readers who require anything in this line of business to call and see him. His office is at 77 Yonge street, 3rd door north of King street.



**Some Children Growing Too Fast**

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

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In Memoriam.

ON THE DEATH OF DANIEL O'LEARY.

"Et ambulaverit in medio tribulationis vivificabitur."—Ps. CXXXVII. 8.

Written for the Catholic Register.

Lost in the darkness, lost in the snow, Pray for the loved one, fervent, low... You are his brother who tell me this Your soul has a nameless grief, I wis.

A Tribute to Scotch Priests

A remarkable tribute has been paid by a Scotch journal to the priests who represent the interests of Catholics on the Edinburgh School Board.

chairs, several pictures of saints on the walls, and a worm devoured bookcase comprising all the furniture. Yet the priest will receive his caller with a courtesy which might be intended for a lady visitor.

A Handsome Legacy.

Mr. Edward Burton, a Protestant gentleman of Philadelphia, gave a magnificent exhibition of his own perception of true charity, and also an illustration of the effect of the good example of his Catholic friends and associates.

A most enjoyable concert was given last Wednesday evening in Anderson's hall, Trenton, Mich., for the benefit of the Church there.

Pastor Merle d'Aubigne, of Liege, in appealing for funds for the British and Foreign Bible Society at the Y.M.C.A., Manchester, on Tuesday last, said that during the past twenty years Roman Catholicism had apparently been gaining ground.

Many rise in the morning with a headache and no inclination for breakfast. This is due to torpidity of the liver and a deranged condition of the stomach.

LIFE ON A RAILWAY.

The Experience of a Grand Trunk Employee.

Fell ill From Exposure—Pronounced incurable and Paid the Total Disability Insurance Allowed by the Company—Once More on the Road to Health—He Tells How it Came About.

During the past few weeks a fruitful subject of conversation among the people at Deseronto Junction has been the wonderful recovery of Mr. William Henry Wager, who has been looked upon as a hopeless invalid.

company's registered trade mark is on the wrapper of every box offered you, and positively refuse all imitation or substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

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(In Affiliation with Toronto University.) Under the special patronage of His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto and directed by the Basilian Fathers.

Special courses for students preparing for University matriculation and non-professional certificates. Terms, when paid in advance: Board and tuition, \$150 per year.

CATHOLIC DEVOTIONAL READING MONTH OF MAY.

Table listing prices for various devotional items: A Flower for each day of the Month of May (10), New Month of May, Cloth (40), The Young Girl's Month of May Paper (10), Our Lady's Month, Cloth (25).

ROUVENIRS FOR HOLY COMMUNION. The Great Day; or Souvenir of Holy Communion, Cloth (45), Counsels on Holy Communion, Paper (18), Stories for First Communion, Cloth (50).

D. & J. SADLER, TORONTO, MONTREAL.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of April, 1894, mails close and are due as follows:

Table with columns for destination (G. T. R. East, O. and Q. Railway, G. T. R. West, N. and N. W., T. G. and B., Midland, C. V. R., G. W. R., U. S. N. Y., U.S. West'n States) and departure times.

English mails close on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m., and on Thursdays at 7.00 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon.

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C. J. Kernahan and L. O'Byrne.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1894.

## Calendar for the Week.

April 10—8 Leo IX., Pope and Confessor.  
20—Ferial Office.  
21—S. Anselm, Bishop, Confessor  
and Doctor.  
22—Fourth Sunday after Easter, 88.  
Soter and Calus, Pope and  
Martyrs.  
23—S. George, Martyr.  
24—S. Fidells a Sigmaringa, Martyr.  
52—S. Mark, Evangelist.

*The Forty Hours' Devotion  
opens at St. Joseph's Church,  
Leslieville, next Sunday.*

## Separate Schools.

Two admirable letters appeared in the *Empire* of the 2nd and 7th instant, upon the subject of Separate Schools and the bearing of Protestants towards them. The former, written by Mr. Hampden Burnham of Peterborough, starts out with the statement that "the origin and progress of the agitation against the Roman Catholic Schools" show that the purpose aimed at is the abolition. But such an object is contrary to the very spirit of liberty and justice which Protestantism claims as its watchword. Catholic schools are a necessary adjunct for the maintenance and propagation of Catholic faith. Down with these schools and Protestants are not wanting who think that the Church would soon be an ecclesiastical ruin. To attack the Schools is therefore to attack the Church; but to attack the Church is to infringe upon the freedom of conscience and worship. "Rather," says Mr. Burnham, "should we learn that, if we would do as we should be done by—if the Methodists, the Presbyterians and the Baptists would do as they would be done by—separate education, where, at least, it is essential to separate worship, must be tolerated as a matter of justice." The rest of this manly expression and equitable criticism of the situation we give in full:

"It is as unwise as it is offensive to offer the Catholic people what they do not ask for. The province of Protestantism is undeniably to give to every man the full liberty and the free exercise of his ideas of religious worship. The Catholics in Canada are in a precisely similar position to that of the Protestant dissenters in the south of Ireland at the end of the eighteenth century, where education was exclusively reserved to the clergy of the established church. Religion is believed to be sacred and essential to men, and therefore not to be treated as a question of public policy. Language is essential only to the relations of men with each other, and therefore it is a question of public policy. But the confusing of dual language and religious education is an inexcusable as it is hypocritical and unjust. Protestants can not honestly borrow the faults of the one to enable them to condemn the other. So long as one Catholic citizen of this country wishes his children to be educated and educated in the Catholic faith and in a separate school and at his own expense, so long has he the inviolable right to have it done without the interference of the public school establishment. 'Be just and fear not.'"

The second letter is from Mr. G. H. Watson of this city. After expressing

his admiration for Mr. Burnham's forcible and fearless letter Mr. Watson concludes with advice which none could follow to greater advantage than our Provincial politicians.

"The Roman Catholic Church," he writes, "is a very old established one, and dates away back hundreds of centuries, and I think immediately succeeded the Jewish church. Let us manifest towards our brethren, notwithstanding the existence of religious antagonism, a feeling of brotherly love, instead of animosity, and in this way establish a liberal platform of equality and harmony. If our Roman Catholic friends wish to secularly instruct in concurrence with their own religious tenets let them do so in the manner in which they have been doing. We are living in an age of religious toleration, and becoming considerably more enlightened secularly and religiously, and with our scholastic advancement, ever practically remember the ever glorious and emancipating appellation, 'freedom,' which rescued a race of people from a cruel bondage of ironical measures, and gave to them their sacred rights and privileges not otherwise enjoyed. Oh, let us 'be just and fear not,' as my friend, Mr. Burnham, advocates in his eloquent letter."

## Answer to a Correspondent.

We fulfil our promise of offering an answer to our correspondent whose third question asks: "What meaning is attached by Roman Catholic theologians to the millenium in Rev. xx.?"

When it comes to interpreting the Apocalypse our editor with a sigh wonders what more accomplishments he must possess in order to satisfy catechizing correspondents or efficiently perform his various duties. The text referred to is: "And He laid hold on the dragon, the old serpent, which is the devil and satan, and bound him for a thousand years. . . . After that he must be loosed a little time. And I saw seats, and they sat upon them; and judgment was given unto them; and the souls of them that were beheaded for the testimony of Jesus, and for the word of God. . . . and they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years. The rest of the dead lived not, till the thousand years were finished: This is the first resurrection."

"And He bound him for a thousand years." Five interpretations of this binding of Satan during a thousand years occur. Some think that the thousand years begin from the Passion of our Lord and terminate with Antichrist. This opinion is supported by Sts. Gregory and Augustine, the Venerable Bede and others. The second opinion maintains that the period began at the time of Constantine, who admitted the public worship of Christians, and that it terminated at the commencement of the Ottoman Empire—from A. D. 300 to A. D. 1800. Others thought it began after the time of Constantine, and that Satan was to be bound as long as the Church will last.

In the fourth opinion we have the error of a sect which flourished somewhat during the second and third century, viz. the Chiliasts or Millenarii, whose founder was Papias, a disciple of St. John the Evangelist. Tertullian and some other Catholic theologians followed them. They taught that the thousand years would not begin till the death or at least the time, of Antichrist, when those things which Christ had predicted and promised concerning the peace of the Church, Antichrist being conquered, would be fulfilled. Then also the just would rise and reign with Christ for a

thousand years. This was to be the second millenium and was to take place after the world had existed six thousand years or about the twentieth century of the Christian era. According to the Chiliasts this was the first resurrection to which St. John refers in the fifth verse. This opinion is contrary to several passages in St. Paul's Epistles and is condemned by the later Fathers and theologians. The "first resurrection" is a spiritual one by which the soul is called from sin to grace, and thence to glory.

Lastly, others thought that the thousand years begin from the day of judgment and will be completed in heaven, so that the large number denotes the eternity of the Blessed in heaven.

## A Crisis Threatens.

Through carelessness on the part of some Radical members and churlishness, it may be called, of the Parnellites, in absenting themselves from Parliament, last week, the Government of Lord Rosebery well nigh came to grief. The normal Government majority of 86 was reduced on Thursday night to 24; and on Friday it dropped to 15; finally it was outnumbered by a majority of 1 on the East London Water Bill. The Liberals, it is said, accused the McCarthyites of having, by their lukewarmness or probable discontent, abandoned their allies and made victory easy for the Tories. This charge, however, was disproved by an analysis of the votes taken in the House; which disclosed the fact that, while several of the Liberal party in England had been absent, the Irish party, both leaders and men, had stood by their guns. The Parnellites, by too much zeal for the cause, and by their unwillingness to work with the majority of Ireland's representatives, are every day endangering the cause of their country and giving hope to the Coercionists. England's old motto—Divide and Rule—is being tried again all too effectually. We at a distance cannot understand the motives of Irish members who, through whims or fancies peculiar to themselves, maintain divisions in their ranks that are the joy of the Coercionists, the ruin of Ireland's hopes, and the blotting out of sympathy from the hearts of all foreign well-wishers.

