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The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VII.-No. 14.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, APRIL 6. 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MOST REV. DENIS O'CONNOR ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.



MOST REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, D.D., ARCHBISHOT ELECT

OFFICIAL.

St. Michael's Palace, April 5th, 1899.

It will be learned with pleasure that the new Archbishop of Toronto has been chosen by the Holy See.

I am authorized to state that the Most Rev. Denis O'Connor. D.D. Bishop of London, received his official appointment as Archbishop of Toronto last week. The Installation will take place in St. Michael's Cathedral probably the first week in May. Due notice will be given of

the precise date of this imposing ceremony.

In the meantime the Very Rev. Administrator will continue to

look after the affairs of the Archdiocese.

The "To Doum" will be sung after the late Mass on next Sunday in all the city churches as a thanksgiving to the Almighty.

JOS. J. McCANN,

Administrator Archdiocese of Toronto.

SKETCH OF THE ACHBISHOP.

The news of the appointment of Bishop O'Counor, of London, to the archipiscopal See of this city, though not unexpected, is a great gratification to as many as know him.

It is now going on forty-seven years since he made his first visit to Toronto his purpose, or rather that of his parents, being to secure him that higher Catholic education which the then now institution, now grown into St. Michael's

He was one of the first students, entering the same month the college opened as he was then but cloven years old, and has been with it ever since—becoming a member of St. Basil's Community at the end of his course—it is obvious there are few in Ontario who have had better opportunities of knowing the country thoroughly both in its history and

After Philosophy at St. Michael's, under the venerable and able Father Soulerin, he spent some time in Europe, despening and strengthening but knowledge in many departments, more especially mathematics and physics for which he had rare abilities.

On his return to Canada, in 1863, he was ordained priest at St. Mary's church, in this city; and then entered upon that life work which has turned out so honorable to himself and so useful to the church.

The first years of his ministry were spent as professor, but to this very early added the supervision of the temporal affairs of the college; and in both relations he showed such talent for business and direction that before the age of thirty he was appointed Superior of Assumption College in Sandwich, which the late Archbishop Walsh—then of London—was striving to put on a new

Circumstances and opportunity, it is said, play an important part in every one's They did here, at all events, by furnishing an opening for the exercise of those qualities in which the young priest was specially strong.

A great work, material and moral, was imposed upon him. For the buildings of the institution were in a mi-erable state of repair, berides being quite insufficient in size and accommodations; means were limited, or to speak more correctly, were entirely wanting, and a long series of mishaps had thrown a lowering tinge over the whole prospect. Only clear sound judgment, with great swering tings over the market the difficulties in sight. But those were just Father O'Conner's special characteristics. His penetrating business insight showed him at once what such an institution required both inside and out, and revealed the means and combinations by which it was feasible to meet and overthrow difficulties. And seeing them was, in his case, pretty nearly the same as securing them—if that was possible by any kind of For work to him, then as now, was like broathing to the rest of us, natural, easy and refreshing.

He could work as many hours in the day as any man I ever met, and with such method withal, and order and despatch, that he could finish sore before breakfast-often did-than many would care to tackle in the whole

also for the ease of his relations with those serving under him. He always did his own share fully, throwing no part of it on anyone, and not infrequently stretching out a ready hand to lighten the burden of his assistants, wh

great General at Lodi was not content to order his men to advance, but waving the banner in his own hand, in front, called out to them was the tactics of the Superior of Sandwich, a strong, courageous leader, and mabled him always to command what forces he needed for his projects.

But full success does not always follow this capacity to work, and make work. There may be, as we all know, power enough in the boiler, but if the machinery is not rightly set up, each part fitting and n its own proper place, the greater the power the surer the catastrophe we may

ader of meu, whether in church or state, must be able to guage the

strongth and aptitudes of his assistants, put each in his right em ployment and exact of them only so much as they are fit for, or he can never secure the fullest results. And in this capacity these who know Dr. O Conner best rank him amongst the highest.

In addition he is a brilliant man; not indeed with that brilliance which consists chiefly in smartness, rattle, and cheap show Towards this he has neither feeling nor relation, unless it be of almost unnecessarily volument soors. But as marble shines from its solidity, and precious stones because they are pure his scholarship is at once deep and ready, and wielded by a mind to vigorous be on barrassed by its own riches, and so clear in its decisions and quick in enforcing them, that he can do the highest work with the least possible display. All learning, to be effective, must be an instrument to au end, a help to doing, and this is emphatically the case in the instance of the

With such endowments of mind and will, inspired and directed by a deeply religious nature, it is not a matter of wonder that his advance has been uninter

The old structures he found in Sandwich were, in a few years, replaced by oue of the linest educational buildings in western Ontario, the clouds were converted into saushine, the number of students increased five hundred per cent. in less than twenty years, and the fruitfulness of the toaching may be learned from the glowing words of Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley on the memorable 19th October, 1890.

Doar Bishop Walsh was too ahrowd an observer of character not to see early the treasure he possessed in the youthful superior of his college, and in con-sequence called him into his council, used his advice and honored him in every way.

Many of our readers remember the outhusiasm with which pricets and people gathered to the college on the ninth of October, 1889, when the good Bishop aunounced his authorization by Rome to coufer upon Fathe O'Connor the title of Doctor of Divinity, in acknowledgement of high ability and

That was, indeed, a notable occasion for Assumption. For not merely the clergy and Catholic people, but the whole population around Sandwich caught the spirit of the day, and crowding to the college expressed their delight and approval by address and presentation.

"It is not for his religious profession," said one of the highest public functionaries, "I honor Father O'Connor; I consider him the best business head and the most enterprising citizen of this neighborhood."

When, in a short time, Bishop Walsh was called to Toronto, reasons such as we have been dwelling upon pointed out the new Doctor as his most likely And when in due time the announcement came from the Holy Father, people said, as they are now saying: An admirable appointment-just what we

Since that time his life and work have been so much before the that there is no need to dwell upon their here. Gentle by disposition and choice, firm whon firmness is necessary, indistible where the rules of the Church are in question, a strength to the zealous, an encouragement to the timid, and immovably just to all, he has won from the priests and people of his diocese

St. Patrick's Day in Loudon.

Tho St. Patrick's Evo Banquet at the Hotel Cocil, London was the most successful function of the kind over held. All that is best in the rank and file of Irishmen in London was represented in the hall, which altogether presented in the hall which all refences to this topic were received left no doubt in the mind of anyone of the universal desire now existing among Irishmen over here that the time has come when all fende shall be nested to the universal desire now existing among Irishmen over here that the time has come when all fende shall be nested to the universal desire now existing among Irishmen over here that the time has come when all fende shall be nested to the universal desire now existing among Irishmen over here that the time has come when all fende shall be nested to the universal desire of the universal desire of the shall be nested on the shall be nested on the shall be nested on the state of the shall be nested on the shall be nested on the shall be an antion."

