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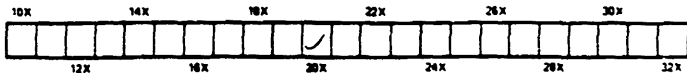
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THE MOTHERLAND

Larkin Mills from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

St Clement's Church, Belfast, the scene of ritualism and roodomancy for the past few weeks, has been closed by order of the Bishop...

DUBLIN. The report on emigration for the year 1898, which has just been issued, states that the number of emigrants who left Irish ports...

Born on the 2nd September, 1819, at Graigue-na-Mana, County Kilkenny, Father Walsh received the habit of the Augustines...

At the Conference in the Mansion House yesterday:— All Irish Nationalists to be united in one party on the principle and constitution of the old Parnellite Party...

The new wing at the Loretto Convict, Rathfarnham, has just been completed, and its opening was celebrated on April 5...

central plans arranged for strings, with harp, piano and organ, instrumental trio and solo, choruses and vocal solos. The most important item was a selection of ten movements from Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater"...

The new wing was built by Messrs. Michael Meade and Son, Great Brunswick street, from designs prepared by Mr. W. H. Byrne, Architect, Suffolk street, and under his superintendence. The wing measures 100 feet in length...

There are 160 pupils in Loretto Abbey. The present extension adds considerably to the advantages of the school. The convent is beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the Dublin mountains...

So close will be the coming fight in Enniskillen for the County Councilorship and representation of the Poor Law Board, said the *Fermanagh Times* before the election...

At the Killynery Petty Sessions several summonses at the instance of persons who have acted in favour of Mr. D. M. Moriarty, as Nationalist candidate for the Kerry County Council...

A remarkably striking demonstration was held in Sligo on April 4. On the preceding Sunday and Monday at Knocknecney, a bonfire near Sligo...

The principal Nationalist members of the Sligo Corporation, and was carried on the shoulders of the people to the outside of the station where the procession reformed, and led by the band, paraded the principal streets of the town...

down to the Nationalist Club. Over three thousand people were massed in front of the building, and there were loud calls for a speech. Alderman McHugh, M.P., who was greeted with loud and continued cheering, said he had been altogether taken aback to find awaiting him at the terminus so magnificent a demonstration of welcome.

TIPPERARY. A curious report appears in the papers which it would lead one to expect that another Klondike—but under much more favourable conditions has occurred in Tipperary. This time it is in the County of Tipperary. It appears a farmer, working in the neighbourhood of N. Hag, came upon some rocks which, on being opened, disclosed masses of a largely impregnated with gold.

ENGLAND. BISHOP BRINDLE WAS ROBBED. Monsignor Brindle, the new Coadjutor Bishop of London, had a very annoying loss on his way home from Rome. Between the hotel at Naples and the steamer his luggage was tampered with, and a case containing all his medals, mementoes of many campaigns, was stolen.

LORD HALIFAX FOR THE ANGLICAN REPLY.

Lord Halifax, the well-known head of the English Church in England, has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Winchester which concludes with the following observations:—"No one can desire disestablishment as keenly as I do. I appreciate its evils as keenly as anyone; but it is possible to pay too heavy a price for existing advantages. It is possible—it was a truth evident to the Roman poet—*propter vitam vivendo perdere causas, et* that point will have been reached if the Church be to be compelled to submit to the Judicial Committee as the supreme authority in all matters relating to doctrine, ceremonial and discipline.

SCOTLAND. THE FUNERAL OF A HIGHLAND PRIEST.

A much-loved priest of the Diocese of Argyll and the Isles was buried in the cemetery of Perth, Scotland, on the 2nd of March. There was a fitness to the date of St. Benedict's day, for Father Donald MacIver, a Benedictine monk at Rathbone; but on the dissolution of that Abbey, he and another Scotch priest, the Rev. Donald Mackintosh, placed themselves at the disposal of the Bishop of the West of Scotland...



In the older times, when physicians scooped up the brains of their patients, they searched vainly for the *Bluish Life*, or the knowledge which was unable to conform to a sick man. We now know that there is no such thing as a *Bluish Life*. But we have learned who are unable to conform to a sick man. We know that there is no such thing as a *Bluish Life*. But we have learned who are unable to conform to a sick man. We know that there is no such thing as a *Bluish Life*. But we have learned who are unable to conform to a sick man.

volition, which might otherwise have been averted, rendered inevitable."

SIR HANS SLOANER'S MEMOIR. The memory of a very famous high-brow has just been recalled by a discussion as to what was to be done with the old "Physic Garden" at Chelsea, London, which was presented in 1721 by Sir Hans Sloane to the Apothecaries' Company.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

At Bishop Houn's, Southwark, London, Father St. John and Miss Procter recently gave an interesting account of the Canadian Emigration work carried on in connection with the English Rescue Society. The work is of a practical character, especially in regard to the children of Catholic girls and young women for whom there is an excellent opening in Canada, where they are placed at a distance from homes and surroundings, which are too often deleterious, and are raised permanently in Canada.

OUR LADY'S INN TO COME DOWN.

Those interested in the Catholic memories of old London will learn with a sigh of the approaching demolition of New Inn, near Lincoln's Inn. In days of old it was known as "Our Lady's Inn," and a figure of the Blessed Virgin formed part of its sign. Here, also, Thomas More, the future Chancellor and Martyr, was a student, and in his writings he recommends those budding lawyers, whose purses are not strong enough for the more expensive Lincoln's Inn, to be contented with the less costly fare of the Inn of Chancery.

EASTER IN LONDON.

Easter was celebrated with great pomp in all the Catholic Churches in the Metropolis. At the Pro-Cathedral Westminster, Cardinal Vaughan presided at High Mass, which was celebrated by Monsignor Brindle, the newly-appointed Auxiliary Bishop of the Diocese. His Eminence, who was vested in full pontificals, presided on the 1st of March. At the close of the service, he pronounced his benediction, and declared hundred days' indulgence to all taking part in the service, which was of the most impressive character.

SCOTLAND.

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was carried shoulder high by the men of the congregation. And though the horse had been provided, they sent it away, and insisted on bearing their own and devoted friend the whole way—a full mile up to the beautiful cemetery of Penitentiary, which commands a grand view over Loch Elive, and the range of distant mountains. The scene at the grave was peculiarly striking, the white surplice of the choir shining in the light of the moon against the blue of the sky...

Appeal to Irishmen and Irishwomen Beyond the Seas.

The following appeal has been issued:— Mansion House, Dublin, St. Patrick's Day, 1899. A Fund for the Relief of the Evicted Tenants in Ireland was inaugurated in March, 1897. A Committee was formed and Honorary Officers appointed representing all shades of national politics. We have worked together with unanimity. The home response has not been as generous as we anticipated. Public attention has been too much turned towards anniversary celebrations, the pending County Council elections, and the minor needs and affairs of the country, where necessarily everything is more or less out of gear, through the want of National Self-Government.

three-fourths obtained their demands without cost or suffering of any kind, and have had their homes at reduced rents. About 3,000 families were evicted, and subjected to more or less starvation and loss. But of these, a great number have been restored, some on satisfactory terms, others on terms which make it unlikely that they can hold their homes. About 600 families have been marked down for vengeance, and refused all chance of reinstatement. Of these some have emigrated and some have died from harshly. Four hundred remain on the books of the Committee, who may fairly be described as the wounded soldiers of the struggle, the results of which the Irish tenantry are now enjoying.

It is to be estimated an act of the coldest expediency. Circumstances as a large proportion of the tenant farmers of Ireland still arid. It appears possible or likely that much that has already been gained may gradually be whittled away. Against such a process the possibility of renewed agitation and combination can be the only sure safeguard. The honour of the Irish name is at stake; it must be asserted.

We appeal with every confidence to our countrymen abroad, as we are appealing to, and urging the claims of the fund upon our countrymen at home. Subscribers will be gladly received by any of the undersigned, or may be forwarded to the Hibernian Bank, Dublin. Acknowledgment is made in the National papers, and direct by receipt. The accounts are audited by Keane and Company, Chartered Accountants. Signed on behalf of the Committee, DANIEL TULLOCH, Lord Mayor, JOHN DILLON, T. HARRINGTON, M.P., T. H. HEALY, M.P., J. W. WILSON, M.P., J. O'BRIEN, M.P., T. D. SULLIVAN, M.P., ALFRED WELSH, M.P., VALENTINE KILBRIDE, PATRICK O'BRIEN, M.P., Hon. Secretaries.