The fidelity of the immense majority, under the leadership of Justin McCarthy, in adhering steadfastly to the Gladstonian party may save the ship from the wreckage that just now threatens. We have no fear that the followers of Mr. John Redmond will oppose the Government on any crucial question—affecting either the interests of Ireland or the existence of Lord Rosebery's Government. Were they so far forgetful of their pledges to their Irish constituents they could never again sit in Parliament. But should a crisis be reached, and should the Liberal Government topple over, the Irish party under McCarthy, Blake, Dillon, O'Brien, &c., is unimpaired in its strength; and with a few more members added by a general election, it will defy any Government to refuse a full and satisfactory measure of Home Rule to Ireland.

## Death of Madame Lahon.

Last week the sad news was cabled to the Lady Provincial in Montreal of the sad demise in Paris of Madame Lahon, Superior-General of the Order of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. Madame Lahon was born at Liege in Belgium in the year 1808, and was therefore eighty-six years of age on the day of her death. At an early age she entered the Sacred Heart Convent as a pupil of Madame Barat's. Scarcely had she reached her teens when she felt herself called to a Religious life. She made her profession at the Mother House, Rue Varenne, Paris, and was subsequently chosen to preside as Superior over many flourishing academies and cloistered institutions of the Sacred Heart in France and Italy.

When our present Holy Father occupied the Archdiocesan See of Perugia Madame Lahon was appointed Superior of the Sacred Heart Academy in that city, in which capacity she remained long enough to merit the esteem and personal confidence of her future Pope. Before her election to the high position of Superior-General she was for some years President of the Sacred Heart Academic Institution in the Eternal City. Full of merit and ripe for Heaven she had entered upon her 87th year before the Heavenly Bridegroom came to summon her to the wedding feast.

A solemn requiem service for the repose of her soul, with High Mass *coram pontifice*, was held on Saturday the 7th ult., in the chapel of the Sacred Heart Convent, London. Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancellor of the Diocese, was celebrant of the Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Noonan as deacon, and Rev. Father McOrmac as sub-deacon. Rev. Father Tobin was master of ceremonies, and Rev. Dr. Flannery assisted at the Episcopal Throne. Switz's Requiem Mass was beautifully rendered by the ladies and pupils of the Convent, as were also the *Dies Ira* and *Libera*. Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor preached a very touching sermon, full of instruction and interest for all present, after which his Lordship pronounced the final absolution.

## Organ Recital and Sacred Concert.

An Organ Recital and Sacred Concert will be given in St. Basil's Church, St. Joseph street, on Wednesday evening, 26th April, at 8 o'clock. The Organist will be Mr. F. A. Moore, and the Choir of the Church will be assisted by Mrs. Juliette D'Erviex Smith, Mr. Fred. Warrington and Mr. F. A. Anglin. A fine programme has been prepared, and the Concert promises to be one of unusual excellence. As the proceeds are to go towards the purchase of necessary music for the Choir, we trust the event will be liberally patronized. Tickets have been placed at 25 cents each. Children 10 cents, and may be obtained from the Parish Priest.

## Personal.

His Lordship Bishop Emard of Valleyfield, Quebec, stopped in the city last Thursday on his way from Winnipeg. He proceeded west to Windsor to visit his sisters, who are in a religious community in Windsor. During his stay he was the guest of his Grace the Archbishop.

**Mr. Meredith and the Ballot.**

Although parliamentary utterances command respect by the reason of place, they are still subject to criticism. Especially do we feel this to be the case in those questions involving principles of a higher order than mere economical subjects. The debate upon the School ballot is one of these. It was the first item on a programme which meant mischief. It was the pandering to a base spirit of bigotry, Mr. Meredith's protests to the contrary notwithstanding. It was an evil omen for the peace and union of the community. That it roused very little enthusiasm amongst those who advocated it looked like a prohibitory pledge "neither to touch, taste nor handle." It resembled a game of whist. A small card was led by the mover, Mr. Meredith, heavily trumped by the Minister of Education, and the rest of the players threw away upon it. All was over before the members expected; and there was a regular search to call them in to poll the vote which stood 51 to 38.

Mr. Meredith in his opening remarks said: "There is more involved in the proposition which is contained in the motion which I am submitting for the consideration of the House than the mere question of whether or not these elections shall be held in the way in which the resolution proposes that it should be declared that they should be held." That is just it. There is a great deal more. And because there is more we Catholics set our face fairly and firmly against such propositions. The whole drift of Mr. Meredith's speech is more an attack upon the Separate School system than defence of the ballot. Where he does not attack he explains his own position and seeks to defend himself against charges of intolerance.

According to the leader of the Opposition the great element in the consolidation and forming of a nation, is that the young shall "as far as practicable be trained up with similar objects, aims, and similar ambitions before them." The Separate School system, he maintains, is not calculated to lead to the best results in that direction. This argument is as strong against every private school in the country as it is against our Separate Schools. Nor is the basis upon which the argument is founded at all a sound one. By what principle is it the duty of the State to provide objects, aims and ambitions for its citizens? By what principle is it the duty of the State to say where its subjects shall be educated? If you do not educate, they argue, in their schools you can have no share in the funds. Granted. But do not take our money and then tell us we must send our children to you. That will never consolidate a nation. The one thing which will do more for the edification of the country—the one thing that has been the pride and boast of Britain, is respect for conscience and individual liberty. When Catholics hold that religious principles are more important for a child's life than guesses of science, puzzles of mathematics and fitful thoughts of literature—are we to be told that we are working against the State? When we wish that our

children should know the sacred duties arising from their relation with God as Creator, Redeemer and Sanctifier—and that those duties cannot be taught except they form a portion of the daily task, is it to be hurled at us that we are unpatriotic? It is not we who are unpatriotic. It is the men who are undermining the principle of Separate Schools, wherever they may be at work—a principle admitted into the Constitution of our country. It should therefore be the aim and purpose of every lover of his land not to throw obstacles in the way, but to help to render the system as efficient as possible. Nor can people complain when attacking that system, they are regarded by us Catholics as bigoted and intolerant. Views may be asserted in and out of Parliament; but the man who attacks Separate Schools is striking a blow at our religion. It matters not what protests he may make, it is the case. Catholics ought to be the judges. They feel the insult and will not forget it.

Mr. Meredith puts the question—"Is it not an insult to the Protestant majority of this country to say that the inspectors chosen by them are not to be trusted to inspect Roman Catholic Separate Schools?" That is talking to the gallery. It is a much greater insult—it would be an outrage—to have such men as James L. Hughes of Toronto inspect our schools. Such men are not to be trusted. And we are confident the Toronto Public School Inspector is not the only one of his class. How much less could they be trusted if they were the servants of men whose policy is to render our schools unworkable. Destructive criticism is easier and more popular than constructive policy—but it tends much less to the consolidation of a country and the union of a people than the latter.

"We have restrained our hand," concludes Mr. Meredith, "and while we are not to be tempted to go further in this direction than we have in the past, we are not at the same time to be deterred, no matter what the consequences may be, from doing our duty and proposing for the consideration of this House such changes in the School system as may be for the best interest of the people of this country in the judgment of the members who sit upon this side." For the restraint which the Opposition has practised Catholics will assuredly be deeply grateful; but this kindness is similar to that of the wolf towards the lamb. No doubt these people have been magnanimous; we fail however to see matters in the same light. Members who sit upon that particular side of the House will have ample opportunity of restraining themselves and of sitting there too. Catholics have something to say in what seriously concerns their interests; and no reason can be given which will satisfy them for the insult that we must be told our Separate Schools are a disintegrating element in this Province.

Sister Avoys, one of the daughters of St. Vincent de Paul, died recently at Nice of an illness contracted in the Hospital of St. Joseph, at Potsdam. In the world she was Princess Rudzivil, the sister of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Olyka.

**Literary Notes.**

The *Canadian Magazine* for April is an interesting number. The table of contents includes articles on a variety of topics by well-known and thoughtful writers. Among the more serious contributions that of the Hon. D. Mills on "The Evolution of Self-Government in the Colonies" deserves special mention. "In the Lumber Woods," "In North Western Wilds," "A Forgotten Northern Fortress," with their graphic description of life in the woods, on the plains, and in the bleak north, form an agreeable feature of the present number. The fiction is limited to one short tale—"The Story of Nurse Edith." Poems well worth reading are scattered through the pages, the pictures are excellent, and the general appearance of the magazine creditable to the publishers.

The April number of *Donohoe's Magazine* is in every respect equal to any of its recent predecessors. In its varied and miscellaneous contents something to please every reader can scarcely fail to be found. There are serious articles, religious, political, historical, critical; delightful short stories, tales of adventure, readable poems. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful, and contribute much to the attractiveness of the magazine.

We are pleased to place amongst our exchanges the *Dominion Medical Monthly*, which, despite its technicality, contains much popular information. When we read that "the favorable action of the digitalis in hypertrophy of the thyroid is explainable by its influence on arterial tension" we call for a dictionary. We feel more at home in the excellent paper by Dr. W. H. B. Aikins and Sanitary Notes by J. J. O. in the March number. The staff of the *Medical Monthly* will accept our thanks.

We have received from Ottawa an official report of the Hon. Mr. Scott's speech on the Manitoba Schools for which we are very much obliged, and which will receive a more extended notice next week.

**Editorial Notes.**

The British Budget was introduced into the House of Commons on Monday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt. The total revenue for the year was only £507,000 under the estimates, which proved the solidity of the national finances considering the depression of trade. The expenditure for the coming year will be £95,458,000, and will leave a deficit of £4,500,000—the increase being due to a large vote for the navy. It is proposed to cover this amount by appropriating £2,850,000 from the sum engaged in the naval defence, an increase of death duties, an increase of a penny a pound in the income tax, sixpence per gallon on spirits, and sixpence per barrel on beer.

Mr. Gladstone is again in London, and anxious to speak on the Budget. There is something pathetic in the report of his arrival. His sight was so bad he could scarcely recognize any

of his old friends, and he had to be led from the train to his carriage by a couple of his former secretaries.