Mr. Dillon said: Lot us on this great anniversary which marks the rounion of and which speaks of union amongst the sous of the scattered Gael all over the earth—and the earth is ringed round to the world such as the shall be called upon the shall be compared to the shall be called upon and required by the countrymen in purents of the said who well brook no domination from strangers outside Ireland (theers). And in pursuance of that great end all that I ask is this—that every man who is true to Ireland and the memories of his race, who is infinenced by the inspiration to see his people take their place as a nation amongs the nation of the earth—shall be called upon and required by his countrymen in purent of that noble and gorious ead to sink every personal overderation of the sentiment of "Ireland a Na

union that would mak. Iroland strong was obedience to the majority of the light presentatives and to the leader chosen by them (appliance). And no man could claim to be a true Irishman who put personal feelings before obed ience, which was the real road to unity (appliance). If a man could not work with his party, and give obedience to the majority, there was surely an alternative at his command. Luch him retire into the bosom of his family, or go into into the his command of the country and pray for the success of the Irish cause choices and laughter).

Death of ex-Aid, Woods.

Ex Ald. John Woods died at his residence, Dovercourt road and Dundas attect, at 10.20 on Wodoesday, March 29, after a lingering illuess. His death had been expected for soveral weeks. For the past six months he had been centre of the past six months he had been feeling unwell, and on Feb. 2 was compelled to take to his hed. Sinco then he had been a great sufferer from heart trouble and at times would be unconscious for several minutes.

and at times would be inconscious for several minutes.

His iron consiliution was apparent to the last. Early in the evening he was very low, and about 80 minutes before he passed away he was able to recognise his family, who were all present, as were also Gity Treasurer Coady and a number of friends.

The news of his death soon apread throughout the city, and inside of a few hours a large number of decades old friends called at the become of different called at the become of the sevent country their last respects to a highly esteemed citizen.

docased.

In his business he was always honest to which he attributed his prospority.

In 1881 he was asked to run for the City Council, and on going to the polis was elected to represent St. Stephen's Ward by a tromendous majority. The following year he was again the propies to holde, but after the was again the propies of the condition of the

Winds a serior of the cost of

Colonel Georgo T Denison, E. F. Clarke, M.P., Faqeno O Kerfe, Iohn Mallon Thomas Crawford, M.P., Nicholas Murphy, Q. C. Thomas Tracy, Joseph Power, James W. Mal on, Widmer Hawke, John Lasten, Patrick Boyle, John Mallon, Joulor, John A. Harkins, P. F. Cronin, Majir Leigh, Laurence Cosgrave, W. T. J. Lee, John Lee, J. D. Macdonell, A. Godeon, Dr. Hayden, Pater Ryan, Thomas McQuillan, Rev S. R. Mac Cloments, D. Muiqueen

A Notable Conversion.

WASHIVATON, D.C., March 27.—One of the notable conversions of the year is that of Hon. Goorge P. Fisher, who was received into the Chritch and died in the full communion of the falls on the load of February, at his home in Wash Insten.

the full communion or the name or real of the following from the from the following from the following from the following from the following from the from the

To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, Kidneys and Liver to disorganized that they are in the control of the control

THE MOTHERLAND

Laiest Malls from ENGLAND IRELAND a SCOTLAND

VNTRIM

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on the service the incumbent was escented homewards by a strong force of poince, the rabble following at their he is and hooting and hissing occasionally. Several stones were thrown, but figurantely no person was injured by the missiles. It is stated that a supporter of the Recton and a member of the choir were subjected to rough usage. There was no service in the afternoon.

CORK.

iough usage. Three was no service in the afternoop.

The Coak Examiner prints a bilef sketch of the cateer of Father Oven O'Keeffe, pastor of Doneralle in the ority years of the eighteenth century. New-a-days when an earnest effort is being made to save the Irish langurage from the grave withter so many unappy influences tend to hussten it, the work done by this scholarly eighteenth century segarth should be familiar to every student of Celtic literature; and should receive the recognition which every self-respecting nation extends to its literature. There is good reason by we should be more generous according to the measure of our capacity than other nations. For those who devote their talents and their time to pure felled literature must be prepared to find in the gratitude of a people their chief, if not their only reward. In so far as we to-day respect and honour the industry of men who, like ffather Owen O'Keeffe, did their share in their day to preserve the language and continue its literary traditions, in so far do we obstruct the fell work of the germs of death. We are glad to learn from the interesting article in the Examine that steps are being taken to restore the insurance of the restore the insurance of the germs of death. We are glad to learn from the interesting article in the Examine that steps are being taken to restore the tomb raised over the remains of Father O'Keeffe in 1725, in which year he was ladd to text in Oldcourt Churchyard. The tombstone is of considerable antiqualian and illerary interest. Father O'Keeffe in 1728, in which year he was laid to test in Oldcourt Church yard. The tombstone is of considerable antiquation and literary interest by tesson of a classic inscription in the Gaelic tongue composed by Doctor O'Brien, Bishop of Clopne 1747-89. The epitaph has not escaped the wasting effects of time. Many of the letters have become aimost obliterated. The present attempt at restoration, particulars of which we print clsewhere, had, therefore become absolutely increasary it the tribute mised by our reverent ancestors to the poet pastor of Doncratical his fame and their own appreciation, was not to love its efficacy. Fortunately a literal translation of the epitaph in a perfect state of preservation was recently discovered on the reverse of the tombstone. It having been concaled, as well as preserved by another atone erected in 1774. We also have to the Examiner that designs for the restoration were prepared some time since by a Cork sculptor, Mr. Davis, and that the actual work is far on its way to completion. The expense attending the erection is entimated at 200.

tending the crection 250.
The Cork Examiner reports a meeting in Haulbowline to collect funds for the purpose of educating a satior's ron for the priesthood, als mission when ordained being to minister solely to the scafaring community, and more espe-

anoly to the name of the Royal S it was decided to take the semi-of-annually for the education of a deat. Tive hundred subscribers of

ants agreeing to pay guineas costs. An exemploy named Lewis sued the same company for £12 15s, for the recovery of money stopped out of his salary for the purpose of taking shares the company.

incitionts of his career from the time when, braving the dreadful penalities of the Penal Laws, he landed in the Island of Skerries with the object of making his way to the See of Cashel until he was martyred by being hunged at Stephen's green. Pather Browner-lided to the interest of his narrative deeply interesting in itself, by having shown on the serven a number of excellent present-day pictures of the scenes rendered memorable by the visit of the Archibishon during the nectod cellent present-day pictures of the scenes rendered memorable by the visit of the Archbishop during the period which immediately preceded his murder. He showed the Abbey of the Hely Tross, Tipperary, where, in obedience to a vow, he went to pray before delivering himself up to the English tyrants in order to save the Lord of Slane Castle, under whose roof he had taken refuse. He also showed a photograph of the portion of the True Cross, from while he Abbey took its name, and which is at present, after many vicissitudes, preserved in the Ursuline Convent at Blackrock, near Cork. Father Browne also gave a brief sketch of Archbishop Punkett, and showed a photograph of the head of the great northern prelate as it exists in the Dominican Convent at Drogheda. He referred to the miraculous odor of sweetness which proceeds from it, and mentioned an impressive incident in his own experience of a Protestant who, with blivacif, wither the convent serve. own experience of a Protestant who with himself, visited the convent, saw the mortal remains of the martyr and was no longer a Protestant.

and was no longer a Protestant.

GALWAY.