THE CHURCH AND THE FRENCH NAVY.

There were some remarkable passages of arms, in the Parliamentary sense, between deputies during the debate on the French naval estimates in the Palais Bourbon. M. Dejeante, a socialist, wanted the suppression of the Chaplains to the Fleet, just as the Army Chaplains had been done away with. He also objected to Admiral Vignes being allowed to issue instructions for flying the flag half mast high on Good Friday, and for firing guns on the same day. He pointed out that Admiral de Cuverville, Inspector-General of the Navy, had backed an appeal for funds for the restoration of St. Michael's Church in Paris, an appeal sent out by Cardinal Richelieu.

"St. Michael," continued the socialist, "is considered the invisible head of the army." M. Jaures, another socialist, grandly said that the tricolor flag should be the only religion of officers, and M. Dejeante further stated that a high naval commander had declared that he had placed the Fleet of the Republic under the protection of the glorious Archangel. All these things, according to the unbelieving deputy, were intolerable, and he put them in the account of the chaplains who influenced or continued to protect them in the matter of promotion. This was promptly challenged when Admiral Ricœur stood up to say that there were Protestant and well as Catholic commanders in the National Navy. The socialist was then appealed to by a deputy from a maritime constituency who said that sailors required more consolation and religious attendance than others, and they got all this from their chaplains when they were far from home and face to face with danger and death.

"I find them but preparation for cold, cough and asthma."—J.M. E. A. WATSON, American Lecturer.

BROWN'S Bronchitis and Croup Remedy advertisement with logo and text: "I find them but preparation for cold, cough and asthma."—J.M. E. A. WATSON, American Lecturer.

THE DOMAIN OF WOMAN

The almost universal talk about con- claves and the Papal succession shows the intense interest with which every- thing connected with the Vatican is re- garded in all circles, even in those of the most unreasoning hatred of the Holy See.

The Cardinal watching for the smoke. The Cardinals could not agree; no- body got the necessary two-thirds of the vote, and things were coming to a standstill, when the racking cough of the unfortunate Cardinal Peretti sug- gested a way out of the difficulty.

Outside the people received the tid- ings of the heretic with shouts and ac- clamations. "Long live Sixtus V. Justice, plenty, and large harvest!" To which the newly-made Pontiff re- sponded in a voice like a clarion: "Ask God for mercy, I will give you justice!"

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THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE

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WINNING OF CORINNE.

"I was smart young man den my- self," she came for lak me, too. So we 'gree for got marry, but first, she say, 'I mus' ask Porey Gingras. I not lak dat part, me. He not 'fondantion' dat dat for we live 'fondantion, we mus' be marry. He not 'tink I be reach 'nough for marry hee fille. Well, I go one day for ask him dat I want for marry Corinne. 'M'sieu, dat of Gingras, he jus' dance wit' mad when I spik 'bout dat."

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CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW IRISH COUNCILS.

We take the following review of the Irish County Council elections from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of April 18: "The results of the County Council elections, so far as sweeping Nationalist successes are concerned, have been un- expected. They prove that the people have retained almost everywhere the brandishments of the 'tolerationists' and the rowdiness of the Unionist mercenaries. In Dublin there will be a strong Nationalist majority. Wicklow has succeeded in warding off the attack upon its Nationalist integrity. Kildare returns eighteen Nationalists out of a total of twenty-one. In Carlow only a single Nationalist, whose claim rested on special and significant grounds, has been elected. Kilkenny will have only two Unionists or its Council, one of whom, Lord Duncannon—a Penonby- woe, has been elected to Nationalist divi- sion, though certainly his victory may be accepted as the survival of the fittest among the Unionist host. Louth has not returned a single Unionist. Wexford has made a spoils' exception for Mr. Parnell, the County de- feated every Unionist candidate that forced a contest. In South Tipperary no Unionist has survived the scrutiny of the voters. For Cork county, so far, no Unionist has been discovered pos- sessed of a majority. Kerry has pro- vided dry spots for but three votes from the Unionist ark. Clare has com- pletely defeated an assault in force upon the popular candidates. Roscom- mon so far reveals no rifts in the Nationalist code of duty. Sligo has not returned a single Unionist. Even in Ulster the title of Nationalist tri- umph flows. The men of Down have carried the war into the enemy's camp with splendid results. In South Derry several noteworthy victories have been achieved. Even in Antrim the green flag flies over hitherto unconquered territory. The whole result reveals a magnificent rally in the cause of popular and native government. Some of the individual defeats are most remarkable. The most Noble the Marquis of Omond, Knight of St. Patrick and Custos Rotulorum, has been beaten in the suburbs of the City of the Hibernia by a Nationalist farmer. Lord Inchiquin is now the sole in a divided division of the County Clare. The Right Hon. Henry Bruen has been defeated overwhelmingly by a National- istic labourer in the contest for the representation of the County Carlow. Lord Mayo polled only nineteen votes in his own district of the County Kil- dare. Lord Dunally tried North Tip- perary, and obtained four. Sir Thomas Dunlop, the Lord Lieutenant of the Londonderry Executive, could not muster thirty supporters in his own neighbourhood of what used to be Tory Carlow. Mr. George Wolfe, the Protestant and land- lord Nationalist, simply swamped Baron de Robeck in the County Kil- dare, proving, if proof were needed, that if the country keeps a relentless front to the enemies of her nationality it is through no sectarian or class bit- terness. Col. Tottenham has fallen upon his knees among the Wicklow mountains. Even with two National- ists in the field, and a mob of corner boys at his back, poor Mr. Sanders, of Charleville, in whose interest Mr. Davitt was supposed to have been stoned, to the delight of the Tory benches in the House of Commons, has polled one in four of the votes cast. Mr. New- man, of Mallow, who assured us that nine out of every ten of the electors were about to vote for the Nationalist or, in three of those who went to the poll. Some of the Unionist polls, espe- cially in counties like Carlow, Kildare, Louth, and King's County, which the Unionists held in the grip of a most bigoted domination, are absolutely far- cical. Generations of ostracism and narrow intolerance have been avenged by a repudiation and condemnation that no gentry in European history—not even the French nobles—ever be- fore enjoyed. Lord Casterton survives the victor through influences that may, perhaps, be further examined. Nobody who knows rural Ireland and who is familiar with the local names can doubt either that most efficient Councils have been elected. Those Councils that have been completely constituted represent as much of the wealth of the counties as did the old rural juries, and far more of their practical intelligence. Who's for ex- ample, that knows the counties would compare for business aptitude and ad- ministrative ability the new County Council of Carlow or Kildare with the old Grand Jurors? The country has come magnificently through a crucial test of its good sense and its thorough loyalty to Nationalist sentiment. Had the 'toleration' doctrine been swal- lowed, had the corruptionist intrigues of the insolent, scandalous 'Nationalists' inbuilt the result, but they could hardly be surprised. Faction has been so disheartening, the advice tendered by some of the Nationalist leaders was so bewildering, the gentle wooing of the new Unionism was so calculatedly seductive, that a temporary aberration of the people would not have been un- natural. But the people know Union- ists landholders better than those land- holders. Their instincts are sounder, their judgment shrewder, than those politi- cians who have been so busy faction- fighting that they forgot the people from among whom they sprung. The more difficult the circumstances, the more significant the condemnation of Unionism as a gospel, and landlordism as a social institution.

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of the people. During the debate in the Legislature on April 10, Mr. Greenway made one very significant statement. "When Manitoba gets control of its school funds," he said, "the financial problem of the province is settled for years to come." This is the case in a nutshell. Greenway and his friends having made ducks and drakes of a magnificent patrimony, would lay hands upon the reasonable provision made from the estate for the benefit of posterity, which would prolong the evil regime for "years to come." X only how long Mr. Greenway does not care to say.

This time last year, when Mr. Greenway's necessities were less pressing, he did not contemplate as he now does clearing out the entire investment. He only asked for \$300,000 out of the school fund, and a bill to that effect was railroaded through the House of Commons at Ottawa. The Conservatives all opposed it, and at the time we believe it was unanimously opposed by the opposition in the Manitoba Legislature. The Dominion Senate stopped the raid and put it on record that its allowance would have broken a sacred trust. There was a howl of rage against the "chamber of fessils," who are alleged to know merely enough to draw their occasional indemnity. Mr. Greenway's personal indignation towered so high that he resolved to demand funds, lands and unrestricted management altogether, and accordingly on the 10th, Mr. Fraser, of Brandon, in behalf of Attorney-General Cameron, moved the following resolution in the Manitoba Legislature:

That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when the lands held by the federal government for actual purposes in this province, and the funds derived from the sale or other disposition of any of the same be handed over for the future administration thereof for such school purposes in such manner as the said province may see advisable, and that the Government of Canada shall members of the Executive as may be by the Honorable governor in council selected for the purpose do proceed so soon as practicable to Ottawa to present the claims of this province in that behalf to the federal government.