In the German Reichstag the bill permitting the return of the Jesuits has passed its third reading by a vote of 108 to 145.

Advices from Italy seem to think another political crisis is near at hand, and will end in either Signor Crispi's resignation or the withdrawal of the Minister of Finances. To put the Government finances in proper shape 150 million lire are needed, over and above the ordinary amount. A commission was appointed to report the feasibility of drawing another 150 million from the now exhausted resources of the country. They decided "that the poor tax-payers should not be called upon to meet this fresh and by no means indifferent demand on them."

On Wednesday in Holy Week, at Notre Dame, Paris, while the Altar of Repose was being prepared for the Blessed Sacrament on Holy Thursday, a chalice containing a number of consecrated Hosts was stolen from a side chapel in the cathedral. After saying Mass the officiating priest had placed the chalice in the chapel of St. George. A quarter of an hour afterwards the tabernacle was found wrenched open, and the chalice stolen. The sacrilege was referred to on Good Friday evening by the Archbishop of Paris from the pulpit, and an Act of Reparation was read. The "Miserere" and the "Parce Domini" were intoned. Two women belonging to the "Luciferian Rite" in Paris are suspected. Two of these creatures have been known more than once to have gone to Holy Communion at Notre Dame, and have taken the Sacred Host from their mouth immediately for the purpose of profanation. "That the deed," says a correspondent of the *Liverpool Times*, "should have been committed just as the Church was preparing to celebrate the institution of the Blessed Eucharist reveals its Satanic inspiration."

**Memorial Window.**

We are pleased to notice that a very beautiful Memorial Window has just been placed in St. Paul's Church, Power street. It is in memory of the late Wm. J. O'Connor, who was, at the time of his death, champion oarsman of America. In the centre or main portion of the window is a figure of the great Apostle St. Paul, draped in very rich robes of ruby and green, the under garment being of a delicate amber tint deeply shaded and diapered. The face is extremely life-like, with a noble countenance; in his hand he holds the Gospel and sword, the sword being his emblem. Above the figure is a richly decorated canopy, and below is a base of arches, on which the figure stands, the whole being surrounded by an exceedingly handsome border.

All this is strictly in accordance with the Norman style of architecture for which this church is noted, it being very important that the style should be preserved in all the interior decoration. Below the figure is a panel with the following inscription: "In memory of William J. O'Connor, champion oarsman of America. Erected by his brother Henry." And we think that Mr. Henry O'Connor should be very proud of this beautiful tribute to his brother's memory, as it not only adds to the beauty of the church, but also makes a lasting memorial to the beloved departed.

## Weekly Retrospect.

Spring is here with its balmy air, rather late in coming we say, but let us enjoy it now, that it has come and not utter one disagreeable word about the bad weather we've had. The merry little sparrows seem to be the happiest of all living creatures these bright days, and make one long for wings too, to fly away from the dust and turmoil of the city. How delightful it would be, if one could escape sometimes from the worry of the daily task to some quiet restful spot; but, alas, we are afraid there is no such pleasure in store for us, we must only go in fancy; and settle ourselves down to hard work, occasionally a bitter thought will come up, and we mutter a few lines from poor Tom Hood, for own satisfaction, only not in the modern elocution style either. It would not do to repeat them here, as some one might use that slang expression "Chesnuts." Then another thing, it is most provoking to hear the ravings about a pretty vine-clad cottage, when one cannot get away to see it, and the vines are lovely Morning Glories; too early for these yet, but, still it makes one restless to hear about pretty things and places, when we are scorched in a close city with dust scurrying here and there. Said cottage is situated at the foot of a mountain; it may be just as pretty as it is pictured, but as to the mountain, there are so few of them in this country that deserve that name. But it may be at the foot of one of the Rockies, some one very kindly suggests. Oh yes, it may be, and if so, we must at once banish the hope of ever seeing those beautiful "Morning Glories" which are so far away.

There is very little sympathy given that poor mortal the Editor. What this individual has to suffer from verses specially written for his paper, no one can describe. If ambitious verse makers, still continue to increase, it will be necessary for the Government to provide an asylum for worried out Editors alone, who were driven mad by the rhymes sent them for insertion. And let it be carved on their tombstones, "Done to death by an overdose of rhyme specially written for—"

We would very much like to give a few lines here, as a specimen of what the poor creature has to go through, but it would be irrelevant.

One of the most interesting landmarks of old London has been removed to more healthful quarters. This is the blue coat school, or Christ's Hospital as it is generally called. No more will those quaintly dressed little fellows be seen wandering about the British Museum. The cloisters will look deserted to those who are straining to catch a glimpse of the odd little figures in their long, dark blue soutane-like coats, yellow stockings and bare heads. The present building was built on the site of the old Franciscan monastery and church, the obliteration of which was an inexcusable vandalism. This beautiful monastery with its vast church 300 feet long, 89 feet wide, and its magnificent library containing books to the value of £400, bought by Richard Whittington when Lord-Mayor of London, was destroyed in the reign of Edward VI., said "to be most probably done by the permission of Protector Somerset," and it is supposed he appropriated the books to himself, as he had taken from the library of old St. Paul's "eight great wagon loads." In the church there were stately monuments of alabaster, beneath which were buried several members of royalty. Queen Margaret second wife of Edward I., was buried here, and, who, it was said, "rebuilt a greater part of the church. Maitland in his history of London says, 'nine tombs of alabaster and marble environed with palisades in the choir, and one tomb in the body of the church also coped with iron, were all pulled down, besides seven score gravestones of marble which were sold for fifty

pounds or thereabouts by Sir Martin Bowes, an Alderman of London.' The Franciscans always built in a neighborhood where their work is needed, hence this monastery and church surrounded by shambles, and a short distance away is the gloomy "Old Bailey."

One of the most difficult questions to be decided is "What shall I wear, that is becoming, stylish and pretty?" There are so many lovely materials to choose from, and if one only has the means, it would not be so formidable after all. The Queen says: "With regard to silks and satins, the choice is simply distracting, moire especially the moire antique will run through the season. The coloured moires are very handsome and are shot with different shades, and show great varieties of design, as to woollens crepons will be worn for dressy toilettes," a great diversity in fancy Crepons is shown one very handsome design had a pink-spider-web design on green ground. More elaborate and expensive are of silk and wool and many cost as much as brocades.

Many of the stylish French wraps are made entirely of black moire antique trimmed with coarse Tuscan lace. The most stylish things in lace are Tuscan and deep lemon. All who have been to London will know Regent St. especially the ladies, who will remember Messrs. Dickens and Jones. This great establishment has declared that blouses will be required as much as ever, but that lace is perhaps more used in trimming them, just as pretty blouses as are to be had at this great London house are those to be seen in the shop of W. A. Murray's in our own city.

## Wit and Humor.

Head rests—Vacations.  
 Calling Cards—Two small pair.  
 A Howling Swell—The prize canine.  
 Bed-ridden—The berth in a Pullman.  
 The man who has a sea of troubles—The one who has a notion of sorrow.  
 It is the needle that helps the mariner to thread his way over the sea.  
 When a man is ordered to get a gait on, it is nonsense for him to take offence.  
 The man that works himself to death finds that his money is only a "funeral pile."  
 Experience would be a splendid commodity if it could only be sold out for what it cost.  
 Hobbs: "There goes a man with a history." Nobbs: "Who is he?" Hobbs: "A book agent."  
 Or Better.—Helen: "I hear that Rivers Ide is as good as married." Jack: "Yes; he's single."

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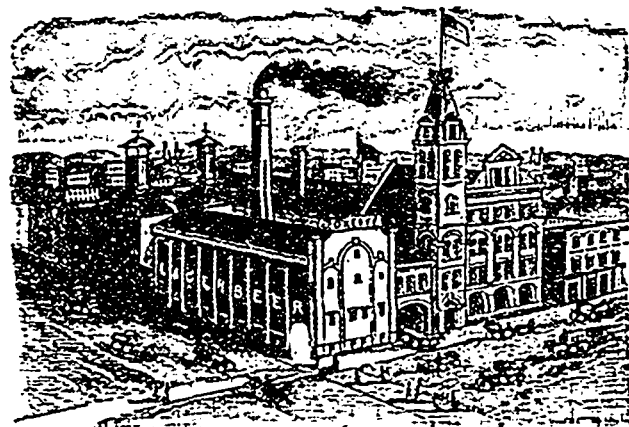
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SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

Lettim.

Very Rev. Dr. Maguire, P.P. V.G., Manorhamilton, who had been seriously ill, has now almost recovered.

The farm of Thady Ward, P.L.G., Kilnagoran, Drumkeeran, was sold by auction on March 15th, realizing the sum of £500. Mr. McManus, Drumkeeran, was the purchaser.

Mrs. Teggart, of Ballyfree, died on March 13th. Deceased who was very much loved and respected in the district was niece to Alderman Coltery, M.P. The funeral, testified by its proportions to the regret of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, over 50 vehicles followed the coffin to the family burial place at Kilmacown.

Limerick.

In Limerick, on March 10th, a remarkable demonstration was witnessed at the County Courthouse, when the sub-sheriff (Mr. St. C. Hobson) put up for sale the farm from which Mrs. Barry, Herbertstown, was evicted some time ago. The farm is situated on the Tuthill estate; and it was in consequence of land-grabbling in connection with it that the demonstration was held recently in Herbertstown. The farmers from the neighborhood, and sympathizers with the evicted tenant, assembled in large numbers. Shortly before the hour appointed for the sale, St. Mary's fife and drum band paraded the streets, and large numbers were attracted to the scene. When Mr. Hobson entered the court, every available space in the building was occupied. He found it impossible to proceed with the sale and immediately left the court, followed by Mr. Barrington. The crowd, finding themselves masters of the situation, appointed a chairman, who took his seat on the bench, and an impromptu indignation meeting was held. Several speakers addressed the meeting, after which, again, the band paraded the streets. Mr. John Pinucane, M.P., and Alderman S. O'Mara were present in court during the earlier part of the proceedings. It is stated that a private meeting was held at Mr. Barrington's office the same afternoon, at which the landlord, Mr. Tuthill, and Mr. P. S. Connolly, solicitor, representing the tenant, were present, and that an arrangement was come to, by which the tenant will be restored to her holding. The total claim was for £246, and the landlord agreed to accept for this a sum of £150, and to reduce the rent from £2 12s. 6d. to £2 5s. per acre until the expiration of the statutory term, when the tenant may enter the courts to have a fair rent fixed. This arrangement may be regarded as the immediate fruit of the sturdy efforts of the Nationalists of Herbertstown.