A monster demonstration was held in
Loughrea, organized by the Nation-



people in

Object of the district. In furtherance of the cause of the existed tenants, only have cause of the existed tenants, only have cattled to charge by 64. Every parish within a vacuus of 12. THE ENGLISH SYSTEM OF EDUinvery parish within a stadies of its major of longities was fully represented at the meeting, large contingents coming from the districts where the band offlatten rag different, and where the band offlatten rag different and where there are now "wounded soldies in meed of help. The action of the Most Rev. Dr. Heaty, P.D. in subscribing for the cause was halfed with the greatest satisfaction, and several others immediately followed his example. Besides this arcaneometric were in detected this arcaneometric were in detected to appoint on, mittees in every parish for the purpose of making up a subscription for the evidend tenants. The newficial reading was the largest held in dalway for a number of years past. On the proposition of Mr. P. J. Kelly, P.L.O. seconded by Mr. T. Mulkern, T.C., the chair was taken by Father Nobilly.

seconded by Mr. T. Mulketn, T.C., the chair was taken by Father Nohulty.

MONAGHAN.

On St. Pattick's Day, the rown of Monaghan was thrown into a condition of extreme excitement consequent upon the except of a built from a shapitery yield in town, and the highry which it caused in its wild causer through the somewhat crowded there though the somewhat crowded there there is and a small procession of persons who had come into town to the purpose of holiday making. When within a few yards of the bandsman, instead of turning the animal made a bound, as if attempting to "clear," like a rice-perse, the body which confronted him. In the chemistenics at S a wonder no one was killed, as several persons were knocked down. A lad named John Campbell, of Crumlin, who was some way behind, was knocked down by the infurlated brute, which trod on his shoulder, fracturing his collar bone. The beast then made off up Glassiough street, the people flying to every side, and it at last took refere in the grounds of the Monaghan Lunutte Asylum, where it had to be slaughtered.

ENGLAND.

BISHOP BRINDLE IN ENGLAND. HISHOP BRINDLE IN ENGLAND.

Monsignor Brindle arrived in England on March 21st, and was the guest of the Rev. Thomas Foran, Catholic Chaplain of the Forces at Shorneliffe. He will take up his residence at the Archbishop's house, London. An adverse of welcome has been drawn up, signed by all the priests of the West-pulsator. Archbillogese, who studied at signed by all the priests of the West-minster Archdloreae, who studied at the English College, Lisbon, the aima mater of the newly appointed Assistant Bishop, which will be presented by Canon Keens, the senior Lisbonian priest.

AN HISTORIC EVENT.

priest.

AN HISTORIC EVENT.

On March 23 for the first time in London since the Reformation the Feast of St. Benediet was observed by the Benedictine Monks. There was a special celebration at St. Benedict, Ealing, Mars being sung by Dom Gilbert Dolan, O.S.B., and the serview spreached by the Right Rev. Abbot Snow. O. S.B., Titular Abbot of St. Albans, At hresent the services here are being celebrated in a private room of the Monastery, but a new church, of the perpendicular order of architecture, is being erected in the Monastery grounds and will shortly be opened. At the time of the Reformation the churches in Course of erection by the Benedictine Fathers were of this style, and in now resuming building operations in London and the district they have taken up the work practically where it was left off.

SOME LONDON TRISHMEN.

off.

SOME LONDON IRISHMEN.
The St. Patrick's Featival Dinner of the Irish Medical Schools and Graduater Association was held under the chairmanship of sir William Thomason, P.R., C.S.I. The guest of the evening was Sir George White, G.C.B., Quarter-in-Chief in India, who made a rattling speech, full of dash, geniality and humor. Among the other distinguished Irishmen present were Surgeon-General Rice, late head of the Indian Medical Service: Sir Denia Fitspatrick, K.C. J.E., late Lieutenant-Governor, of the Punjab; Sir William MacCorniac, Bartish Sir William MacCorniac, Bartish Control of the Punjab; Sir William MacCorniac, Bartish Sir William MacCorniac, Bartish Control of the Indian Medical Service; Inspector-General Lloyd, R. M.; Professor MacAllater, Cambridge, and many of the Indian which are reached the top rung of the index in their profession.
THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

MacAllater, Cambridge, and many other Irishmen who have reached the top rung of the ladder in their profession.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

Many people will be interested in the new rules relating to marriages under the Marriage Act, which came into force on the 1st April. The object of the new Act is to enable persons who desire it to get married in Non-conformist and Cytholic places of worship without the præsence of a civil registrar, which has hitherto been necessary to secure legality. No registered building can be used for the purpose of the Marriage Act unless the Registrar-General is satisfied that sufficient seuling states of the favriage Act unless the Registrar-General is satisfied that sufficient seuling states of the Marriage and for the safe custody of register books of marriages. The trustees or governing body of every registered building will have to provide a fireproof fron safe in which to keep the marriage registers and other necessary documents. No marriage can take place under the new Act except in the presence of a person who has been certified to the Registrar-General as having been authorised for the purpose. Immediately after a marriago the "authorised person" who was present during the ceremony must register the marriage in duplicate in the manner indicated in the rules. Every "suthorised person" must at all reasonable times himself make or allow to be made in his presence searches in his marriage register, for which he is entitled to charge one shilling for every search extending over a period of not more than only year, and sixpence for every additional year.

entry h is catalled to change he fol-CHE ENGLISH SYSTEM OF EDI-CATION.

Under the localing, "Pere Didon's lide its," there is a very it teresting ar-ticle in the current number of the Saturday Reclew, which says that, ac-cording to the embrent French Do-nainton, there are two bleads of ob-cation," one attempts to form the obedient man, the subordinate; the other aims at the man of action, the leader of men." Trust, according to our contemporary, is the proponderating tender of men." Trust, according to our contemporary, is the preponderating factor in education, and "England is the one country where, from the preparatory school to the university," the principle of trust is carried out in all its fulness. In other countries we are told that the predominant principle is "distrust with dread, an excessive multiplication of checks and safeguards." Another thing to be ever borne in mind is that instruction should be in harmony with the cerebral development of the pupil, "so that certain branches of knywledge cannot should be in harmony with the exceleral development of the pupil, "so that certain branches of knowledge cannot usefully taughts 4-s. Binds insufficiently motified by By-age," Perefuden has made an exhaustive of the English system of education on the spot. He is said to be greatly pleased with its results. If so, when he returns to France he will have it in his power to do much to bring the French educational system into line with the English, with, let tem into line with the English, with, leus trust, equally satisfactory results

SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.
Very Rev. Joseph Hannan (Bathgate) has presented his letters of appointment as Canun of Edinburgh. The
Hight Rev. Monsignor Grady, V.G., representing the Archibishop, received the
new Canon's profession of faith.
Sincere regret was experienced
throughout Scotland, but more particularly in the arch-diocess of Edinburgh, when it became known that
the Rev. Donald Easson, late of Linthingow, and vice-reciter of the Scots
College, Valladolid, had passed away,
Father Easson was only 35 years of
age, having been ordained on the 20th
of March, 1837.

IN THE CHERERY MAGAZINES,

IN THE CURBERT MAGAZINES.

GENERAL LAWTON AND FATHER FITZGERALD.

GENERAL LAWTON AND FATHER FITZOERALD.