The party point of view of the policy declared in this resolution is not hard to discern. If the Opposition ventured to resist it, they would be denounced by Mr. Greenway and his faction as confederates of the Conservative senators at Ottawa who have avowed their determination to protect the sacred trust confided to the federal authority in behalf of the minority. The Opposition members in Manitoba were not too high principled to meet Mr. Greenway with his own weapons. Mr. McFadden approved, in the name of the Opposition, the intention of the government, and only objected that the resolution did not say enough concerning the application of the trust money. The Telegram reports Mr. McFadden as follows:

He was glad to see that the government were now following the ideas advanced by the late Hon. John Norquay. The amendment which the Hon. Attorney-General has given notice he would introduce to-day met with his (McFadden's) approval, excepting that it did not contain a clause which he had intended to ask to-day to have added, had the Attorney-General been in his place. He intended to move that after the concluding to-day met with his (McFadden's) approval, excepting that it did not contain a clause which he had intended to ask to-day to have added, had the Attorney-General been in his place.

As the schools of the minority are not recognized by the state for educational purposes, it is a fair inference that Mr. McFadden's added words are open to the construction that he has minority exclusion in view as well as the idea that the money might for instance be spent for any political purpose.

The result of a long discussion was that the government acceded to the opposition policy and the resolution met with opposition from two members only, Messrs. Luzzan and Pare, both Catholics, who put it on record that the school fund is a sacred trust for posterity and should not be tampered with. The Dominion government organ, The Free Press, is jubilant over the master and declares that:

Mr. Greenway has forced his opponents to do what they did not intend to do, to condemn the action of Mr. Lariviere, of Mr. Meade, of Mr. Bolton, of Mr. Dickey and of Mr. Longhead. We will hope Mr. McFadden and Mr. Sutherland will be able to convince their friends in the Senate, if a bill reaches that body this session, that the sentiment of Manitoba in this matter is entirely with Mr.

Greenway, and they will be able to point to their own hard conversion as the best proof of the fact.

The Catholic minority notwithstanding all this, can still maintain confidence in the firmness of the Senate to resist the "hold-up" by the Liberal allies at Winnipeg and Ottawa, who have managed to force the Manitoba Opposition in front of this second attack so cleverly planned upon the school fund. Thanks to the Senate alone the raid of last year failed; and this time if the Federal government should undertake, as no doubt it will, to convince the Senate that the whole fund amounting to over \$2,000,000, should be unconditionally handed over to the Province, at all events it would be the most flagrant repudiation of even the pretence of principle to contend that in such event the claim of the minority upon a just share of the money can be ignored.

It would seem that an Anglo-American alliance in the divorce market is not impossible. Common is attracted by the fact that at present there are 321 matrimonial petitions awaiting trial in England of which 192 are undissolved. One hundred and fourteen of these are husbands' petitions for dissolution of marriage, and in 77 cases wives are petitioning for divorce.

The Ottawa journal describes as a "dangerous practice" the throwing of patent medicine samples into people's doors. The children may consume these healing essences with fatal results. An equally dangerous practice is the disposal in the same manner of patent medicine literature, which is thrown into floors in more disgusting quality and quantity than into the columns of the press. People should have protection against this sort of thing.

Two press correspondents telegraphing at the same moment descriptions of Pope Leo's appearance at the Thanksgiving Mass on Sunday are far from agreeing upon the evidence of their eyes. One says: "The Supreme Pontiff looked as well as before his illness." The other declares that his Holiness was unable to assume other than a recumbent position, and "had the appearance of a ghost." This shows how reliable newspaper correspondents are, at least with regard to Catholic matters—even when they are not obliged to deal in hearsay or rumor or subjects beyond their understanding.

Prof. Mavor of Toronto University is in Manitoba visiting the Doukhobors to report upon their progress. It is said he will afterwards go to Russia and Finland looking after further material for the building up of Canada. In plain terms Mr. Mavor is holding up the government for a prolonged and wide ranging holiday, for he is about as competent to report upon Doukhobors, Finns and Russians, and their adaptability for agricultural pursuits in Canada, as was Mr. E. Sheppard to promote trade with the Latin-American republics. This sort of thing is outrageous.

For more reliable information regarding the recent elections in Ireland for county and district councillors and poor law guardians we direct attention to the review of the field after the fight which we publish on another page from the Dublin Freeman's Journal. Among the distinguished "Unionists" named under were the Marquis of Ormonde, Lord Luchin, Lord Langford, Lord Dunally, Baron de Roche, Rt. Hon. Henry Bruen, Col. Tottenham, Mr. Saunders (who organized a rowdy attack upon Michael Davitt) and others. In our Irish county news next week we will devote all the space that can be spared to the names of the new councillors, believing that most of our Irish readers are deeply interested in the returns.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has staved off the kick against the enormous taxation, which is the price of the nation's juggernaut, by placing the additional taxes upon the rich, and upon the particular section of the wealthy class that will be likely to offer the least resistance to the burden. The achievement is not a bold one and will not win praise from any quarter. Colonel Howard Vincent, the advocate of imperial federation, intends to move as an amendment to the budget that wices imported from British colonies be exempt from the increased duties of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's budget. The treatment of this amendment by the Imperial Government will provide some test of the disputed substance of the Canadian preference to British goods. But the taxation of colonial bonds, which is also proposed, is really a more important point.

We have received a communication from Mr. John R. Gray which might perhaps provoke an angry discussion. This is surely needless in view of the fact that our correspondent is clearly laboring under a misapprehension. A brief note was published in these columns upon the latest revenue returns

of the United Kingdom, which Mr. Gray has construed into a slur upon England as holding and increasing a long lead with regard to per capita consumption of spirits. The plain conclusion to be drawn from the statistics is that the richest country is naturally the largest consumer. Our paragraph could not be burdened with any other meaning. The statistics are interesting because the allegation is being constantly made that intemperance in Ireland is responsible for the poverty of the nation, although Irishmen offer proof that the true cause is over-taxation and all round misgovernment.

Prof. Goldwin Smith speaks hard common-sense to the American people, when, writing to The New York Sun, he tells them:—"Your only non-political organ of the government is West Point. So long as the dependencies are in the hands of the West Pointers there is every reason to believe that the Administration will be upright and in its way efficient. But this is military rule; not a self-government, but rather a step in the other direction. Self-government, however, can hardly be introduced by a conqueror. It must apparently come, as all other elements of national greatness come, by development from the native stock. British rule in India, with all its ability and benevolence, is not paving the way for self-government. The political future of the Hindoo is a blank. A scientific friend of mine had a yard and undertook to hatch chickens with the incubator. All the eggs were scientifically added. One old hen got away and successfully hatched by herself. Japan has escaped the incubator and has hatched."

With reference to recent press dispatches, which have had the widest publicity in Canada and the United States, regarding the possible successor of the present August Pontiff, we publish in another column an interesting contribution to the discussion from the Paris correspondent of our young and brilliantly written English contemporary, The New Era. We need not offer an apology to our readers for dealing with this subject, as it is most always be the concern of Catholic journalism to keep within intelligent lines, as far as its influence permits, the public information upon church matters of world-wide interest. Speculation has of late become so unbridled before the prospect of the election of another Pope, that even the most ridiculous statements are circulated with every pretence to authority. The writer in The New Era therefore does not exceed the limits of propriety when he discusses the most remote possibilities of the future candidate as well as its reasonable and generally understood probabilities. Since the article was written the speculators by cable have started the story of a sort of international lobby for Cardinal Vaughan. Nothing more fanciful than this is on record up to the present, but we need not be amazed if it should yet be exalted by a more robust imagination.

A generally well informed correspondent deals with the matter in the only way in which it can be treated from the Catholic standpoint. He writes: "The latest suggestion that un- an agreement between Germany, France, and England it had been decided that Cardinal Vaughan should be the next Pope was a want of comprehension of the conditions governing the choice of the man who is to fill the Chair of Peter which is quite surprising. The notion that the Powers in question, or any combination of Powers, could determine the result is itself absurd, while that these Powers have combined in favour of Cardinal Vaughan is a statement entirely lacking in verisimilitude. If there were no other reason, the state of his Eminence's health would forbid his being a candidate, for, as is known, he has been obliged to get the assistance of a Conductor to carry on the work of the Archdiocese, and would scarcely be able to undertake the enormous duties of the Papacy."