Longford.

On March 21st, the farm of Moydow Glebe, Longford, was sold by auction, on the lands, for the executors of the late Mr. James McCormack. The farm contained 60 acres statute measure, held in fee, subject to a charge to the Irish Land Commission of £42 1s. 10d. per annum for thirty years to come. A great deal of interest was evinced in the sale, and a considerable number of buyers attended. After keen competition the farm was knocked down to Mrs. McCord, Cardiven, for £1,200 and auction fees Messrs. Ganly, Sons & Co., auctioneers, Dublin, conducted the sale.

Louth.

At the election of Poor Law Guardians for St. Peter's West Ward, Drogheda, on March 22d, Mrs. J. McQuillan, P. Reddy, and P. Pentony were returned.

Kerry.

Maurice Moriarity died at the Caherciveen Workhouse Infirmary on March 22d, from the effects of an accident at the Caherciveen Pier. He fell overboard while unloading a ship. The deceased has left a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

On March 22d, the remains of the late Mr. T. M. Cummins were removed from his residence at the Crescent, Queenstown, for interment at the old church graveyard. There was a very large attendance of the relatives and friends of the deceased gentleman present as well as a full representation of the deceased's tenantry.

Kildare.

On March 19th, a meeting of the Father Doyle memorial committee was held in Athy Town Hall, when it was decided to erect a Celtic cross, over thirteen feet high, over the late Father Doyle's grave, in St. Michael's cemetery. The cross, which will cost five hundred dollars, will be supplied by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Sculptors, Glasnevin.

Kilkenny.

On St. Patrick's Day, our esteemed cotemporary, the Kilkenny Journal celebrated its one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary. It is worthy of note that, after the death of Cornelius Maxwell, the Journal was for some time edited by the late Patrick Lynch, the founder of the Irish American, who was succeeded by Kenneth Buggy, one of the most brilliant writers of the "Young Ireland" Party. We are happy to say the Journal appears likely to hold its own for another couple of centuries; and we congratulate our cotemporary on the outspoken independence of thought it constantly displays.

Mayo.

On March 18, at Newport, a woman named Mary Gibbons was found dead, on the floor of the room which she occupied in Castlebar street. She was 74 years old. Death resulted from apoplexy.

Rev. M. Gallagher is enjoying a holiday with his friends in Ballina. Father Gallagher was ordained in New York some short time ago. He intends remaining some time longer in Ireland in order to recruit his health.

Mias Begley died on March 22d, at the residence of her father, Mr. Mark Begley, egg and butter merchant, Balla. Deceased was carried away after a brief illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, at the early age of 16 years.

Very great sympathy is felt in Castlebar for Mr. R. Jackson, of the Bank of Ireland, for the loss of his wife, who died on Holy Thursday night, twelve months from the day after her marriage. The remains were conveyed by train to Longford to repose in the family tomb of the Raymonds of that country.

Meath.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Richard Barry, E. W. Purdon, C. J. O'Torke, and James Killeen, Esqrs., to the Commission of the Peace for the county Meath.

Sligo.

The inmates of the Sligo workhouse to the number of 300 were provided with a sumptuous repast on St. Patrick's night by the executors of the late Mr. O'Connor, who, amongst his many other charitable bequests, left the sum of £5 annually for twenty years to be applied to this purpose.

Mr. Francis McPartlan, Finnybeg, Drumkeeran, died on March 18th, at the age of 88 years. Deceased, through his long and happy life, by his kind, genial and friendly manner to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, had endeared to himself many friends, and an immense multitude in solemn procession followed his remains to the family burial place at Achalschy. Mr. S. McPartlan, son of deceased, is one of the largest contractors in the North of England and treasurer of the National Club in Leeds. The funeral ceremonies were performed by Very Rev. James Dolan, P.P., V.G.

Tipperary.

A painful feeling was caused in Clonmel on March 18th by a rather extraordinary incident which happened outside the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul. The men of the 18th Regiment were paraded in the street after attending Mass, and, it being Palm Sunday, they all, in accordance with the time-honored custom, carried in their hats pieces of palm, which had just been distributed in the church. Lieutenant Kelly, a young officer in charge, seeing the pieces of palm, ordered the men to remove them from their uniforms. They complied, and some of the soldiers threw the palm away, but others retained it. When the incident was reported about town a very painful feeling was caused, because such a thing was never heard of before as long as soldiers are going to the parish church there.

Waterford.

An inquest was held in the Court House, Tramore, on March 19th, by Coroner Power, touching the death of a woman named Mary Casey, aged 72 years, who had died suddenly during the previous night. Deceased, who was a native of Galway, was employed as a domestic servant by Mr. Moore, Main street. On the previous night she complained of a pain, and on the following morning, when Mrs. Moore went into the room to inquire how she was, she found her dead. Formal evidence having been given, the jury found a verdict of death from natural causes.

Wexford.

Constable Whit, Wexford, has been promoted to be acting-sergeant.

A shocking accident occurred on March 18th, near Clonroche. A young and wealthy farmer, named John Williams and a servant man named Steadmond were loading a fowling piece, when it accidentally went off, and Williams' sister, aged 24, received the charge in her hip, causing fearful injuries, from the effects of which her life is in danger. She was coming from the parlor into the kitchen, and was within five feet of the gun when it went off. Dr. Denis Murphy, of Killan, and Dr. Keating were quickly at the house, and between them stopped the flow of blood which was very great. The Rev. David O'H. Walsh, C.C., Poulpeasty, administered the sacraments of the Church to the girl. Some time after, when the news spread to Clonroche, the local police arrived, but no arrests were made, and the police are awaiting the decision of their superiors as to what course to take under the circumstances.

Wicklow.

The Earl of Carysfort, Lieutenant for the county Wicklow, has appointed as a Deputy Lieutenant for said county, Wm. G. Toomey, Clerk of General Meetings of Lieutenancy, Wicklow.

All godlike things are joyous. They have touched God.

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good.

If thou wouldst conquer thy weakness thou must never gratify it. No man is compelled to evil; his consent only makes it his. It is no sin to be tempted, but to be overcome.—William Penn.

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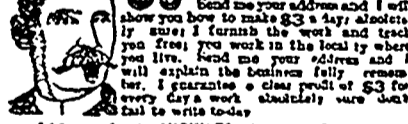
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## Selected Receipts.

**SALAD DRESSING.**—Take two well beaten eggs, with one tablespoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of mustard rubbed together, and one cupful of milk; add ten teaspoonfuls of vinegar a little at a time stirring constantly to prevent curdling; pepper and salt to taste and butter the size of an egg. Cook like boiled custard until it begins to thicken.

**CREAM BISCUIT.**—Beat the yolks of six eggs and six ounces powdered white sugar together for fifteen minutes, add a little essence of vanilla and three ounces of flour, mix all gently together then add to the mixture a gill and a half of thick sweet cream that has been beaten to a froth, stir lightly together, then fill small paper cases with the mixture (these cases are sold under the name of raineygun cases). When the cases are filled dust the biscuit over with white powdered sugar and bake in a moderate oven. These are nice either hot or cold.

**SOUP A LA JULIENNE.**—Divide two medium sized carrots in two, then cut into very thin slices of about an inch long; take the same quantity of turnips, leeks, onions and a few pieces of celery, all cut into thin slices, and put them into a sauce pan with a piece of good butter. On a moderate fire stir slowly until the vegetables begin to color slightly. Add three pints of consommé or stock and boil g-utly one hour. Ten minutes before serving put in three or four leaves of lettuce, the same of sorrel, a little onion chopped up; boil a little longer, adding a pinch of sugar and a tablespoonful of green peas previously boiled.

**CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS.**—Prepare the batter the same as for cream puffs. Put in it a pastry bag and press it out upon well buttered tins. By pressing the bag firmly and drawing it very slowly towards you well squeezing you will make the eclairs of a rope like shape. They should be about five inches long. Allow two inches space between each éclair. Bake in a quick oven twenty minutes or until thoroughly done. If properly baked the inside will be hollow, with a delicate, tender crust outside. When cold fill with the same cream puff filling. The icing—Melt two ounces of chocolate, then add four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and stir until it forms a paste. Dip the bottom of each éclair into the icing and stand it away to dry. Eclairs may be filled with whipped cream or preserved fruits and iced with orange icing.

The Palestrina centenary will be commemorated at Milan on the 15th of April. Great preparations are being made for the occasion.

Two noteworthy converts to the Catholic Church are reported from New York. These are Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Jones, who occupy a very prominent place in New York society. They have been members of the most high ritualistic church in New York. The hopelessly illogical character of the high church position has struck them, as it has struck so many others before them, and they have come over to the true fold.

Cardinal Richard has made a stirring appeal to the faithful in favor of the free schools of Paris. These now number over two hundred, and are frequented by 76,000 children. Although the annual cost is 2,800,000fr., these schools are entirely supported by voluntary contributions. The intolerant and irreligious Municipal Council, whilst helping liberally public institutions of a secular character, persistently refuses its aid to schools where the knowledge of God is imparted.

## A simple way to help Poor Catholic Missions

Save all cancelled postage stamps of every kind and country and send them to Rev. P. M. Barral, Hammonon, New Jersey. Give at once your address, and you will receive with the necessary explanation a nice Souvenir of Hammonon Missions.