The Catholic World Magazine for April has unearthed an exceedingly interesting little incident of the late war, and has secured by letter from Major-General Lawton, U.S.A., the evidence that the hero of the affair was Father Fitzgerald, the "Aghting chaplain" of the Twenty-second Regulars. The story is related in a note attached to a poem on Father Fitzgerald by John J. Rooney, and is as follows:—

"At the reception given by the Ald Society to the Seventy-first Regiment New York Volunteers, Major Frank Rock, who led the boys in the charge on San Juan, was asked to tell of some notable exhibition of personal courage on the battle-field. The brave soldier, universally loved and respected by his men said:—

"On July 2, while the fighting was going on, I sent word to our chaplain to come to the front to officiate at the burial of comrades who had been killed in section. For some unexplained to come to the front to officiate at the burial of company of the chaplain of one of the tegiments of regulars in Lawton's division, volunteered his services, which were promptly and gratefully accepted. As he was reading the service were the body a Spanish builte streech half eight hand, in which the book was dropped into the right hand and the services continued without a moment's halt. The mutilated and bieeding hand dropped to his side. Having finished the burial services, he naked if he could be of any further service. My answer was a detail to get him to the him had to service with a heaving a detail to get him to the him had not he service with a service. My answer was a detail to get him to the him had not he service with a heaving a detail to get him to held hospital as quickly as possible and my sincere, heartfelt thanks."

"In answer to a question as to the mane of this chaplain and the regiment to which he belonged, Major Keck repiled:—I do not know either, but I think he was the chaplain of the Sixth or Sixteenth. A more herofeded was never witnessed on a battle-field."

LEADIN

LEADING FEATURES OF THE CEN-TURY.

field."

LEADING FEATURES OF THE CENTURY.

An account by the American Director of the School at Athens of recent American discoveries at Corinth, which is a prominent article in the April number of The Century, includes the turning up of "A Relic of St. Paul." In this connection should be mentioned an entertaining description of Jerusalem and its environments, written especially for The Century, by the distinguished French artist, J. James Tissot, the libustrator of the Life of Christ. He gives this pictureaque description of a scene at the Wall of Lamentation:—

Let us now turn down into the Jewe quarter and go to the Wall of Lamentation for this, because on that day the Israelites are there in greater number, and one thus has a wider variety of types at hand. All along this old Solomonian wall, every stone of which is of the greatest antiquity, are leaning crowds of men, most of whom are clad in more less shaby fur greatcoats. The majority of them seem to be poor, but no must not be certain as to that point. Some hold their heads in their hands and press their brows against the wall; others read. From time to time one will sob, whereat all the rest begin to weep and wall in the most dolculu manner. I noticed one fellow in particular, who was as fat as though, he had been fed from birth on assur-kraut, and had drunk nothing but beer

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250., 300., on this whole life bong. He swaved to and fro, and nearly choked himself in hits a forts to provoke a few reluctant lears. He strucked vainty, making all manner of piteous and thinfful all manner of piteous and thinfful all care, he then began mooning in a fee-ble voice, and finally, at the crescenic, the thinse of the ble with the state of the life, and in a below of one had to fost. His anties of disgusted me that I was forced to change me place. Notwithstanding such exhibitions as this, I saw among those present many who had real sortows, profound griefs, everal of whom wer fine, dark, Jowish types, and who, I learned, had come from Portugal What touched me most deeply, however, and that which at the same time saused the tears to dim many an eye, was the sight of a group of Jowish women, who were easily distinguishable by their costume, the striking features of which consisted of black-velve bandeau about the brows and a yellow shawl thrown over the head and shoulders, half welling their faces. They were moving slowly away, with tears streaming gently down their checks; they murmured softly to themselves or were quite silent. They would walk a few paces, then turn gracefully about, and drawing their hands from their black mitts, they would throw a good-bye kins, a last adieu, to their beloved wall—their consoler, their confidant, their true friend. "For," said an honest Jew who often acted as guide for me in my many wanderings about Jerusalem, "this wall is a friend to whom we confide all our sorrows; it has more with the past, it consoles us, it comforts us, and we go through life aded, sustained, and upilified by it." WHAT AN ANGLO-PRENCY!! WAIL

"There has been so much reference in the recent cable news form Europe to

aided, sustained, and upilitied by it."
WHAT AN ANDIO-PRIENCIL WAR
MIGHT BE LIKE.
There has been so much reference in
the recent cable news from Europe to
the strong feeling in France against
Eng'and, and so much significant allusion to the experiments which the
French are making with submarine
boats, that the question of the possibillity of a French military force evercrossing the English Channel becoming interesting, a writer in the April
Cosmopolitan, "Quatre Etolies"—ovidently a nom de plume—tells an ingenious story of the results of the consummation one hundred years later of
that plan which was first conceived by
Napoleon when he brought his army to
the plains of Boulogne brings the Channel
Squadron and the Prince of Wales to
join in the ceremony. Insult intentionally and suddenly given by the President of the French republic, leads to
an immediate declaration of war. The
English fleet, unsuspicious of its read ally and suddenly given by the President of the French republic, leads to an immediate declaration of war. The English fleet, unsuspicious of its read danger, moves to engage the battle-ships and cruisers of the French, which serve as a decoy for their more than one thousand submarine vessels. How those latter accomplish their deadly work is told in a startling way. Then follows the Investon of England by three hundred thousand French troops, all in accordance with plans carefully arranged in advance—an invasion which takes place so quickly that the French battle-ships and transports are landing men at Sandgate almost before the Foxligh Office knows of the declaration of hostilities; then follows the ecuption of London, et cettern. This class of speculation, while improbable, revertheless I has some Interesting clints in view of existing complications. The subject is evidently handled by some one familiar with the mittary details involved. The nom de plume and interesting and interesting and the first interesting the property of the control of the control

AN INTERESTING NUMBER. Among the important articles imely subjects of the day in the No

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American Review for Apill, are "Public Schools and Parents Dutlog," Stational Bistness or Greatness—Which 7' in His hope for the Apile School Bistness or Greatness—Which 7' in His hope for the Apile Capital School Bistness—Which 7' in His Hope for Apile School Bistness—Which 7' in His Hope for Apile School Bistness—Which 7' in His Hope for You have for have four for a father 1' you have for have four for a father 1' you have for the prevalue of American Interest of the Apile School Bistness—And that sort of appendage is precisely what a large percentage of American Interest of six that you are found or four childrens are It does not mend matters to say that you are found of your childrens, and in proof of it, to paw them and kiss then, give them teys and candly, pleture books, circus tickets, and layeders, to to scold them sidently and unjustly when they happen to ket upon your nerves or in your way. An ape can slobber over its offspring, and sive it nuts or curf it, as a shim may dictate, Schönhess is at the bottom of our failure to give proper attention to our children; it is selfishness all the way through. We want to have them around us, when we are in the time of having children, without incurring the liabilities. We want to have them around us, when we are in the humour, and to have them look ince, and display all suitable merits and accomplishments, but we do not wish to be othered with the task of inculcating the samer that, we devolve upon the Public school. We would not individually the samer that, we devolve upon the Public school, it is not he individually in the individual of the same that, we devolve upon the Public school, we would not incure the incurrence of Change; but we have understation in permitting a school individual of the same the individual of the same that the individual of the same that the lines ince whose direction and grading will practically settle his future.

AUST

AUSTRALIAN WEDDINGS.

AUSTRALIAN WEDDINGS.