A nearer subject of conjecture than the next candidate is the filling up of the present vacancies in the Sacred College, not less than fourteen in number. European Catholic circles are greatly interested in the nationalities which will supply the new cardinals. While there is no other opinion than that the majority will be conferred may go round a circle of nations large enough to warrant the general feeling of anticipation. The Canadian vacancy has been made the subject of many rumors. The lamented death of the late Archbishop of Toronto occurred at a moment when the choice was regarded as settled beyond any doubt. Since then report has been so busy with the name of the Archbishop of Ottawa that a leading Catholic paper of England has announced him as the new Cardinal, publishing a sketch of his career. The Ottawa papers last week, however, published Mr. Duhamel's own statement that there is no chance of the dignity coming to the Dominion capital. Halifax, Montreal and Toronto remain, but it would be futile to go into any personal or other

description of canvassing rights to the distinction.

The London Univers of April 4, says: A man called Bonoit is in London begging for a Protestant mission to Canada. He wants one or two blessed results. First, that God may be more greatly glorified, and in the second place, that Englishmen will give him £4,000, so that he may continue the work of moral uplifting and spiritual emancipation. For £1,000 Bonoit will not only morally uplift the Canadians but will spiritually emancipate them at the same time. Ain't you an old boss, Sambro, said Andy. Bonoit is dying to return to Canada, but he says: I cannot until I get £4,000. More than this, he is convinced that God sent him, and gives as his reason for believing this impossibility that if he had not, "I would not have come." Is it not affecting, especially the conclusion, which would draw tears from a millionaire, and which runs thus: "Now will all those who hear me receive my words as from God, and send me something, that I may soon return?" Bonoit evidently was not, as the saying is, born yesterday.

If Bonoit would consent to come back for a more moderate consideration than £1,000, we would suggest—although we are not pluing for his company, who ever he may be—that he put his case before Mr. Alf Jury, our emigration commissioner who has not yet, as far as we know, turned the nose of one emigrant this way in return for his salary. But it strikes us that instead of such as clings to Bonoit's stripes are the worst sort of an advertisement for Canada abroad, with their twaddle about "moral uplifting and spiritual emancipation," as if this Dominion contained only Doukhobors and Mormons, the money allowed to Mr. Jury would be well spent in calling back foul birds who prevent decent people from coming near us.

The Globe treats the Irish County Council elections in its most subtle editorial style. It was evidently the intention of the writer when he started out to wax sarcastic at the expense of "the distinguished gentlemen, many of them bearing titles, who offered themselves for election"—and were left at home. But half way down the article we can see that the tear of refused sympathy has fallen upon the page like an April shower, and towards the end the worst things that can be said for the Irish are not too severe for them. They are "stone-throwers," "skull-crackers" and the like. But nothing is said to indicate that the stone-throwing was the work of the hired agents of the distinguished gentlemen bearing titles, or that the skull-cracking was done by the police at their instigation. Indeed the editorialist does not stop short of saying that the account of Irish ways of using the newly acquired power "sounds strange in a provincial like this"—where only nice people live doubt he ever. When we had read this funny editorial over we wondered how it had been done in that way. It was as if "Uncle Thomas" had begun it in the vein that made him so popular in the good old days when "tin-pot titles" were considered only fit to be dragged at a dog's tail or wagged at the tip of Mr. Edgar's (beg pardon, Sir James) tongue. But times have changed in The Globe office, and "Uncle Thomas" must have remembered before he had dashed off a paragraph, that it is disloyal now to sneer either at titles or the titled. This would explain how the second paragraph, which is twice as long as the first, is devoted to shoving off the edge of the sarcasm with which the article opens. The writer could not indulge a sting at titled gentlemen in Ireland without laying himself open to the suspicion of being lacking in respect for titled gentlemen in England and Canada. And reflecting in this manner The Globe is really obliged to confess that the "best men did not receive the most votes."

And what a falling off is there in the following sentiments from the views that used to be so dear to Canadian Liberals. It is The Globe itself that says: "In England and Scotland there is a mass of men of comparative leisure with a high sense of public duty and bent to the best use of affairs to whose disinterested work the municipalities in the larger island owe much. It may be said that the class corresponding to this offered themselves in Ireland and were rejected at the polls." What is this? A class, born to rule? Why that means hereditary aristocracy. And was not that what Mackenzie and Lunt, and the Upper Canadian Liberals and the Lower Canadian Patriots rebelled against? We have noticed for a considerable time that The Globe's progress in reflected ways is taking a distinctly aristocratic direction. And even now we have the organ of Canadian Liberalism absolutely and clearly defining aristocratic doctrines and lamenting the defeat of an aristocrat that has committed more crimes than any other in the history of Europe. After that we shall be prepared for any kind of abuse of the electors upon whom the responsibility

for this defeat rests. They must be a poor lot—"not up to the English or Scotch standard," was The Globe perceiving. Indeed such "bad taste" have they displayed that it lacks "strange in a provincial like this;" where, also Liberalism like J. D. Edgar turned aristocrat, we are willing if not aristocratic.

The Globe in its concluding sentence says: "There has been a considerable amount of disorderly conduct in the elections—stone-throwing and skull-cracking—which sounds strange in a Province like this, whose even one such case at a County Council election would be noteworthy." Well, we do not know why it should sound so very strange here where "scawlaw," "jacksass," "horse thief," are not startling personal compliments when heard on the floor of the House of Commons, and where volumes might be written upon election practices that would certainly sound strange in Ireland or anywhere else. But to come down to a point of fact, we impeach The Globe's statement about stone-throwing and skull cracking as intended to give an utterly false impression. To only occurrence that would, with a liberal draft upon exaggeration, supply an excuse for the statement in the way it is made occurred at Charlville, Co. Cork. Mr. Arnold-Forster, an extreme Orangeman—an Indian born lad adopted by an Englishman and fostered by the "Unionist" party upon an Irish constituency—put an insolent question in the House of Commons touching the matter. He inquired of the Irish chief secretary whether his attention had been called to a "savage assault" upon Michael Davitt, member for Mayo, and whether he would take steps to protect the honor of Mr. Arnold-Forster was to represent Mr. Davitt as an object of popular anger in Charlville, where a "Unionist" of the "class born to rule," was running for councillor. Mr. Davitt himself gives a very commonplace version of the "savage assault" in a letter to the public press on March 27 he said: "On arriving in the town from Kilmallock my friends and myself were received with some cheers from sympathizers, and some stones from opponents. Not one of us, as far as I know, was struck. I was not, nor did anyone attempt to do so. Not more than a dozen small stones were thrown altogether, and these proceeded from a few roughs and boys, who were driven up a narrow lane by our friends. . . . Mr. Sanders (the "Unionist") had the impertinence to express his sympathy with me, in his speech on Sunday, at the indignity of being "escorted" by police out of Charlville. This statement is about as true as that fabricated letter produced before the Parnell Commission." It may be that the leisure class, born to rule, silver upon in month, are entitled to our homage even when they organize a little rowdyism and then misrepresent it in parliament, with the object of beseeching budding aristocrats like the "new Liberals" of Canada, and getting them to circulate yarns about the playful Irish habit of skull-cracking at elections.