## Dining as a Test of Mind.

Dinner is the theme which engaged Mr. Walter Besant's attention recently and concerning it he said many excellent things which the feast-giver will do well to note.

"A man," he says, "shows his culture as much by his dinners as by the decorations of his house and the ideals of his talk. A dinner must not be too heavy or too long; nor must it be accompanied by a tasteless profusion of many kinds of wine. Thank heaven! that heresy is gone out. At the same time, to produce no other wine than champagne—a thing now very common—is also a mistake."

Though he goes on to recommend a certain menu which assuredly does seem to deserve the commendation of even a man of letters. It consists of anchovy salad, creme soubise for soup, scalloped oysters, tournedos aux champignons, potato soufflé, cheese and Tangerine oranges. For wine should be offered a good Sauternes and a light Burgundy.

About those superior mortals who "don't care what they eat," the English Sir Oracle has some scathing comments. He says: "A man who does not care whether his food is well prepared or not, whether it is good or had, is not likely to care for music, painting, poetry, or any other art. One may discern the true critic, of whom there are few, by the way in which the critical faculty is shown in everything. If he drinks a glass of water it must be good water; he will tell you, if you ask him, what constitutes good water, such as freshness, brightness, a certain sparkling quality, etc. He has standards for everything. He regards the outside of a book as well as the inside. He looks after the little things as well as the big things. If I were an editor in search of a good critical staff I would first invite all candidates to luncheon or to dinner. Those who were careless concerning the things set before them I would reject absolutely. Those who praised or blamed without knowledge I would reject. Those on the other hand, who showed that they habitually sat as judges and had studied standards, I would, without hesitation, appoint to places on my staff."

## Combining Colors.

This is an art in which the French excel, and we constantly follow in their wake. Brown is seen with black, green, red, old rose, yellow, blue, pink and Magenta, being one of the colors that will accord with many others. Some elegant toilettes are a dream of blue and green, but let no crude eyes nor inexperienced hands attempt to put together such a contrast. Pink and yellow is a stylish commingling, also black, or gray and white. The latter two arrangements are cool and restful for a warm weather attire, and very stylish withal. Tan is used with green and brown as well with black. Yellow and black are stylish in Paris; being the Czar of Russia's colors Paris must needs admire and wear them, as she is not over the Russian fever caught last fall. Cream promises to be worn in the shape of lace or chiffon on every color, and black tones up or down many a tint. Chrysanthemum red blends handsomely with brown, black, green, navy and tan. The secret of successful combinations is to form a harmonious whole with no one color too prominent, yet all invisibly blending to perform an effect becoming to the wearer and appropriate for the costume and occasion.—*Ladies Home Journal.*

**FAGGED OUT.**—None but those who have become fagged out, know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.



## A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."—T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

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Catholic News.

A magnificent new church is to be erected for the German Catholics of the northern section of the city of Pittsburg.

A debate was recently held in Milwaukee, Wis., between the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the famous lawyer and author, and "Prof" Walter Sims, the champion of the A.P.A., in the Northwestern States. The Milwaukee press noted it as an easy victory for Mr. Donnelly.

During a violent thunderstorm recently, just as services were about to begin, a bolt of lightning struck the 200-foot spire of St. Columba's Church, Ottawa, Ill., tearing a way hundreds of slates, shingles, and splitting the brick work at its northern side. The church was filled with people, but as fire did not follow in the path of the stroke, all save a few nearest the doors remained in their seats. The damage is probably \$1,000.

The curious fact is mentioned that Louis Kossuth, shortly before his death, received the holy communion at the hands of a Catholic priest, although he had always lived as a Protestant. He was not suspected to be anything else than a Protestant, and had belonged to a number of lodges of Free Masons; but in reality, the old patriot, for some reason, concealed his true faith. He was a Catholic in his heart, and was afraid to die with no more comfort than Protestantism affords.

On March 29 the Argentine minister at Washington gave a dinner, at which Cardinal Gibbons was the especial guest of honor. In compliment to that distinguished prelate the decorations as well as the gown worn by the hostess were in red. Among the guests were Cardinal Gibbons, Monsignor Satolli, Mayor Litrohe of Baltimore, Mr. Perry of Baltimore, ex Governor John Lee Carroll, Professor Bouquillon of the University, the Peruvian minister, the Costa Rican minister.

Rev. Arthur T. Connolly, pastor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Roxbury, Mass., established last November a children's day nursery and dispensary at 935 Parker street. The institution has done a wonderful amount of good and is now very popular in the district. As an aid to Father Connolly, ladies of the parish have formed themselves into a Children's Aid Society. It is composed of fifty-four married and unmarried ladies, who meet once a week and prepare and distribute articles of clothing to worthy women and children.

Archbishop Ireland addressed the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion at Delmonico's one day last week, and made some forcible and pregnant declarations regarding the necessity of religion as a foundation for patriotism and the proper discharge of one's civic duties. The archbishop is himself a member of the Loyal Legion, having earned that distinction by the services which he rendered the country during the civil war, when he acted as chaplain, and at times as something more, to one of the Minnesota regiments.

The Catholics of the archdiocese of Cincinnati can have no doubts regarding the standing of one secret society with the Church. Archbishop Eder recently sent out the following circular, which the pastors were enjoined to read to their congregations at each service the following Sunday: "The decree of the congregation of the Sacred Office concerning the Good Templars has been ordered by the Holy See to be published in this diocese. Consequently it is forbidden under pain of mortal sin for any Catholics in this diocese to join that association." This will be disappointing to those individuals who have been predicting so confidently that Rome was going to raise the ban from prohibited societies.

St. Augustine, in his sermon *De Tempore*, thus explains in what consists true life: "It consists," he says, "in thinking justly, speaking rightly, and laboring virtuously." — *Bonum cogitare, bonum dicere, bonum facere.*

Wolfe Tone's Wit.

Wolfe Tone was much alive to the humorous side of all things, including himself, says the *Contemporary Review*. A delectable and enormous reader of plays and novels, with an impish humour and a facility of quotation which never deserted him under the most terrific circumstances. Tone's style is throughout literary, and in that sense artificial; but he had a passion for facts and a healthy determination to see things as they really were. He is perfectly free from every kind of illusion, delusion and humbug.

He is very much alive to the humorous side of all things, including himself. The diaries are full of entries like this:

"I cannot help this morning thinking of Gil Blas when he was secretary to the Duke of Lerma. Yesterday I dined with Carnot; to-day I should be puzzled to raise a guinea."

This trick of self-ridicule is a dangerous one. It is no unreasonable demand that a man who deliberately engages in an undertaking which involves an appeal to arms should take both himself and his enterprise seriously. Wolfe Tone at the bottom of his heart was grave enough; his death is warrant for this. But he belonged by the order of his mind to the mockers "Il se moqua de ses emotions au moment meme ou il s'y livre," so M. Taine says of Heine; and so it was with Wolfe Tone; he cannot help keeping up a running commentary of jokes and gibes at his own expense, and exposing himself all through his adventures to a fire from the batteries of his own wit. This bewilders many, who find it hard to believe that any one should have so little self-respect or so much humor as to make fun out of himself.

Tone's widow, though she had doubtless a good deal to put up with, mourned her husband's loss for seventeen years, when she married one who shared her veneration for Tone's memory. His son grew up to be proud of his father's sufferings in what he was taught to believe was a good cause. Ireland has never forgotten Tone, and probably never will.

Papal Longevity.

The anniversary of the birth of His Holiness Leo XIII., which auspicious event took place on March 2, 1810 affords an opportunity for giving the ages of some of his predecessors. Without going back to the remote periods of history, there have been since the return of the Holy See from Avignon, sixteen Popes who have lived for more than eighty years. The youngest of these was Gregory XVI., who died in 1846, exactly eighty years old. Then comes Gregory XII., Calixtus II., and Benedict XIII., all of whom attained eighty-one. Pope Alexander VIII., and Pius VI., died at eighty-two. Four Popes have passed eighty-three, namely, Gregory XIII., Innocent X., Benedict XIV., and Pius VII. Paul III. died at eighty-four. Pius IX., and Clement X. lived to the age of eighty-five. Up to the present the two Popes who since 1378 have attained the greatest age are Clement XII., who was nearly ninety-two when he died, and Paul IV., who elected Sovereign Pontiff when he was already eighty-nine, occupied the Pontifical throne up to the age of ninety-three. In the series of Popes prior to 1378 we have an example of longevity still more surprising, that of Gregory IX., who died in 1241, very nearly a centenarian.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

Sorrow is not the poetry only, but the discipline of humanity.

Training Dogs.

Dogs should be trained from the very first not by beatings but by constant firmness and kindness. If you laugh at a dog at one time for a fault and another time scold him for it, you must not expect him either to obey or respect you. By patience and firmness you can, and you must teach every dog to be obedient, and perfectly clean in his habits. Those which are kept in the house, besides their walks, must be let out four or five times a day for a few minutes. Never forget that a dog has reason, and never, when he has committed a fault, let him think that you are revengeful. Teach him to love you, and in loving he will fear to offend you. Remember that the bodily powers of dogs must also be well brought out by exercise and play. Some people say that their dogs are too wild and unmanageable to be left out. No wonder they should be so, if not allowed the sufficient and daily exercise which their muscles and bodies require.—*The Australian.*

WELL BALANCED



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For an invigorating, restorative tonic, especially adapted to woman's needs—the "Favorite Prescription" is so positive in its effect that it is guaranteed. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, in cases for which it's advised, you have your money back.

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Obituary.

Sister Martha (Miss Sarah McKerny) aged 51 years, after 28 years of labour in the community of the Ladies of Loretto, died peacefully in her Convent at Stratford, Ont., on Wednesday last at 9 a. m., loved by all who knew her for her many christian virtues during her long life as a Religious. The following reverend gentlemen attended her funeral: Rev. Father Quilivan, pastor of St. Patrick's, Montreal; Rev. Father Mungovan, Assumption College, Sandwich; Rev. Father Brennan, P.P. St. Mary's. Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Rev. Fathers Graham and Cook of Stratford, officiated at the funeral.