In Australia there are so few natives left that anything but a white man's marriage is a comparative rarity. The curious difference, however, between weddings there and in the mother country is that here we license the clace for the solemization of the ceremony, and at the Autipodes they license the man who performed at the regulatories of the first office for a guitaca, but if a ministen from the property of the first office for a guitaca, but if a ministen from the people's consent he is liable to imprisonment and a fine of £300. If, however, the contracting parties have to imprisonment and a fine of £300. If, however, the contracting parties have more than once that young lovers have gone to the registry office and obviousmore than once that young lovers have gone to the registry office and obviousmore than once that young lovers have gone to the registry office and obviousmore than once that young lovers have gone to the registry office and obviousmore than once that young lovers have gone asked, "Have you the written consent of your parents?" responded, "No, but I'm over twenty-one," "Are you sure?" doubtfully. "As sure as I stand here," was the answer, and indeed what she said was accurate the property of the sole of each of her shoes i —Caisell's Magazine for April.

DUELS.

DUELS.

DUELS.

It will be noticed, I fear, that there is a certain monotony about pistol duels which is unavoidable with that weapon. But in Italy, Germany, and Finnee the records of the sword provide far more interesting accounts. In the ten years between 1879 and 1889 the dit eis reported with full details in Italy amounted to 2.739. Of these, ninety-three per cent. had been fought with the light sabre or rapier, only seven per cent. with firearms. In these encumers no less than 3,901 wounds were inflicted, of which fifty proved Itals. No less than thirty per cent. were directly caused by newspaper or political disputes. I will only give one example of the execution which can be done by the terrible "sclabola." It concurred some time ago; but as I have only just lately had the pleasure of metting a young Italian officer who cut all his opponent's front teeth off in his first duel, I need hardly point to that the weapon continues to be as effacelous as It ever was.—Cassel's Magazine for April.

Mrs. C.—'I wonder where in the

Mrs. C.—"I wonder where in the world the alarm clock has gone. I saw it on the mantel yesferday." Mr. C.—"It was there yesterday, but I heard it soften off this morning." Mr. C.—"Well, I bege it has not gone where you told it to go."—Yonkers Statesnan.

The coughing and wheesing of per-roubled with broughitis or the auth-e excessive hereasing to themselves amonying to others. Dr. Thomas' actual On. obvision all this entir-

at least in some measure, for the back to of life.

As has again and again been shown by able writers, the Catholic Church during all ages and in all nations proved herself the sealous custodian of education. With that heavenly instinct which is her great inheritance, she is fully aware how dear to the heart of God are the innocent souls of youth. She knows well how important it is to gather from her extensive fields the tender young plants and to place them beneath the shelter of her conservatories before the uncertain temperture of a feverish world has had time to spoil their fairness. Every unpresudiced student of history acknowledges that the Catholic Church KEFT ALIVE THE BHIGHT LIGHT ALIVE THE BHIGHT LIGHT ALIVE THE BHIGHT LIGHT ALIVE THE BHIGHT LIGHT are in the past, so is she now in the foremest rank of modern advancement. Her education is the right action which consists merely in a partori-like acquisition of names and dates, and figures, without those canobling acquirements which spring from a proper development of the whole man. The Catholic Church imparts knowledge which is sanctified by the serene light of faith. In her system God is never lost sight of when studying the admirable works of lifs hands. As her children advance in science they are taught to advance also in love for the Lord of Science. Her system of higher education is especially excellent and is therefore destined to endure. Notwithstanding all the new-fortifying of the educational lines, in spite of the crase of nine-teenth century innovations, and in definance of a feverish hungering after modern inventions in the great work of imparting knowledge, we see that, of imparting knowledge, we see that, of imparting knowledge, we see that, of imparting inventions in the great work of imparting the work of inserting after modern inventions in the great work of imparting in a feverish hungering after modern inventions in the great work of imparting in the new fortifying of the educational incention and still in honour. It can hardly be imp

The vice of the "atholic university of Otthox seeds are a circular and stessed to the Catholics of Otthose and the steed of the time in regards higher education. He says—and the control of the time in regards of the time librarious already from the most extended from the librarious already from the most extended from the librarious already for the common version of the prince. This striking sentiment is, we deem very agilty applied or control of the spring." This striking sentiment is, we deem very agilty applied or control of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well as less produce of the same rature, as it in a manner, so well as less produce of the same rature, as it in a manner will be supported to the same rature of the course of the same rature of the cours

LER Humber we require, on is at rather excellence? Here is where Catholics are sometimes at mult. Instead of hearing up streadly the load which, the load which are load with load of the load which, the load which are load with load which which which load which we have a load of the load which which load which load which which load

minimization and a social actions. The reallycilicated man must be a philosopher
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of fire an agentleman holding so respontible a position in the world of charction, must be regarded as of no ordinagy weight. They are word with
a position in the world of charction, They sell us that the noble facettion. They sell us that the noble facettion from a gontlemen holding so respontion that show us what should be the
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R. J. McGAHEY, D.D.S., L.D.S.

DENTIST
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to a valuable Museum of Natural His to a valuable Museum of Natural 1055-tory, which has been intely acquired by the University. This museum con-tains what is perhaps one of the most noteworthy collections of zoological, or thological, and stundogical speci-mers to be found in Canada. The seccornological, and thuological specimens to be found in Canada. The second hore all be altotted to the requirements of a physical laboratory, and the third floor will be exclusively and the third floor will be exclusively set astale for chemical studies. Goat sectifies have be no made in once model take this addition to the third studies, while the far cell with the statutch upprovided to the future Catholics, and we accomise in or to be no unaspendic, then foculty will consider themselves well report.

White or consideration of the consideration of

of the Omarso Cathodis and was confident or toch encounts and was confident or toch encounts and then the faculty will conside themselves well report.

While, even from a material point of Mea, Ottawa University is on the way to success, it is also progressing as to the multiple and continued to the multiple of the state of of the state

The heart of a good man would be slifled with Joy to see so cernest a gathering of young men, all vieling with one another in approaching so often and so fervently the life-giving sacraments of God's church. Yes I there is real piety; there is rue idelity among the students of Ottawa University; there is an unmistakable manifestation of the grand old faith; there is a herolism which should call a blush of shame to the check of the father or of the son wito would, for a moment, think of patronixing a non-Catholle University. No parent need be afraid of entrusting his or her son to the charge of Ottawa Dhiversity. No by can pass through that institution without being beck-oned onward to noble deeds by the example of those around him. No boy can live for a length of time within its walls without being in some degree sanctified by a continual contact with the hollest as sociations.

continual contact with the hollest associations.

In addition to the advantages already mentioned, Ottawa University is particularly favoured by its location in the capital city of the Dominion. If Ottawa is the centre of Canada's political life, why should it not likewise be the contre of her educational efforts 7 Why should it not be specially an educational centre for the Province of Ontario 7 This suggestion was very happily made by the Sovereign-Pontiff inversel in the Apostolic Brief quoted above, Owing to the advantage of resiabove, Owing to the advantage of residence in the capital, both students and professor of the University have access to the immense library and reading-rooms of the House of Commons, so

cess to the immense library and reading-rooms of the House of Commons, so
taat no question need be passed over
in the chass-room without their consuiting the best authorities that have
given it consideration. Professors and
students may likewise enjoy the privilege of attendance at parliamentary
debates, estucially when some question
of importance is under discussion.
In view of the considerations set forward in this pamphiet, we call upo,
the Catholic people of ontario to make
a united effort for the prosperity of Ottawa University. It is, as we have
shown, the Pope's desire that this institution should be the centre of Catholic education in our province. Let us
be all of the same mind about the matter, and, in the end, we shall be the
gainers. Union is always strength, and
union blessed by Apostolic approval is
doubly strong.