The London Daily Chronicle also tells a story plainer than Mr. Davitt's with regard to the cracking of heads at Irish elections. The special correspondent of that great Liberal paper writing from Castlebar, Co. Mayo, on April 2 says: "I think even the most bloodthirsty Unionist would waver if he had seen the sight I saw to-day. It was at a simple election meeting. A meeting was announced in support of the Nationalist candidates for the County and District Councils at next Thursday's election. At two o'clock this afternoon the people began to assemble at the bottom of the little grey street of the town. It was what in England would be called a peaceable and good-natured crowd. Perhaps there were as many as seven hundred; I think not more. They stood about quietly in the street in front of a flight of steps leading up to the entrance of a house, which was to serve as platform for the candidates. One or two little drum-and-fife bands marched up, playing "God Save Ireland," and "Annie Laurie," which is becoming one of the anthems of the oppressed in every land. The crowd filled the street for about fifty or seventy yards, and boys were soaked thick on the walls of some ruined houses (all towns and villages here boast ruins). So we waited for the speaking to begin, and but for two things, I have not seen a more orderly or better-tempered gathering anywhere in England. Those two things were, first, a more handful of disturbers, who kept up a perpetual shouting and uproar. As the crowd moved about I had plenty of opportunity to observe them. There were six at the most and three of them were drunk. They were said to be retainers of Lord Incan's agents, Lord Lunsay, the son of the Grinneau Lunsay, being head landlord here. I cannot say they were barely six of them, and three were rowdy drunk. The other point different from an ordinary English meeting was the presence of a solid detachment of police, eighteen strong, five armed with rifles, and the rest with batons. They were well posted in file on the slope of

a little bridge, where the ground would give their charge most effect. If they had not been present the meeting would have passed off without disturbance of any kind. Unhappily, knowing from old experience that the police would be on their side, the half-dozen of the landlord party kept up a continual yelling and shouting, so that no speaker's voice could have been heard. The meeting, anxious to get to business, made an effort to eject the disturbers, just as it is always done in hopeless cases at any English meeting. All of a sudden a thing happened which would be almost inconceivable at an English meeting. I saw the crowd rushing in all directions to escape. I felt them tearing past me, so that I could hardly keep my place. They cried "The devils, the devils!" as they ran. Turning to where the police had been drawn up, I saw they had drawn their batons, and were driving the helpless crowd before them with savage brutality. There was no resistance. From long habit the people simply ran. There were a lot of women and children mixed with the men. None were spared. One of the victims was a poor boy who had his head and ear cut open with a blow, and is now in hospital. I have seen a good many horrible sights in parades, riots, and war, but I have never seen anything so sickening in its cowardice and savagery as that charge of armed and organized men upon utterly unoffending and unresisting people—men standing peacefully in the street with their wives and children.

is evident from the rapidity of Lord Salisbury's back down to Germany. In fact a complete diplomatic victory is now conceded to the Germans, and what is more, conceded upon the German Foreign Minister's firm demand. All the facts have not looked out so far, but Germany, having insisted upon unanimity in the decision of the Samoan commission, has gained her point, which previous beforehand the possibility of any understanding between England and the United States leading to practical results. Lord Salisbury has run away from a weak case full of deceit and the schemes of religious bigots. The bloodshed has been provoked by English missionaries who were jealous of the influence of German priests; and Germany is too strongly Catholic a country to stand any humiliation upon such grounds. The cable despatches on Monday reported that Michael Davitt has written a letter to Herr Liebknecht on the situation. He says that his visit to Apia gave him an insight into affairs there. The letter adds:—"The whole trouble was really the work of a London missionary society seeking to make the English dominant in Samoa. It has a fanatical auxiliary in Justice Chambers, who, though nominally an American, is in reality an Englishman. He made use of disturbances which the London society promoted to further the project of an Anglo-American alliance to overwhelm the mass of the Samoans, who were for Mataafa, but because Mataafa is a Catholic and supported by the Germans, the London Society, through its tool, Chambers, succeeded in inducing English and American officials to intimidate the people. It is certain that the American people will act justly when the truth is brought home to their minds, and there will be a reaction of popular feeling in the United States in favor of Germany when it is found that England is playing a premeditated game, trying to breed bad blood between America and Germany, and so profit by jealousy."

The correspondent from whose long letter we can only give extracts says: "After the charge I was astonished to find myself almost alone in the middle of the street opposite the steps. The crowd had vanished. Then one by one the police came back, panting and excited after their disgusting performance. Fair play to them—they didn't seem to have enjoyed it. They fell in with the shame of men who had been striking at women and children and the defenceless. Gradually the crowd staked back also. The people here are for centuries accustomed to such things. To them it is only a part of common brutality, and they bear it as they can. Then the speakers tried to go on with the meeting, but the few of the Unionist and landlord party were sure of their ground now, and continued their howls. Yet, even with the support of an armed and drilled force, they could not suppress the purpose of the people. Mr. O'Connell, M. P., Mr. Haviland Burke, and some local men spoke on behalf of the League and the National candidates, the chief of whom is a small farmer here. Some stones and eggs were thrown, but as that was done in the interest of landlordism the police took no notice, and were marched back to barracks after a day's work which in England would have raised a fierce riot, and led to the adjournment of the House of Commons within twenty-four hours.

"But worse in Ireland. Here in Castlebar within the memory of people under sixty, the dead who had died of starvation were lying thick along the road, or tied by a straw rope to a man's back, their corpses were being carried up for burial. That was in the years when the landlords were clearing their estates of a superabundant population, and in obedience to political economy were destroying the cabins with crowbars, and turning the plough land into grass. By the long agitation and their own folly the landlords are beaten. The Congested Districts Board is buying up land and allotting it at low rates with right of ultimate purchase. Slowly the people are coming back to the good land from the mountains and bogs to which the remnants of them had been driven, and where their cottages still huddle together. They are "stripping the land," they are "widening," as they say; they are cultivating it in allotment and living further apart. In fifty years much of the land will be their own. They have hopes that "the boys" will come back from the wide world; at all events, that the frightful depopulation will cease if the holdings are made large enough to feed a family and give them work. That is the present object both of Board and League, each after its own manner."

When The Globe writes about Irish affairs why does it not read the Liberal press of England.

For the past month the press of Great Britain was unanimous in urging the Imperial government to a resolute anti-German policy in Samoa, where unhappily English and American as well as native blood has been shed. The jingoes went wild with joy, because English and American soldiers and sailors were fighting magnificently shoulder to shoulder—"against naked creatures. On Saturday however a complete change took place in the English attitude, and it is significant that on the same day it was semi-officially announced that the American government had declined the invitation to send visiting warships to the landing port of England during the summer. In short it appears that England is leading, or endeavoring to lead, Cousin Jonathan into entanglements, and that there is deceit behind the Samoan entanglement

Grand Entertainment in the Pavilion. At their meeting last evening the entertainment committee of the St. Michael's Literary and Athletic Association completed a first-class program for the 24th in the Pavilion. They have secured the best local and musical talent of the city, and the members of the De La Salle Athletic Association, always most popular in their presentation, are obviously determined to surpass them this time. The program begins with a variety of exercises comprised in this tournament. Tickets, twenty-

Shakespearean Tragedy at the College. Lovers of English drama and particularly of Shakespearean tragedy may enjoy a rare literary and dramatic treat next Thursday evening, the 27th inst., when the students of St. Michael's College will present "Hamlet" at the college hall under the very able direction of Prof. Kirkpatrick of the Conservatory of Music. Any comment relative to the merit of Shakespearean drama is wholly unneeded for by such audiences as grace our operations, but the special Catholic tenor of "Hamlet" calls for at least a brief mention at our hands for the benefit of our readers. Shakespeare lived in an age ripe with religious controversy and we may say, with a laxity of morals. The result was at a culminating point in England, and nowhere better than in the literary productions of a nation are brought out the manners, customs, and the innermost lives of its people. "Hamlet" has often been characterized as a study of religious doubt brought about by the Lutheran Reformation in Germany, and that of Henry VIII. in England and the true tenor of the play can be understood only by one well versed in the tenets of Catholic doctrine, tradition, church history, as also in the history of the Elizabethan age.

"Hamlet" is a character tortured by grief, doubt, love, and madness, and those of our readers who have had the good fortune of seeing Booth, Macaulay, or O'Neil should not fail to see Prof. Kirkpatrick in this role. The principalship of the Conservatory School of Elocution has brought Mr. Kirkpatrick to the front both as an actor and as a highly accomplished lecturer. It has been our pleasure to witness the rehearsal and most graciously do we show the versatile genius of the author as a conservator of language, a deplorable of customs, and a portrayer of human nature; in short he almost makes himself a second Hamlet, if we may so speak.

Mr. J. F. Mulligan as "King Claudius" works out to an excellent degree the craftiness and deep seated treachery of Denmark's new king, while Mr. C. D. McRae as "Gertrude," queen, Denmark's mother of "Hamlet," characterizes the intrigues of the dishonest, unhappy love prevalent in the courts of that age. The role of "Ophelia" is carried by Mr. E. F. Bradley and is admirably handled, the part of "Polonius," her father and her stepfather, is excellently responded to on the other by Polonius regard for his two children. In our limited space we can hardly do justice to the reality of the production, which is rehearsed by Mr. E. X. McCarthy, suffice it to say that the play as a whole will, we predict, be admirably produced and is wholly deserving of the patronage of the Catholics of Toronto.