Baseball.

The St. Michael's juniors won an easy victory from the Stars on the college grounds Saturday afternoon. The pitcher of the Stars was an easy mark, and gave his team more fielding than they could handle. The play was somewhat loose on both sides, but the heavy batting of the college boys and successful base stealing decided the game in the first inning.

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E. W. CILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

DIED.

On the 15th inst., at his late residence, 110 Seaton street, Toronto, Thomas O'Leary, in the 70th year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

THE MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 18, 1894.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 62	\$0 06
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 61	0 62
Wheat, spring, per bush.....	0 60	0 62
Wheat, goose, per bush.....	0 58	0 59
Oats, per bush.....	0 39	0 40
Peas, per bush.....	0 63	0 00
Barley, per bush.....	0 42	0 43
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.....	6 10	6 25
Chickens, per pair.....	0 50	0 70
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 10	0 12
Butter per lb., in tubs.....	0 19	0 21
Butter, per lb.....	0 22	0 24
Faraloy, per doz.....	0 15	0 20
Eggs, new laid, per dozen.....	0 11	0 12
Parsnips, per bag.....	0 50	0 60
Cabbage, new, per doz.....	0 30	0 35
Celery, per doz.....	0 40	0 45
Potatoes, per bag.....	0 50	0 55
Onions, per bag.....	1 15	0 00
Rhubarb, per doz.....	0 90	1 00
Turnips, per bag.....	0 25	0 30
Beets, per bag.....	0 65	0 75
Carrots, per bag.....	0 30	0 40
Apples, per bbl.....	2 75	4 50
Hay, timothy.....	9 00	11 00
Straw, sheaf.....	7 00	8 50
Straw, loose.....	5 00	6 00

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 17.—Cattle lighter to day, as only 26 loads were received. There was little local trade, and prices were no better, but as there was more buying for outside the receipts were nearly all sold by noon. The general range of prices for the best was from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per pound; much selling was done at 3c, and common went as low as 2 1/2c, and some very poor at 2c.

Prices for milkers were steady, and good newly-calved cows are in request. Suckers and feeders sold at from 3 to 3 1/2c per pound.

The supply of sheep, yearlings and lambs was light. Good grain fed yearlings were in demand at from \$4 to \$5 each. There was only a light enquiry for spring lambs at from \$3 to \$4 each. For sheep there was little enquiry, and prices were nominally from \$4 to \$5 each.

Between seven and eight hundred hogs were in, and business was active, but prices remained unchanged. Common hogs are not wanted, but all other grades will sell.

## THE TRIUMPHS OF DUTY.

CHAPTER III.

THE OLD MANOR COURT HOUSE.

Three years after the disclosures made in our first chapters, our young hero, having finished with great success his studies in Paris, and his classical tour with a tutor, then visited England, in the spring of 1853. Some weeks were devoted to pleasant sight-seeing round the coast, some more to investigation of all the principal dock-yards, harbors, and arsenals, then more weeks to manufactures and mining districts, and still Arthur was not wearied.

England continued a land of poetry and romance in contrast to France, which being the country of all the prose reality of his life, he loved in a deep, earnest, and a practical manner, as the Arthur Bryce of Marseilles. This name he was obliged still to retain in its simplicity, for reasons which will declare themselves in due time. London had been seen merely in passing from one railway station to another, but now he was to visit and reside for some months in our immense metropolis, where, after seeing with deliberate attention, the many objects of the great capital, he was to finish his education by the study of as much law, as Mr. Oldham, the family lawyer, might judge proper. This substantial elderly gentleman continued to be the only person to whom Arthur was permitted to give his confidence; for Lord Charleton, anticipating the time when his grandson could select his young friends from his true position in life, bade him content himself for the present with guides, directors, inspectors, and all official persons; and, with the above exception, to outpour his feelings in letters to himself alone. Arthur had been residing in London about four months, when Mr. Oldham imparted to him that, after the most apparently capricious conduct, the present owner of Woolton Court seemed determined to dispose at once of the property, and had requested Mr. Oldham, by letter, to go immediately to confer with him on the spot. "Now, sir," added Mr. Oldham, "I have written, in reply, that I will have the honor of waiting on Mr. Sanderson on the evening of the twenty-fifth of this month of August, and of remaining one whole day at Woolton Court. That as his invitation was to remain ten days or a fortnight, to clear up some complicated affairs, with which request, it was impossible for me to comply in my own person, I proposed bringing with me a gentleman who would remain to act for me, in all that Mr. Sanderson wished to intrust to my skill and zeal.

"And that profound lawyer is Mr. Arthur Bryce?" said our hero, smiling.

"It is," replied Mr. Oldham. "Your grandfather wishes you to see the place, and I think this appears a good opportunity. As for depth of law required in arranging Mr. Sanderson's papers, you have acquired knowledge more profound than those will require; besides, you can write and consult me about any difficulty that may prolong your stay. This is the 10th of the month. In six days, then, I shall have the honor of conducting you to Woolton.

Mr. Oldham departed, and Arthur soliloquized: "Yes, this is England! romantic, dreary England! What an unreal life mine is? Do I wish this to continue, or to end? I know not? I may say with Hamlet, 'To be, or not to be, that is the question.'

A letter from Mr. Oldham to Mr. Bryce, senior, at Marseilles, imparted the approaching visit to Woolton Court. He thus concluded: "It is still quite as necessary as ever, to keep the secret of the name and history of him who wishes to possess the place. Mr. Sanderson is one of those gentlemen, who have a jealous antipathy to those

in a still higher class of society. He has also a nervous dread of being advised and persuaded into any measure; so that, however favorably inclined he may be to a project, he will relinquish it if advised—still more if urged to remain constant to it. I have fully apprized Mr. Arthur Bryce of this bias of character in the present owner of Woolton Court, &c." The next letter received by the venerable merchant of Marseilles was from Arthur, as follows:

"My dear grandfather, to know that you will read with emotion the fact, that I am at Woolton Court, gives me a sympathetic feeling, from the reverence and affection I bear you. From your description, I have identified many parts of the house and grounds. It all strikes me as solidly grand, and noble, and worthy of you. As for myself, as connected with this place, I cannot believe it. The future is too uncertain—the present too unreal. But I must relate the facts of our arrival. Mr. Oldham, and 'Mr. Arthur Bryce, an intelligent lawyer,' recommended by him, travelled together from London by railway, as far as Congledon. Thence in a vehicle, misnamed a 'Fly,' to the entrance lodge of Woolton Court. We had ascended gradually for the last mile or more, and now we descended still more slowly the inner side of the mountain, or hill, into the little valley of Woolton—a scene of great beauty. Alternate rock and verdure; higher mountains in the distance; the peaceful little lake, nestling in the depths; a great variety of fine timber; and, abruptly rising from the valley, on a platform rock of its own, the mansion of Woolton Court. The natural causeway from this rock to the side of the mountain, which we were descending, brought us on level ground, and our poor little fly then flew with some speed, till we found ourselves before the huge portals of the outer archway of the court. We were expected, and immediately admitted, through inner courts, and halls, and ante-rooms, to the comfortable little parlor, wherein sate the domestic trio of Mr. Sanderson and his two sisters. Rather pleasant and kind people, especially the elder sister. But there is in the house a most charming person; a daughter or sister of the Marquis of Seaham, who lives near, and comes from time to time to Woolton, to copy some of the pictures in this gallery, for her own family seat in Cheshire. The cottage they have on Windermere, is, I hear, very well worth seeing. You have, I think, mentioned that family when talking of old times. The family name is Chamberlayne. I leave Mr. Oldham to report progress, should there be any, towards the re-possession of this place. The conversation last night seemed favorable; but this morning Mr. Oldham's looks did not betoken much advance; indeed, he was so inwardly fretted that he was compelled to vent it on his dry toast at breakfast, by scraping and stabbing it, as though it had been the effigy of Mr. Sanderson's irresolute self-will. In a few days I will write again, &c."

On the third morning of Arthur's visit to Woolton, he rose early, and with some vague feeling of expected pleasure in viewing the living as well as departed beauties in the great picture gallery, bent his steps that way. He perceived Lady Clara Chamberlayne already seated at her easel, and he gradually made his way towards her, preserving, however, after the first compliments of respectful greeting, a profound silence. Lady Clara had passed that first bloom which is supposed to hover between fifteen and five-and-twenty, but a consequent increase of intelligence and dignity, had given to her beauty a still greater charm. Amongst her many talents the art of portrait painting in oils had been one of the most cultivated, and Arthur beheld with admiration the fidelity with which she conveyed to her own

canvas the lovely original, a Lady Sybilla Woolton, in the costume and style of Sir Peter Lely. At length the natural polite inquiry of whether his admiring gaze on her work were intrusive occurred to Arthur, and received the courteous reply, that it would be very acceptable to an amateur to hear the observations of one who, from his visits to foreign galleries, and the instructions he had received from the first masters, must be a good judge of pictures, especially heads. Then followed an animated conversation on the comparative merits of the galleries of Dresden and Florence, in the first of which Lady Clara had studied, in the latter, Arthur. At length he ventured to observe that, beautiful as was the picture her ladyship was copying of the fair Sybilla, there were others in the gallery that he would have preferred to possess.

"I do not copy the Lady Sybilla because she is beautiful, but because she belongs to our family as well as the Wooltons, and ought to hang in our gallery at Marsden. She is labelled here the Lady Sybilla Woolton, for Sir Peter Lely must have painted her when very young. She afterwards married my great grandfather, the fifth Marquis of Seaham, and there is a melancholy pleasure in securing that all shall not be forgotten of the Earls of Charleton."

"That is very kind, very generous in you, Lady Clara," exclaimed the young man, energetically. "You are not one to trample on the fallen. The line of Woolton can boast of dauntless courage, of heroic endurance. I have heard of the last of that race—the last known in England. My grandfather was intimate with him abroad. Oh! how I wish you knew him."