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April: B=Of the Octave, 7-40 the Octave, 8-40 the Octave, 8-40 the Octave, 9-40 the Octave, 10-8 Cyrtlet between Ep., 11-8 Lee U. Pope, 12-8 latter L. Pope

To day's Elections in Ireland.

To-day there takes place throughout tue electoral contest which according to English Conservative pectation with show that the Irish onle are not in eachest about Home people are not in earnest about Home Rule, and that the local county government bill has amply satisfied the popular desire for reform. The "Unionist" party in Ireland have worked determinedly to verify this prophesy. It is too bad that the attempt to smother national aspirations should have received strongth indirectly from Irishmen who have been identified with the National cause. But such is the fact. Mr. Healy and his friends as well asiMr. Relmond and his friends have for months been appealing almost byster-ically to Nationalist electors to prove their fitness for Home Rule by allowing "Unionists" a generous share of representation in the county councils. They have shouted with joy when in an isolated case or two a " Unionist" was elected by acclamation on the day of nomination. But the Nationalists while they have this phase of the car pressed upon their sympathy, kn , full well that should they allow their sympathy to get the better of their judgment, they would im-mediately be misrepresented as carc-less of Home Rule and satisfied with "Unionists," and the institution of landlordism of which they are the ounning defenders.

Our Irish exchanges are son disappointing in their forceasts of the elections to the county councils While the Nationalists are aroused to their duty they are not in all places working harmoniously Three corner contests are arrange east, west, north and south in man's of which the " Unionist" candidate must have a pretty good chance slipping in between two Nationalists. The "Unionists" may be few but they are masters of the game politics.

In one thing, however, they are greatly mietaken. That is the man-ner of their appeal to the electors. It shows them strangers to the people and perhaps unintentionally in of the national spirit. Accustomed to the English view of Ireland and all things Irish, their speeches are in-tended for the Lever type of Irishman, who never existed and whose popularity in England has ever been an annoyance to genuine Irishmen. The "Unionist" orators talk to a oringing, servile creature who loves nothing better than the condescension of "the quality." If any one thing more than another is calculated to wreck the hopes of the anti-Home Rulers it is the ostentatious use of this offensive theatrical form of patronage. Let us give an instance of it in order to convey some idea of its tuorough meanness. For the Killarney Urban Council, the "Union ist" candidate is Lord Castlerosse, son of the Earl of Kenmars, a notorious rack-renter and the master of human socurges like Samuel Marray and Maurice Leonard. Oc of the stumpers for Castlerosee ad dressed a meeting in Killarney on Sunday March 19, and this was the

Sunday march 19, and the was the style of it: Whis has Lord Castleroseo done for the laborers? Well I went for a walk down New road the other day and saw six or sight poor women, and on ques-tlening them where they were going they said.—"Where we have gone for

The Guthalic Register. the past filten years—to the demond to trouber." Will you support Lord Conference, "I asked. "We will "they also wred. "We will "they also wred. "We will "they also wred. "In badly off we'd he only for this."

There is the " Unionist " ideal h ppv and contented freland. It canrise above the idea of Irial people as peggars, dependent upon the bounty of lord or equireen, who generously allows old women to gather faggots in the demosne to cook the Indian meal upon the wretched cabin hearth, And after such great evidence of pro gressive and national spirit the indignation of such worthles is aroused by the popular ingratitude; and they tell with pends the great deeds that Lord Castlerosso has done for the laborers Castiffore and aone for the laborers and how hadly off they should be but for his faggots. The Irish race outside of Ireland will be greatly surprised and disgusted if the instrument of a peaceful revolution put into the hands of the nation by the local county government bill is not used up to the litt upon public benefactors and fagout philanthropists of the type of 1, and Castlerosse.

Mr. Evanturel and the Parties

An amusing scene was witnessed in the Local House at the wind-up. Evanturel, the Speaker, had on the preceding day been passing public compliments upon the leader of the Onposition, and thereby again exciting some of the curiosity that became ed to their suspected relations during the general election campaign, when the representative of the French Canadians in this province calmly waited the counting of noses after the contest before climbing down on the safe side of the fence. It is supposed that we are to have a reconstruction of the Ontario cabinet at a compara tively early date, and it will depaul entirely on the success of the reconstruction whether Mr. Ross thereafter is to hold or lose the party majority with which Mr. Hardy managed to pull through a very difficult session. Mr. Evanturel has his claims and they are not easily disposed of. If Mr. Ross should take him into his first Cabinet, the Government could not safely count upon retaining its majority. Oa the other hand he is not exactly the fish for Mr. Whitney's creel. It might indeed relieve to some extent the auxiety on both sides if Mr. Evanturel could disappear sitogether. It was not at all a bad idea of Mr. Whitney's to propose him for Ontario representative at the forth-And it sur coming Paris exposition. prised the House not a little that the uggestion irritated Mr. Hatdy. He did not refuse or accept it, but he sharply commented upon Mr. Whitney's "motives" in making it. Fer-haps if the Premier could have appointed Mr. Evantural on the spot to a post in Paris after the manner of good Americans who go there "when they die," he might not have been so visibly annoyed. At all events Mr. Evanturel's ability to mmand the deference of both sides of the House is undisputed. His masterly inactivity during the election did not effect it in the least. He is an adroit tacticism who reminds us of Kipling's "solitary mariner"—a man of infinite resource and sagacity.

Rufflanism in Belfast.

It is a nice state of affairs that exists in Beliast at the present time.
The rowdy element of the Orange order there will no longer allow a cou gregation of fellow Protestants to con gregation of leilow Protestants to con-duct their religious services in the manner thoy have for years been accustomed to. The Orange worthies step in with stones, iron nuts and bad language to reform the ritual of their neighbors, and the Executive govern-ment is eimply afraid to take any unusu I steps for the suppression of the recurring scenes of violence in the city. Mr. Dillon brought the matter before the Imperial Parliament on March 22. He represented to the government that Rev. Mr. Peoples, rector of St. Clements, had been for weeks and months bounded through the streets of Belfast by a howling mob, numbering thousands of persons. Stones were flung, and the most in-famous language had been used, and some bundreds of policemen had been obliged to escort the object of all this oblequy to and from his church. On Sunday his church was burst into by a mob, who, judging by their con-duct, could only fairly be described as a mob of howling savages—people who did not belong to his congregation— and turned his church into a pando-

amorded sufficient protection which he was obliged to pass between his house and the church under the execut of a hundred police? Air. Dillon complained that the government had done nothing to put an end to this state of things. It was a fact, too that in spite of these proceedings going on Sunday after Sunday no one had been arrested, and no steps had been taken to put a stop to this outrageous persecution. But that was not Other members of the congregation had been attacked. An unfortunate man who gave ovilence was assaulted by a mob in Workman and Clarke's. the shipbuilders knocked down and obliged to tie for his life. Again a young lady who was one of the choir of the church, was surrounded by a lot of young mon or boys, as they were called, assailed with the most fifthy language in the public street, and obliged to fly for safety into some Mr. Dillon declared usliberate house. ly, and he would repeat it whenever law for the South of Ireland and another for the North, that Orange men in Belfast are allowed to carry out a system of riot, intimidation, and sessult that would not be tolerated in any other city in the United Kingd It was monstrous that this should be allowed from any people, he would not say professing Christian belief, but by people who pretended to be Christians. The answer of the Chief Scoretary was: " We give him the protection of 200 police." But supposing any mem-ber of the House was singled out by a 200 police. mob in London and treated in the way Mr. Peoples was, would be accept a similar statement from the Home Becretary as satisfactory? answer had been that it was the custom not to interfere in religious disputes in Ireland. Apparently this constitutional doctrine was to be laid down for the benefit of the Orangemen of Belfast, the dootrine that so long as the matter was a religious dispute a man might be hounded through the streets of a city. Mr. Dillon believed it to be true, that the neople organiz-ing this persecution had boasted of it, unced their determination to drive Mr. Peoples from Belfast, or, as had been said, to hunt him to hell or starve him out of the city of Belfast.