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# TO THE TRADE

April 15th

## BUSINESS FOR THE NEXT MONTH

In lightweight textiles will be more extensive than it has been for some years. We would advise our customers to place their assorting orders early. Values in all lines of fabrics are fixed, and in many lines manufacturers have already advanced prices. With our usual foresight and close attention to the markets of the world, we have secured ourselves against any great advance by placing large orders before any rise in values took place. Our stocks are well assorted at present, but if orders continue coming in as they are doing for Underwear of all kinds, Black Dress Goods, Carpets, Linens, Cotton and Woolen Goods, we will have to duplicate orders, and the probabilities are pay an advance. White Muslins are decidedly in demand, and we are showing the latest novelties in new Checks, Lace Effects, Piques and Spots. Also in 40-inch bordered Apron Muslin, Lace Effect Stripes, Ribbon Effect Stripes, and a combination of Ribbon and Lace Effect Stripes. Filling Letter Orders a Specialty.

## JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

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St. Patrick's Temperance Society of Ottawa. St. Patrick's Temperance society, Ottawa, has elected officers. Hon. John Costigan was chairman, and addresses were given by Rev. Fathers Whelan and McNally. The officers are: President, Hon. John Costigan; first vice-president, Robert Germain; second vice president, John O'Mara; secretary, Chas. Murphy; assistant secretary, M. H. O'Connor; treasurer, S. E. O'Brien; marshal, John Graham; committee, J. McGilivray, John Kigallin, T. E. O'Reilly, E. L. Saunders, John Murphy. A code of by-laws was adopted, including a clause providing that all members of the society shall receive holy communion at Easter.

John Macdonald & Co. Anticipating an advance in the prices of dry goods at no distant date, this well-known firm advise their numerous customers to be on the alert and govern themselves accordingly. A word to the wise is sufficient; and it is more than probable that the result will be still heavier demands on the resources of the Messrs. Macdonald & Co. than those which now tax their entire house to its fullest capacity. To the trade special inducements are now, as always, held out; and to the general public the great prosperity of John Macdonald is matter for sincere congratulation indeed.

They Want \$2,000,000. The Winnipeg Free Press, April 16.—Premier Greenway and Hon. Col. McMillan, provincial treasurer, will leave for Ottawa towards the end of next week to press the claims of the province for possession of all the Manitoba school lands and money now in the custody of the federal authorities in accordance with the resolution adopted by the legislature a few days ago. The ministers may visit New York before returning.

Oak Hall. A noticeable feature at the Hall, just now, is the fine display of handsome Spring suits. They are undoubtedly the best goods in the market for the price charged. Cardinal Archbishop Baum of Florida died on Saturday.

CANADA PERMANENT Loan and Savings Company INCORPORATED 1885 PAID UP CAPITAL \$2,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$1,150,000 Head Office—Toronto St., Toronto Branch Offices—Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B. C. DEPOSITS are received at interest, paid or compounded half yearly. DEBITURES issued in Currency or Sterling, with interest coupons, in Canada or in Hong Kong. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company. MONEY ADVANCED on real Estate security at low rate and on favorable conditions as to payment. Mortgage and Building Loans purchased. J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

ABOUT GETTING GOOD ... Printing ... THE CATHOLIC REGISTER ... PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. ... 40 LOMBARD ST. ... PHONE 499

A Popular Singer. A friend of THE REGISTER in West Toronto Junction refers to the intended departure for the United States of Mr. Charles Maddock, a singer who at concerts in various parts of the city has won so much upon public favor that he is compared to the late Billy Scanlan. Mr. Maddock's friends while they will hear with regret of his leaving Toronto predict for him a bright future in the republic, as a popular entertainer.

At the regular meeting of the various branches of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of Toronto it was moved and seconded and carried unanimously that a resolution of condolence be tendered to the Rev. Father L. Minehan a brother member of the above society, on the death of his brother, Joseph.

LADIES, PLEASE NOTICE Free Lessons in Silk Work. Misses Henning and Mrs. MacLean, 52 Bay Street, the large manufacturers of Art Embroidery Silks are giving free lessons in silk work at their Canadian office, 52 Bay Street, Toronto. Samples of the finest silk work in America are on exhibition at their office. Phone 144 52 Bay Street.

The Associated Board R. A. M. & B. C. M. PRESIDENT FOR CANADA H. E. The Governor-General, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Minto. Hon. General Representative for Canada, Lt.-Col. H. H. MacLean, Montreal. Hon. Local Representative for Toronto, Lt.-Col. John I. Davidson. Examinations will be held as follows: The Theory (paper work)—Early in June. The Practical—Between the 10th and 30th June. The exact date will be duly announced. Entries close on May 1st. All information, syllabus, forms of entry, etc., can be obtained of the Hon. Local Representative in each centre, or from the Central Office, Room 505, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. RATES OF PASSAGE—FIRST CABIN—Montreal to Liverpool or London \$50 to \$60, single \$100 to \$120, return according to steamer and berth. SECOND CABIN—Montreal to Liverpool or London \$25 to \$30, single \$45 to \$55, return according to steamer and berth. Third Cabin, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For full information apply to Toronto at A. F. Webster, corner King and Yonge Streets, or to Montreal at 17 St. Jacques Street.

Musical INSTRUMENTS of the "IMPERIAL" Band Manufacturers of the "IMPERIAL" Band Instruments. Illustrated Catalogue on application. TEACHERS write us for our new 354 page Music Catalogue. In writing for Catalogue, mention goods required. WHALEY, ROYCE & CO. 168 Yonge Street Toronto, Canada.

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An Irishman In Toronto.

The following letter appears in the Dublin Freeman's Journal from a writer whose letters have been also appearing in our contemporary the Globe. This letter was evidently written in the month of the late Hugh Ryan. I have visited this beautiful Canadian city without recalling Mr. William O'Brien's famous onslaught on Lord Lansdowne during the time that the latter was Viceroy of Canada. It was a memorable event in Toronto history. It was a bold and daring venture, and it roused passions as violent as those of a Paris mob. All the passion of it has vanished long ago, but the humour of it survives, and occasionally in the clubs men that were then arrayed on different sides recall some of the incidents, and wonder how such things could be. Toronto has been long the headquarters of Orangemen in America, and in past decades there were performances here that paralysed the throats of the 12th of July Society, but happily those times are past and gone, and all inhabitants of the city tell me that the disappearance of the religious bigotry in Toronto is one of the most remarkable events of this generation. There are Orangemen here still, but there are Orangemen who belong to the same clubs, dine at the same tables, dance in the same sets, and play in the same games with just as true and patriotic Irishmen as William O'Brien himself. The children of both are companions and associates, and a man's religion, or a woman's, is no bar to success in any profession, in any trade, or in any society. Surely in any pleasant visit, and one entitled to a little of the old bawls left, but if it be, it exists only among the aged and stereotyped, and you never see it, and, if you do, you heed it not, for "It hangs out of fashion. Like a rusty nail in monumental mockery."

to uplift humanity. Father Tracy, who attended the solemn Requiem in his last moments, told me a few days after his death that till his noble spirit soared away he was praying for Ireland and unity and peace for her people. He saw what Irishmen had done in the New World. They reared magnificent churches, and built convents, schools, and hospitals. In every walk of life he saw them forging to the front, and though starting heavily handicapped they reached the goal more swiftly than any others. He never despaired of Ireland, for he knew the innate power and capacity of the race, and even when the miserable factions of a thousand sullen Irish and almost drove the beautiful city to despair, and Archbishop's good advice was heard commending patience, any saying, "all would yet set well."

They do not believe in Mr Chamberlain's Anglo-American alliance. They know the United States too well. Yesterday I was talking to the editor of the greatest newspaper in Canada, and a supporter of the present Dominion Government. "I cannot concur," he said to me, "my admiration for America for the American Government, but I believe in the English Government and people to the belief of a possible alliance, or at least of a devoted friendship. The English Government is willing to do anything to gain that friendship or alliance. She is actually anxious to sacrifice Canadian interests to secure Uncle Sam's friendship and alliance, and the result is America is getting concessions and favours which three years ago England would not yield without a war, and when America had all she wants out of Canada and Ireland she will simply laugh at John Bull, and Canada will have had the worst of it."