Lady Clara looked at the speaker with a smile of intelligence, then laying aside her brush, she gave a small book open into his hand, saying, as she pointed to the various names of the owner on the blank leaf. "I thank you much for the perusal of this work. I would have detained it longer, had I not already thought it better to warn you, that, although to the world in general, Arthur William Bryce may be the more obvious interpretation of the initial 'W.', yet in this house, especially in this gallery, where the Wooltons can never be forgotten, you risk the discovery of your secret."

"Have I a secret?" said Arthur, prudently.

Lady Clara replied, "You had better trust me. You will never repent it."

Arthur seized the hand she extended to him, and pressed it to his lips, exclaiming, "I do trust you; I am a Woolton;" then added, "but tell me, how do you know me?"

"I own that I am puzzled," replied Lady Clara. "The last Lord Charleton has been traced—not in the spirit of bailiffs and constables, but with the purest motives of friendship—to Caen, to Paris. The marriage of his son, as Viscount Stanmore, proved that the earl still lived in 1831. But that son died childless in 1832. His bereaved father can no longer be traced. I must suppose you to be the descendant of one of the two younger sons of the ninth Earl of Charleton, who fled to America in the beginning of this century, as is recorded in certain family annals at our old place in Cheshire, setting forth how Gilbert Woolton wooed a certain Lady Jacqueline Chamberlayne, and how the gay deceiver fled from his word and his love to the woods and wilds of America; and how the Lady Jacqueline wrote verses, Oh! Gilbert, Gilbert, in rhyme to Gilbert, and far-fetched Mecklin to Jacqueline, giving a clue to otherwise mysterious emblems in her portrait at Marsden."

"The scoundrel!" cried Arthur, "he is even worse than I thought him. Thank heaven, I am not descended from him."

"You shall tell me from whom at another time," said Lady Clara, suddenly resuming her painting. "The present owners of Woolton Court will expect Mr. Bryce, the lawyer, to attend the breakfast table. The bell is sounding, and my most punctual attendant is advancing with my little tray."

"But when," demanded Arthur, "shall we again meet without interruption? Will you finish your sketch from the lake this evening?"

"I will provided I can prevail upon my hospitable friends here to have an early dinner. You shall row me to the spot. Of course, you can row, and swim and dive, like a proper Ligurian!"

"Do you wish me to perform all those feats?" inquired Arthur, laughing; "because if you do, I should like to be in proper costume."

"Mr. Bryce," said Lady Clara, with a grave warning look, as the maid arrived by the easel, "I will accept with pleasure your professional assistance, but only for the first point mentioned; and I beg you will receive my thanks for the information you have already conveyed to me in this book." Arthur, recalled to prudence, bowed with respect, and received his little book of legal hints, which might, or might not, be discovered by readers in general in Lamartine's beautiful poems. With spirits raised by the conversation of the morning, and its hoped-for renewal in the evening, he descended to the family breakfast.

CHAPTER IV.

INDICATION.

It was more than a week since the return of Mr. Oldham to London, during which our hero had to undergo the penalty of being so able and rising a young lawyer, by remaining closeted each day, after breakfast, with Mr. Sanderson, during a couple of hours, looking over the same papers, and hearing the same observations.

A few days more, however, and from some domestic cause, unknown beyond the family trio, the owner of the dwelling determined to remove; and commissioned Mr. Oldham by letter to close with the offer made by his correspondent, the English gentleman in France. Arthur had to make a copy of this letter—a light task he performed most willingly; and with greater courage foresaw another wet day that would postpone the row on the lake, the sketch, and the history of the three last heirs of the estate.

The following day, still a soft interminable rain, Arthur buried himself in the library, for Lady Clara had deserted the picture gallery. The evenings, however, were always pleasant, and as Arthur was convinced that Mr. Oldham would reply by return of post, he obeyed with alacrity the summons on the following morning to the study, where he found the expected letter open in the hand of Mr. Sanderson.

"So—well, pray Mr. Bryce, have you received any letter yourself from Mr. Oldham? No—really—because I do not much relish the fast way in which he is driving on, just as if I had definitely made up my mind to the thing. Here he is respectfully offering his congratulations on the unheard-of offer he has closed with for Woolton Court-house and lands. Why, sir, no one can force me to sign the transfer against my will. There is nothing done without my signature. Why, sir, no one can force me to sell the place!"

"Most assuredly not," said Mr. Bryce.

"It seems exactly," continued Mr. Sanderson, "as if the old families of the neighborhood had combined to get one of their own set into the place, and were helping him with the cash to make a tempting offer."

"This might possibly occur with reason to you, sir," observed the confidential lawyer, "had you been the

first to occupy the estate, after the departure of the hereditary owners; but I am informed that two different families preceded you here. That of the Berkeley Westons, being the immediate purchasers from the last Earl of Charlton, who remained here sixteen years; and the family of Sir Errol Leigh, who were here thirty years, and laid out much money on the place."

"So should I, sir; I should have done just as much for the place as did Sir Errol Leigh; perhaps more—yes, certainly more, if I had not been going, over since I came."

"That was a pity," said Arthur, involuntarily.

"Pity!" echoed Mr. Sanderson; "as if a man were not the master of his own actions. Why, sir, the Leigh family all died off of consumption. That was the recompense for living here those thirty years. All, all but the two youngest girls, now elderly women, who are living in the South of France; a rather different climate, where you can combine health and beauty. Now, here in our country, unless you can find a place to suit you in Devonshire—and Devonshire is relaxing—you have to pay too high a tax for beauty. This Woolton is unhealthy. It is a decided fact. It is too shady. You cannot see the sun till the very time you would rather be without him; that is, at mid day, darting down his vertical rays on your brains. No sun rise—no sun-set. The mist from the lake rising to your throat like the grasp of an assassin. No; nothing will do at this Woolton Court but closed doors and windows, a roaring fire in every room, plenty of port wine, Peruvian bark, and the house full of company. I have read in the *Times* this morning, of a house that may suit me in Hampshire. There is one, also, that I have long thought of, near Windsor. But I shall prefer the one in Hampshire. Fine sea view—distant glimpse of the Isle of Wight. Good neighborhood, without any nonsense of pedigree. Yet how can one possibly judge of a place until one lives in it."

"Very true," sighed the wearied Arthur.

"Therefore I have thought," continued Mr. Sanderson, "of seeing the two places myself, and we could travel up together to London; see Mr. Oldham, and then take a run down first to one place, then to the other. Of course I frank your expenses, and pay for your time. And your time here, Mr. Bryce—"

"Oh, sir," cried Arthur, nearly laughing aloud. "I feel extremely obliged to you, but I must totally decline any remuneration. I have, on the contrary, to express my thanks for the hospitality I have received in this house; a visit which I shall ever consider with grateful pleasure, as one of the happiest of my life."

"Indeed, sir—very strange—I am sure it has been easy to make you happy; very strange. Well, as to this journey to London? I think of going the day after to-morrow."

"You are very kind, Mr. Sanderson, but my instructions from Mr. Oldham are to visit on business, quite in an opposite direction."

"Well, then, I will take my sisters, Bell and Susan. They will enjoy it; and Lady Clara, as she came self-invited, must not take it ill. The fact is, I am not a marrying man. Why, what is the matter, Mr. Bryce? Ha! the cramp. But you must not stamp so violently; do you know you may break one of the smaller fibres. This is the case sometimes. But it is a painful thing, the cramp. Walking up and down, which you are now doing, is very good—very."

"I wish you good morning, sir," cried the infuriated Arthur, who rushed from the house into the grounds, exclaiming, "the cool, conceited cock-comb!"

The afternoon proved splendidly fine; the early dinner was politely agreed to by the Sanderson family, during which the highly spasmodic, neuralgic, rheumatic character of the place, as exemplified by cramp, in a highly developed form, was expatiated on by the master of the house, and fully assented to by Miss Susan. The two sisters could not join the boating skotching party, for visitors arrived to see the flower gardens; therefore, at the appointed hour, Lady Clara and her elderly attendant, bearing shawls and sketch-book, descended to the landing steps of the lake, and were conveyed by the practised and willing arms of our hero to the point selected, whence the old mansion was seen to the best advantage; The preliminaries of the drawing were soon arranged, and Lady Clara said with much gravity:

"Your proposal, Mr. Bryce, that I should become acquainted with that certain point in law I accept most willingly, but as I am aware that you can explain it better in French, I beg you will do so without scruple, as I have brought a book to beguile the time to my attendant." She then added with the same formality in French, "my maid does not understand the language in which you will recount your history, but she is very intelligent in the interpretation of looks and gestures."

Arthur bowed, and commenced the history in the calmest manner possible; the self-control of the listener was equally admirable. The sketch was the victim. It would have been highly dangerous for the Sanderson family to have inhabited a mansion so far from the perpendicular.

The following morning, after breakfast, our hero, instead of a summons to the private study of Mr. Sanderson, was invited by the elder sister to the flower-garden, and thence to an alcove, where she sweetly, yet gravely, bespoke his attention and advice. Arthur could promise with zeal and truth to do all that lay in his power for a lady who deserved his respectful feeling; partly from a strong likeness to one in France who had been maternally kind to him when a child, a Mrs. Colville, partly from her own good qualities and strong practical sense. Something of this he expressed, to which Miss Sanderson replied.