unonium Sanday after Suuday. The thiel Secretary might say that bis jurisdiction stopped at the stops of the church, but could be say that the gentleman outside the church was

afforded sufficient protection when he

Since the above was put in type later files of the Irish papers have reached us, and they describe the demonstrations against and the sessuits upon Mr. Peoples as having increased in violence. However, Bel-fast is kept in countenance by such scenes as were reported from English cities on Monday last.

Toronto Musical Degrees

A very readable pamphlet has been issued by Mr. Samuel Aitken, hon.-sec., of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, London, England, with regard to the condition of musical roation in Canada. The publication is intended to present the case of the Associated Board as against the extra ordinary attacks that have been made upon its examinations and general standing by a group of Toronto ers in the local musical institutious. In view of the acknowledged reputation of the Associated Board it is altogether unnecessary to touch upon this aspect of the question, and for our par we are interested in the pamphlet only in so far as it exposes a system as a fair mark for criticism in the public interest. Three rival Cana. dian schools of music, joint-stock com panies all of them, are equally conserned in the question now raised. Although two of them had had Cana ian university patronage already in the manner of conferring their degrees, they evidently desired to make some connection that would claim a wider recognition. Accordingly we them in turn endeavoring to open negotiations with the Associated Board. One is represented as "not only the leading musical institution in Canada but second to the great Boston Con-servatory on the continent." Another not to be behind hand claims to be "the leading musical institution,"
whilst the third is asserted to have "practically the control of Canadian examinations." It was and is one of

by absolutely independent examinations, whereby the candidate who had never seen the maids of a musical college could come into the examin ation ball on equal terms with competitors. It was inevitable that all negotiations siming at special privileges fell flat, and when the Associate Board floally came, it was met with a volley of abuse from the very persons who a little while before had osen declaring its certificates " practically the only ones that carry any value in the eyes of the musical world."

It is to repol these insensate attacks that Mr. Aitken deals with the various musical metitutions in turn. He does not spare Trinity University. Here is an extract : "Candidates who failed at our universities passed the test of Toronto with case and even obtained distinction Evidence was also forth coming that the degree of Doctor of Music was offered for such a trivial

test as writing and scoring a song.'
If musical education is worth any thing it must consist of something more than the almost formal conferring of degrees. It is a fact that thou sands of parcuts in Toronto are feeling the weight of the enormous is by 500 per cent or so the most ex-pensive article in the whole range of modern education, And a perusal of Mr. Aitken's pamphlet will show that in Canada at all events it is an article that for all practical purposes is about as wortbless as it is expensive. It is however an emineutly profitable system for the musical institutions. Aithen writes to Hon. G. W. Allan under date March 20: "May I offer you a friendly suggestion. In my opinion the system of running a mus. ical institution for the benefit of shareholders and of paying dividends is a most questionable one. . . It opens the door I am afraid to all sorts of art. ile and other abuses. give you one. A medical man brought before my notice a few days ago the fact that nothing less than a s being carried I have investigated one case myself of a girl of tender years who has been broken down in health by the over-strain of long hours and who had no leas than 50 per cent, of her fees de ducted from her by a musical institu-

cion i. Toronto. This pamphlet calls for something by way of reply in a different strain from that so far indulged towards the Associated Board, Aside from the bitterness of the opposition to the English system, however, we are decidedly in favor of its examinations for one plain reason, that it opens a way towards success to the son or daughter of a poor man possessed of musical talents It is the system best suited to any ountry that pretends to favor education without favoritism. We observe that in orde, to break the force of Mr. Aitken's case, a number of local musicians have formed an "Associated Board " of their own under " Univer-eity auspices." This may be all right for the musicians, but the universities are exposed to enough damaging oriticism already on account of their connection with local degrees in music, without making their position

The Yukon Scandal.

Sir Charles H. Tupper will be thanked by the lovers of justice and national honor for his exposure of the corrupt system instituted for the administration of the Yukon by Mr. Sifton. Still more heartily will be be appreciated for his arraignment of the notorious Wade, one of the principal individuals entrusted with the administration of the new mining region. Although the Yukon is far newsy and not easily accessible territory, its destiny from the very beginning of the gold discoveries was evidently to attract a large share of international interest. And as things have turned out the watchful eyes of Britain and the United States have been constantly fixed upon it. result has been the reiteration of most result has been the reiteration of most damaging reports, some of which it is not too much to say are charged with real danger to Capada. American officials and the special correspondent of The London Times have agreed in charging the most unblushing corruption. Notwithstanding these feet tion. Notwithstanding these facts there was no lack of room for suppos-ing that Mr. Sifton's system would go investigated. In the first place the question for the Associated Board to provide otherwise for Canada than He was also constituted investigator

at large, which meant, of course. white-visher by special appointment. In the next place the fear was not unfounded that our public men were so mixed up in Yukon speculations that Conservatives as well as Liberala would be slow to challenge the government to probe the scandal to the Sir Charles H. Tupper's bottom. speech has set these fears at rest, and now that he has thrown down the glove to Mr. Bifton, he must exert all the strength of his position before Parliament and the country. That this will be needed is manifest from the tactics of The Globe in pretending to answer the indictment by publishing long briefs prepared by the ing long briefs prepared by the partisans at Dawson. That will not do. The man the country holds responsible is Mr. Suton Lat him avalain sible is Mr. Sixton L3t him explain how and why ho colected such individuals as Wade for the administration of the Yukon. The only qualifications Wade bad ever shown for the dutes ontrusted to him was the exhibition in Monitoba of ribald and most offensive bigotry. Perhaps M., Sc. ton'sown qualifications for the Ministry of the Interior are exactly of the same stripe. Very well. Then let the country know the price it has to pay for the raising of ignerant anti-Catho demagogues who only scheme to attain to power and wealth by sectarian agitation and the evil acts by which alone it can be spread.

Messrs. Healy and Redmond

A cable despatch to the American press on Monday stated :

press on Monday etated:

The failure of all efforts to reconcile the Irish political factions was foreseen by all those familiar with what is going to the second of the Irish political factions was foreseen by all those familiar with what is going to the second of the Irish was a second of the Irish was a second of the meet to be a second of the meet to be a second of the Irish was a second of the meet ing held in London this of the Irish was a second of I

The information contained in the above despatch was fully anticipated by the honest advacases of unity, Our readers need only to peruse Mr Blake's letter in another column to perceive this. The tactics of Nation were dictated by Mr. Healy Messra. Healy and Redmond were bluffing from the start. They have used the same means to defeat the unity conference that they employed against the Irish Rice Convention of Neither desires unity, but it would imperil the existence of whatwould import the existence of wnat-over little following they may have to come out holdly and say so. Indeed Mr. Redmond's following is already practically non-existent. The strongest proof of this is seen in the necesest runt in the seek an alliance with Mr. Healy. When Mr. Redmond had a following it was a bitterly anti-olerical faction. other hand-and it is reluctantly we other hand—and it is reticiably we say it—Mr. Healy's support comes from a little group of the elergy reasonably suspected of desiring Home Rule even less than the English Catiolic "Unionists." We observe, however, that as the Catholic "Unionists" of England have winced at the slap delivered to the Irish University proposal by the Duke of Devoushire, as the mouthpiece of the "Unionist" party. it is hardly to be expected that Mr. Healy's friends in the priesthood will still retain a whole-hearted liking for the peculiar work that has heretofore distinguished them.