Hamilton, April 17.—"I do, confidently believe I would have been a cripple for life, if I had not used Dodd's Kidney Pills." Such was the startling statement made by Mr. S. Ross, 70 Merrick street, to several friends and acquaintances a few days ago. Mr. Ross is one of our shrewdest and most progressive business men. He conducts a flourishing grocery business at the address given. "Why do you make such an assertion as that?" asked one of his hearers. "Well you all know of my severe fall on an icy sidewalk, three years ago. The doctors said my Kidneys were injured severely. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my back and loins. The doctors couldn't help me. Neither did any of the medicines I took, till I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills, but at health restorer ever sold. Three boxes of them set me on my feet, made me sound and well in every respect. Dodd's Kidney Pills are truly worth their weight in gold."

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A UNIQUE SOCIETY

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal writes under date of April 12:—A society unique in its character, both interesting and charming in its membership, and more excellent in the ends which it proposes to accomplish, is the Young Ladies' Society of St. Theresa, attached to St. James' Church, Alsdough and Eager streets, which celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization last Sunday. It pays lack, death, and marriage benefits, is composed solely of unmarried young women, and its chief intent is to furnish a barrier against evil associations and conduct.

The constitution places a limit to the time during which admission to the society can be gained. When the young girl is just blooming into womanhood, and her fifteenth birthday has been reached, she becomes eligible to membership, and from that until the age of thirty is reached she can join. Once admitted the young lady may remain a member until her death, unless she, as nearly as her sisters have done, decides to get married, when, by the rules of the association, she ceases to be a member. When she takes that step the society has no further use for her. A certain sum of money is paid to her, proportioned to the number of years she has been a member, and she is cut adrift.

MATRIMONY NOT DISCOURAGED. It is not to be supposed, however, that the society discourages matrimony. On the contrary, the members unite to give their fellow member a handsome send-off and assist in a body at the wedding. If the object of the society had been to look with disfavour on the marriage, its history would prove that it had been a failure, but such had not been the case. At the time of its organization there were but forty-seven charter members. Since then about seventy of its members have been married, and it now has about the same number upon its rolls. Of the original members only four remain, the others having married or died, or joined some one of the orders. It would, indeed, be nothing less than an outrage on mankind, were this an anti-marrying society, considering the charming array of young ladies who assisted at the celebration of its silver jubilee at St. James' Hall last night in honor of the vicar in the grand banquet at St. James' Hall last night in honour of the event.

BRIDE'S CHOICE MUST MEET WITH THE COMMENDATION OF THE SPIRITUAL DIRECTOR OF THE SOCIETY. To receive the marriage benefit, the constitution provides that the young bride-to-be's choice, if she chooses a husband from one of the other Catholic parishes of the city, or State, must meet with the commendation of the spiritual director of the society, who is the rector of St. James' Church. Similar to those who enter the marriage state is the condition of those who enter a convent. They receive the same benefit and are no longer regarded as members of the society. During the past twenty-five years thirteen of the

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Young women have selected the religious life. Certain religious duties must be performed to retain membership, and in general the maiden's conduct must be circumspect and correct. The society of young men of careless or loose morals is prohibited and long courtships are frowned upon. After the young lady has kept company with a young man for a reasonable length of time, and no prospect of a wedding is in sight, she is admonished by her sisters of the society. When this warning is repeated several times and she fails to give him up, she is expelled from the organization. There is, however, seldom need for such a procedure.

The death, like the marriage benefits, are of greater value the longer the membership continues. A denatation attends the funeral of each deceased sister. The sick benefits are two dollars a week. Since its organization the society has paid out \$3,512.17, and a balance remains in the treasury of over \$300. The dues are one dollar or one-dollar and a half a year.

NO RELIGION ALLOWED UNDER SCHOOL LAW.

Replying to a question from the opposition side of the House in the Manitoba Legislature on the 11th, with regard to alleged irregularities under the Martin school law, Premier Greenway, after a general denial, proceeded to read from the New Water Review several interviews with Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, in which he held that the Government of Manitoba should obey the remedial order, which was a mandate from the Privy Council of England, and only fair if the minority were to have justice done them.

Since that time the policy has changed, and the people they were fighting for are now willing to concede to the heathenish pit (laughter), while they ride the Protestant horse in every corner of the province they possibly can. I think the people will begin to see as they show up their little ticks, now much confidence they can place in them.

On an interview on March 24, 1898, Mr. Macdonald hoped that the Government would no longer attempt to play upon religious bigotry, but would be actuated by a spirit of patriotism after reading which the Premier continued:—"Spirit of patriotism! That is the sentiment which attended a banquet at Oak Lake, and sat, without a protest, under the motto, "Remember Bagot." (Loud applause.) These gentlemen are the ones to preach patriotism, forsooth (their cheer). It comes well from these gentlemen to talk about religious bigotry when they say "Remember Bagot; the French are not worthy of consideration." (Loud applause.) Those were the views of the leader of the Opposition in 1896, four years later they are somewhat different—opposite as the poles.

"I do not intend to dwell much longer upon this question. I would not, indeed, have dwelt so long if it were not for misrepresentations being so persistently made and spread through this province, and I thought it was high time that the question of Canada should be put before the people. I should be glad to know what some persons think should be done. And, sir, we will always be ready to give the facts. We promised to administer the school system in a fair and liberal manner, and we will never deal in a harsh or arbitrary manner with anyone. We want to educate the people up to take advantage of our school system."

OPPOSITION TACTICS. The spirit of the Opposition may be judged from the tone of the Morning Telegram, which says that Mr. Johnson, who put the question, "naturally" have chuckled to himself over the manner in which his innocent motion made the Government squirm and fume. If he intended it to have this effect, he is evidently quite a wily tactician; for he could not have designed a more effectual means of leading the Premier and Minister of Public Works into making fools of themselves in every sense. If he made his motion without any arrière pensée, he has demonstrated a most extraordinary tact. It is clear that the guilty rogue fancy as officer lurks behind every bush. In any event, he is to be congratulated on the useful information his motion has been the means of eliciting."

SOME CATHOLIC FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

Among the great English Catholic families, says the New Era, the Blounts take a prominent place. Like the Howards of Arundel, the Petros, the Montagu, the Stourton, the Traffords, the Vaughans, the Vavasours, the Townleys, and many more, they retained the religion handed down by Norman or Saxon ancestors, and remained untouched by the storms of that Reformation which changed the face of England. Sir Edward Blount, the subject of the present sketch, belongs, it may be said, to what Burke, in his "Vicesitudes of Families," calls the "unimproved aristocracy," whose "narrowly-gated homes" have crumbled under the withering touch of time. But there have been other causes as well as the tempo edax rerum, for the fact that we do not nowadays see such families as the Blounts occupying a high rank in the Peerage of Great Britain. Some of the old families of England who have retained noble rank and patrician privileges, as well as portions of the possessions of their ancestors, have nevertheless suffered like the unhappy Irish princes and chieftains whose lands were plundered by the barons of Henry II, the knights and gentlemen of Elizabeth and James, and the troopers of

Cromwell and William of Orange, for their loyal adherence to what seemed hopeless causes, and their blind attachment to a Faith rejected by the majority of their fellow-countrymen.

WARRIORS' MANILLA.

San Francisco, April 17.—A letter from Manila, dated March 19th, says:—War has become so commonplace an experience to Manila that the average citizen no longer thinks of becoming excited over it. Every night some point of the horizon is enshrouded by the reflection from burning fires, kindled by the soldiers, to deprive the insurgents of hiding-places. Every night's rest is shaken by the fire from the line encompassing the city. Every morning brings its pitiful little contingent of uncomplaining wounded to the hospital.

Manilla forms an American oasis in the island of Luzon. Around the city stretches a thin line of 15 miles long of untroubled soldiers. The Filipino goes into the field unadorned with useless baubles. Troubles of drawers, a shirt worn outside, a straw hat, cartridge belt and rifle, a section of bamboo stalk filled with rice, a bowl of green peppers tied in a handkerchief, sometimes sandals—these form the equipment of a Filipino soldier.

BAD PLACE FOR INVADERS. No finer country for defensive fighting, and no more embarrassing for offensive operations than the land around Pasig Lake could be imagined. The Chinese are the scavengers of the war. Like vultures they hover in the wake of the army, flocking down upon the ashes of every hut and the ruins of churches, to dig out stuff that no white man could possibly take. Some of them peddle water and cigarettes on the line. One, more daring than others, creeps along the trenches of the Kansas Regiment under a hot fire and did a good trade. When competitors appeared he hastened to point out to them the spot where a soldier had been wounded, seemingly impressing on them the dangers of their position, for they ran away.