"I am about to put this good opinion of me to a severe test, especially the encomium of 'good sense,' but I must risk it, for I require your assistance. During the first years of our residence here, my brother was much on the continent, and had given us the commission to let the place and join him. We were not able to succeed according to the terms he thought right, and at length he came here to reside with us. Then commenced the persecution, if such it be, that has with some few intervals, tormented us ever since. This persecution is in the mode of nocturnal sounds, proceeding from that part of the house where formerly the religious services of the family were celebrated; the family chapel, beneath which are the family vaults, and behind which is what is called a mortuary chamber, where the mortal remains of any member of the family lay until brought into the chapel for the funeral services, and thence to the vaults. But soon after my brother's return, he ordered the chapel to be locked up. These sounds do not come from below, they are rather above the bed-room floor. One striking fact I must mention, for it may assist your investigations. Whenever we are really preparing to leave the place these nocturnal sounds cease; and, on the contrary, whenever we seem to have made up our minds to remain they recommence. They are not terrific—they are wailing, pathetic, and most mournful sounds, producing exactly the effect that these sly enemies propose, that of the grief and lamentation that strangers should occupy these halls. Now to convince

you of all this I will speak to my brother and sister, and we will conduct the conversation at dinner so as to make it appear that we have renounced all idea of removing. I will also, on the plea of your feeling cold on the north side of the house, order the bed to be prepared in a room where the sounds are heard most plainly; a room, in fact, where no one of the household will now sleep, and where we never place strangers. I will order a good fire, as the room has been so long unoccupied. I shall then have done all that my sagacity can achieve, and must leave to the superior penetration of the lawyer to dive deeper into the mystery."

"Have you ever made an investigation at the very moment of these sounds?" inquired Arthur.

"We have not; we felt so much convinced of the ill will of those who contrived them, that we feared to expose ourselves at midnight alone to their power. We have confided in no one, for fear of ridicule."

"That was prudent, but to night you will not be alone. I shall remain up, reading in the room you have selected for me, expecting you to fetch me directly the sounds are distinguishable."

"The room you will occupy," said Miss Sanderson, "is the very nearest to the sounds. It will not be necessary to meet in the night; you will merely listen to them, and in the morning we will again confer together."

All was arranged in the order proposed by the lady of the house. The counter-mine was sprung at dinner. Mr. Sanderson, in high spirits, contradicted himself and every one else, till the whole scheme would have failed but for the watchful presence of mind of his sister. Lady Clara, who was not in the secret, looked polite astonishment at the sudden abandonment of the trip southward, and then resigned herself to her own thoughts. When the party broke up for the night, the servant who conducted Arthur to his room, civilly regretted that his former apartment had proved too cold, raised the fire to a cheerful blaze, lit a second taper, and with a sacred glance round the room, departed. Arthur admired the form and furniture of his new and spacious apartment, and at length, after more careful observation, found a fresh interest which, for a while, superseded that for which he was its occupant. He recognized, from a description repeated by letter since his arrival at Woolton, that he was in the room of the last Earl of Charlton, his own loved grandfather.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A WONDERFUL CURE.—Mr. David Smith, Coe Hill, Ont., writes: "For the benefit of others I wish to say a few words about Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. About a year ago I took a very severe cough, had a virulent sore on my lips, was bad with dyspepsia, constipation and general debility. I tried almost every conceivable remedy, outwardly and inwardly, to cure the sore but all to no purpose. I had often thought of trying Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, so I got a bottle and when I had used about one half the sore showed evident signs of healing. By the time that bottle was done it had about disappeared and my general health was improving fast. I was always of a very bilious habit and had used quinine and lemon juice with very little effect. But since using 3 bottles of the VEGETABLE DISCOVERY the biliousness is entirely gone and my general health is excellent. I am 60 years old. Parties using it should continue it for some time after they think they are cured. It is by far the best health restorer I know."

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LETTER FROM LONDON.

Weekly Correspondence of the Register.

LONDON, Eng., April 6th, 1894.

Two rival London evening papers have been competing during the past few days for the honour of precedence in the sensation market. The *St. James's Gazette* came out with the portentous announcement of an impending Dissolution; while the *Pull Mall*, not to be behind, determined to spring upon its readers a thrilling surprise, though one this time unconnected with politics. The former enterprising journal was unable to supply the public with any special reasons for supposing that a general election is going to be hurried on. It would have shown a little more editorial caution had it waited for the last of the bye elections. The result of what is termed the general election in miniature has clearly demonstrated that the Government of Lord Rosebery is as firmly seated in the good opinions of the country as its predecessor. The Parnellite members are threatening diversions, it is true; but their tendency to become restive has not developed in so sudden a fashion as to be anything in the nature of a surprise. Mr. Labouchere's candid friendship, it is also true, is being carried to a degree of irritating annoyance that could hardly be expected even from him. But he sits solitary in his cave, and such a position is too cheerless and uninviting to be long indulged in.

The *Pull Mall Gazette's* sensation, as I have said, was one of another type. It has discovered Scott *alias* Sweeney, the man who was outlawed by the Scotch Court for not appearing with Monson in the Ardlamont case. Scott or Sweeney became tired of being "civilly dead," and was willing to take his chances by surrendering. The P.M.G. men drove him down to Scotland Yard, and invited the police to take him into custody, but the latter washed their hands of all responsibility in the matter, and at last accounts the man who had been so much wanted a short time ago was once more walking the streets of London with all the privileges of a free citizen.

Death has closed the career of the remarkable individual who was known to the world as Major Henri Le Caron. Few tears will be shed, even by those who professed to be his bosom friends, at so inglorious a termination of a life that had in it many elements of better things. With the exception of Piggot, Le Caron was the most vile yet dramatic figure brought to light by the Special Commission which inquired into the now notorious Forgeries of the *Times*, but unlike Piggot, he went with unsurpassed audacity and coolness through the ordeal of a searching cross-examination respecting his romantic story, and emerged from it unshaken in any detail of his narrative. Few men have displayed more courage than he exhibited, whether in the relation of his experiences or in the eventful life he led. His real name was Thomas Beach, and he was born in Colchester in 1841. At the outbreak of the American Civil War he was in Paris. Prompted by a love of adventure, he crossed the Atlantic and enlisted in the Northern Army as Le Caron, a name by which he afterwards continued to be known. At the close of the war, when he had attained to the rank of Major, he was brought into contact with the Fenian movement, and learnt something of its designs against Canada. These he mentioned in letters to his father, and his father having shown the letters to the member for Colchester, the information was conveyed to the Government. The result was that Le Caron was requested to supply further information, and forthwith adopted the mission of a Government spy. He rose to high rank in the Fenian Brotherhood, and later joined the

organization known as the V. C., or Irish United Brotherhood. For a quarter of a century he continued to be a trusted member of these organizations, while during the whole of that time he maintained a correspondence with English Governments, whom he kept informed of the work and intentions of his fellow-members. Throughout that period he carried his life in his hand, but he bore himself unflinchingly; and it was not until he appeared in the witness-box before the Parnell Commission that his associates knew how they had been duped. In no country and at no period of history has the spy been held in regard; still Le Caron, by the success with which he fulfilled his vocation, and the courage he displayed, manifested qualities which, in any other walk of life, would have commanded esteem. His death means the return of his annuity to the *Times*, and while some will be the poorer by his decease the journal will get the reversion of £1,000 per annum, which was the amount allowed him for his services to the executive at Printing House Square.

One of the most frequent visitors in the lobby of the House of Commons is Mrs. Byles, the wife of the member for the Shipley Division of Yorkshire. During the coercionist regime she was much to the front in Ireland, and was present at many a stirring eviction scene. As a result of the warm interest she took in Ireland in those stormy times she is held in high esteem by the Irish members. The other night for nearly an hour she held an impromptu levee in the Lobby; and it was curious to note that after a five minutes conversation with Mr. Tim Healy the place of the latter was taken by Mr. John Dillon, who came to pay his respects to one who had done so much for the Irish cause on English platforms. The best service Mrs. Byles could now render for home Rule would be to effect a reconciliation between Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy.

The world of literature seems to day to be interested solely in Mrs. Humphrey Ward's new novel, entitled "Marcella," since every newspaper devotes much space to reviewing the latest venture of the authoress of "Robert Elsmere" and "David Grieve." Though I have not read the work myself, in the opinion of most critics it is good, and likely to prove more generally attractive than her last, which—while full of subtle argument—was not so well received as "Robert Elsmere." Apart from the advanced views she holds, Mrs. Ward is no doubt a brilliant writer. Her characters show an acquaintance with the social problems of the day such as few possess, or can depict. Her descriptive scenes are works of art, and her knowledge of humanity marks her out as a woman of keen perception.

Hamilton.

The parish of St. Lawrence, the youngest of the city, has made great progress recently. The energetic pastor, Rev. Father Brady, is to be congratulated on his success at forming the first young peoples' Sodality in this city last Sunday. The interesting ceremony of installing the members was conducted by his Lordship Bishop Dowling, who gave the young people good and profitable advice.

The choir of St. Mary's Cathedral, under the directorship of Mr. J. D. O'Brien, assisted by a selected orchestra and Mr. George Fox, solo violinist, gave a grand sacred concert last Wednesday evening, April 13th, at which Kalliwoda's Mass in A was performed for the first time here.

It is expected that the new West end church, St. Joseph's, will be opened the first Sunday in June.

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The seventh centenary of the birth of St. Anthony of Padua will be celebrated on Aug 15, 1895. Preparations are being made at Padua for fetes in honor of the great Franciscan saint. The basilica is to be restored prior to that date.

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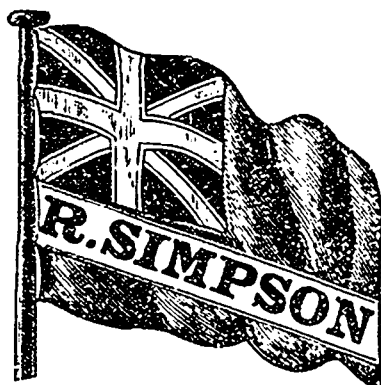
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- Ladies' American Kid Button Boots, patent tip, worth \$1.75; sale price, \$1.25.
- Ladies' Dongola Kid, Hand-turned, Patent Tip Oxfords, worth \$1.75; sale price, \$1.25.
- Ladies' Tan Calf Oxfords, hand-sewed, worth \$1.25; sale price, \$1.
- Misses' Dongola Strap Slippers, sizes 11 to 2, worth 90c, reduced to 75c.
- Misses' Dongola Oxfords, patent tip, sizes 11 to 2, worth 90c; sale price, 75c.
- Girls' American Kid Button Boots, spring heel, worth \$1; sale price, 65c.

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