MANAATRU'S HEADQUARTERS. The forces of destruction are concentrated upon the churches. They are solid buildings of stone, so the natives use them as forts. Some church had served as the keystone of nearly every Filipino defence, and the American artillery is compelled to batter them. The Calocan church is a picture of the havoc of war. There General MacArthur has his headquarters. The roof, a sky-blue canvas, studded with gilt stars, has jagged holes where shells from Dewey's ships came through.

Within the "chapel" is the office of the staff, and the pulpit are used for desks. The rail holds a string of saddles, a telephone hangs beside the stove of a saint, while the telegraph ticks incessantly in an alcove. Cots and hammocks fill the body of the church, where soldiers are sprawling out, studying and reading when on duty. A hospital occupies a chapel in the corner. The soldiers do not lack reverence, but everything must bend before their work. General Otis has put a stop to the plans of officers who want to bring their wives and families to Manila. He said:—"This is not a picnic nor a G. A. R. encampment. This is war."

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States have been resumed. Bellamy Storer, now United States Minister to Belgium, has been appointed Minister to Spain. Mr. Storer's selection for the Madrid mission is a distinct promotion in the diplomatic line. Bellamy Storer is 52 years of age, having been born in Cincinnati in 1847. He was graduated from Harvard in 1867, and two years later from the law school of Cincinnati College. He was admitted to the bar in the same year, and until he entered public life as a member of the fifty-second congress from the first Ohio district, gave his time to the pursuit of his profession. He was re-elected to the fifty-third congress, and was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. During his service in the House of Representatives he took an active part in the matters pertaining to foreign relations, and was also an ardent supporter of civil service reform.

Mr. Storer is a wealthy man. His wife was a Catholic, and about two years ago he became a convert to the faith. Shortly before his appointment Mr. Storer offered a beautiful residence in the suburbs of Cincinnati to Archbishop Elder, which the latter, on account of its location, was compelled to refuse. On McKinley's election it was announced that Mr. Storer was slated for the post of assistant Secretary of State, and the A. A. A. made a great howl over the matter. Mr. Storer is a close friend of Archbishop Ireland.

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A Depressing Season. Winter is the most trying season of the year, so far as health is concerned. Confinement in-doors, and overheated and impure air makes even usually strong people feel dull, languid, easily tired and generally run down. A tonic is needed to aid nature in regaining lost energy. April is the month of all months when a tonic is of most service. DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE is the only true tonic medicine. These pills make rich, red energy-giving blood and transform listless, dull, tired and worn-out men and women into smiling, healthy, happy, work-loving people. Thousands—some of them your neighbors—have been made well by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but you must get the genuine. NERVOUS AND WORN OUT. Mrs. Peter Mahar, San Cove, Que., writes: "It gives me real pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for I believe had it not been for their use I would now be in my grave. My health was broken down, and the least exertion would fatigue me. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; my appetite was sickly, and I was extremely pale, gave the pills a fair trial, and they have restored me to perfect health, and I can do all my household work, without experiencing the least fatigue. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best tonic I know of for weak, tired pale people." The Genuine are sold only in Packages like the wrapper printed in red. At all dealers, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

LORD PETRO'S ENGAGEMENT.

(From "M.A.P.") A marriage has been arranged, and will take place after Easter, between Lord Petro and the youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Robinson-Clark, late vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's, Taunton, and Presb. of Wells, and until recently a professor at Trinity College, Toronto. Lord Petro, who is in his forty-second year, is already connected with the lady's family, Miss Clarke's elder sister (Elsie) having married his uncle, the Hon. Albert Henry Petro, in 1883. Lord Petro, who succeeded his brother, Monsignor Petro, a domestic prelate of the Pope, and a well-known educational experimentalist, in 1893, has since very little in general society, but has always been much attached to his relatives, with whom he has stayed a great deal. Thornton Hall, his fine seat in Essex, was almost entirely burned to the ground some twenty years ago, the only portions saved being the library and chapel. It was an immense house in the Italian style, with a great ball-room—which, however, was never finished. Lord Petro has recently rebuilt one wing of the mansion for his own occupation. This is another house belonging to Lord Petro in Essex; one more interesting in many ways than his principal seat. This is the beautiful Elizabethan minor house of Ingatonstone, which has a genuine priest's resting place and many other curious features. It has been let for a considerable period in suites of apartments to various occupants. Miss Bradton once lived in one of these apartments, and the scene of her earliest novel—"Early Audley's Secret"—was laid at Ingatonstone, under the name of Audley Court. The tower clock in the stable yard, with the one crazy hand, still exists, or did a year or two ago, as well as the lime walk, and the old well, upon which the blue-eyed golden-haired hero loved the unfortunate George Talboys. The prototype of Sir Michael Audley, by the way, was said to be an old gentleman who occupied the suite of rooms adjoining Miss Bradton's, and who, in revenge for a supposed slight to the novelist, was condemned to figure in her story as the unhappy husband of the yellow-haired madwoman.

Granard, Lady Petro, whose devotion to works of charity of all kinds was well known, died a few years ago. Lord Petro is the fourteenth of his name, and is the head of a very old and very rich Catholic family. He shares with the Howards, the Arundells, the Clifords, the Stourtons, the Welles, the Townleys, and the de Traffords, the representation of the Roman Catholic faith among the aristocracy of this country.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AND HER ASSASSIN.

The following appears in "The New Era":—"The absurdity of the very injudicious statements—so little calculated to serve the cause of religion, and so likely to convey an erroneous impression to the minds of non-Catholics—which we recently published relative to the visit of the Abbe Blanchard to Vienna, and his interview with the Emperor of Austria, on the 18th inst., induces me to ask your permission to make known through your columns the facts of the case, which will be found interesting to English Catholics, many of whom are doubtless acquainted with the very popular English-speaking chaplain whom they wish to help in the good work he is about to undertake. When the assassin, Lucenti, murdered the Empress of Austria, Europe was convulsed with horror, and the people of Switzerland felt that, although the assassin was not a Swiss, a stain was left on their country which they would do anything in their power to wash out, to prove their sympathy with the bereaved Emperor, and their horror of the fiendish act. Monuments and statues were proposed, which, however, would only perpetuate the memory of the crime. But the Abbe Blanchard, the Catholic chaplain of the prison, in which the assassin is incarcerated, looked at the matter from a different point of view, and proposed that they should wash out the stain by prayer for the repose of the soul of the murdered Empress, and for the conversion of the murderer; that they should erect a memorial church to the memory of the victim in which prayer will be offered for the murdered and the murderer. Having matured his plans, he started for Vienna, and was granted an audience of the Emperor of Austria, before whom he laid his project pointing out that he was the priest specially appointed by the Bishop of the diocese to look after the spiritual wants of the German-speaking population of Geneva, many of whom are Austrians; that they have no church and are obliged to use a little room in a private house for Mass on Sundays, and he proposed with the approbation of His Majesty, to erect a memorial church, dedicated

to St. Elizabeth, to the memory of the Empress Elizabeth, which would at the same time be the Church of the German-speaking Catholics of Geneva. The Emperor replied: "I give you my approbation, and I am very grateful for the sympathy shown by the people of Geneva in my affliction. I consider your undertaking a great work of charity."

This being an accurate account of what took place, it is needless for me to add that Abbe Blanchard was not summoned to Vienna by the Emperor to speak about the assassin, Lucenti, whose name was not even mentioned during the interview? Neither is it true that Lucenti has been in confession to Abbe Blanchard or to any other priest.

I may mention for the information of English Catholics who visit Switzerland that Father Blanchard, who speaks English, French, German, and Italian with equal fluency, is the recognised English confessor in Geneva. He is one of the most genial and popular men in Switzerland; and doubtless many English Catholics will be glad to help him in the good work he is about to undertake, which is so urgently needed as more than half the population of the Canton of Geneva is Catholic, and since the approbation of the Catholic Churches by the Government the Church accommodation is quite inadequate.

Believe me, Sir, Faithfully yours, BAILEY TELBLING. Geneva, March 27, 1899.

SCIENCE AS A SAFEGUARD.

Cuvier's scientific knowledge rendered him proof against a practical joker who dressed himself up in a bullock's hide, and appeared one night at the side of his bed. "Who are you?" said Cuvier. "The devil," replied the visitor. "And I've come to devour you." "Pooh!" said the naturalist. "Horns—hoofs—graminivorous; you couldn't do it." So he turned round and went to sleep.

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