Meanwhile the unity movement has quite accomplished the popular victory. d nothing that Messrs. Healy and Redmond may do can prevent it re structing a loyal and harmonic ous party in parliament in the next elections.

Cardinal Moran.

The New Era, London, publishes a most interesting sketch of His Emin-ence Cardinal Moran. It says:

"Cardinal Moran's character may be viewed from several aspects. He is a great Irishman, full of the fire of Irish nationality, not in the sense in which it is confined within the narrow compass of any section or party, but in its broadest aspect, in the sense in which he loves Ireland as one of her which he loves I reland as one of her genuine some, admiring the glory of her past history and longing for her greatness, happiness, and prosperity, longing for the time when it may be possible for her to regain some of her ancient glory and prestige. He is a great scholar, and everybody knows that. He is a diplomatist of no mean calibre, and on more than one over that. He is a diplomatist of no mean calibre, and on more than one coes-sion has proved himself to be one. But above all he is a great shurch-man. The greatness of the Church is

his most ferrent aspiration, her prestige and success his highest ambition. Every apologist of hers he admires and loves, and every antagon-ist he is ready to orn-h. His early ist he is ready to oru-h. His early training fitted him admirably for this last capacity. Even in his student days he exhibited very marked ecolosiastical traits of character, and these were amply and scrupulously develop ed by college discipline, a discipline which left upon hir, deep touches of the ascetic and moulded him for a career of study and scholarship. His family connections, likowise, contributed an element in this respect. They were remarkable Ohurch people. His grand-uncle, Father Maher, P.P., Carlow Graigue. was one of the most distinguished men of his day in the range of Irish politics regarding both Church and State, a man whose words carried weight and who asserted his opinious with power and vigor. His kinsmau, Cardinal Cullen, was one of greatest rulers the Unurch can boast of, a mon immerso influence in Roman Councils. The subject of the present sketch seems to have inherited characteristic elements from both, for whilst exhibiting the power and vigor of the one he exhibits and vigor of the one he exhibits likewise the ecolesiastical statesmanhip of the other.

A cable despatch recording the progress of anti-Ritualistic violence in England adds: "Rolligious intolerance is being carried so far that Catholic literature is being banished from cortain saburban libraries in London." The people who do this are accustomed to boast their love of liberty and belief in the decirine of private judgment. Their cowardice and intolerance will only sharpen the inquiry for Catholic literature of the desiration and intellegation to the starre and load greater numbers into the ture and lead greater numbers into the ways of enlightenment.

Here is a graphic picture cabled from Manila of the emancipation and progress that have been guised by the Filipinos through the intervention of American arms: "The native women and children arms: "The native women and children in our ucig' borhood and beyond, as well as the old men and sick, are absolutely starving to death. Their husbands and athers have been killed, wounded, captured or divien back to Maloles, their houses burned to the ground with all their cartilly possessions, and they are left with no means of subsistence. They attempt to come into the American lines by thousands, but have to be turned back. We cannot feed them."

At the Young Liberals' dinner on Monday evening Mr. Fielding, the prin-cipal speaker, said: "I do not hesitate to say that when the history of the five to say that when the history of the five years of the Laurier government comes to be written the act which will stand over and above every other act will be that of the settlement of the Manitoba School question." It is only a few days since that Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared on the floor of parlisment that what he had done with the Manitoba School meetion was to them; it is the part of the first part of the par had done with the Manitoba School question was to throw it back upon the province. He did not settle it. The question for from being settled is likely to excite another anti-Catholic sgitation in Manitoba during the next election. A greater fraud was mover perpetrated against the country's right to the cujoyment of peace. ment of peace.

ment of peace.

Perhaps a sadder courrence of the kind was never chronicled than the double fatality of Thursday ovening at the Lausdowne Avenue level crossing. Mrs. James Malone and her son William, —a bright boy in all the promise of a useful caroor—were cut down together by a passing train. They were returning with two others of the Malone children from St. Heleu's Church, where the family had up to that eventions of Holy Week. At the moment it happened that Mr. Malone was in the house of a friend quite closs to the crossing and he was the first to reach the rails when an alarm of the accident had been given. He gathered up the mangled body of his boy and saw his wife lying dead there also. It would not be asking any severe exercise of justice to put whom. soover is responsible for the neglectanger of this crossdanger of this crossing ou trial for his life and hang him if at all possible.

Even in "caltured" Boston the mimic' still fads it possible to obtrude "mimic' still finds it possible to obtrude himself on Irish audiences, where, as The Boston Republic declares, he is not wanted. The latest issue of The Republicaps: "Or esteemed contemporary The Carnotte Resistance of The roate, entered the Republicaps: "Or esteemed contemporary The Carnotte Resistance of The roate, entered the Resistance of The Carnotte Resistance of the grotorque and offensive features that have been allowed to orcep into the observances of St. Patrick's day. It says with much force and truth that the St. Patrick's day Ratherings are intended to refresh the hearts of the Irith people with song and story of the sainted isle, and it objects to the vulgar gaucherines and nauseating cariosatures of wit which are forced upon quests and patrons by "character sketch artists," There were songs and stories at the Charitable Irish Noclety banque to in this city which come under the ban of our contemporary's censure. We trust they will not be a feature in future

An anti-Catholic cry has been raised in Austria from which nothing less is expected than the fall of the empire, even as the walls of Jeriche foll down in at clent times. It appears that the politiciaus who are clausering for freedom from Rome are equally auxious for seridom under Gamany. The leaders are Herren, Wolf and Schonere and they call upon the people to hill two blads with one stone by seeking rofuge in Germany and religious freedom in Lutheraulism at one and the same time. Sensational despatches have been appearing in the American and Caustian results of late reporting wholevale coeverations in Bohemia. However it is not yet as to count the roser of the converts. When they number 10,000 the list is to be published and they will all strike a blow together for Germany and Protestantism. Why the two names should be compled at all is not explained, in certainly Germany is to day as much snound be coupled at all is not explained, for certainly Germany is to day as much a Catholio as a Protestant nation. It is cise to the real truth to say that steam is being put into the political scheme by politicians who have faith in the arch ut bogy of Roman domination.

politicians who have faith in the audicult bogy of Rouna domination.

The Duke of Devenshire's speech on the Oatholic University question which we publish in this issue has drawn from The Lindon Tablet a procouncer in the act of the future position of English Catholic Unionists towards the Government. "The words of the Duke of Devenshire." it eays, in the course of a lengthy article on the subject, "forbid us to hope any longer that the prosent Government is minded to right the injustice which Mr. Balfour deplores, and we are only adopting Mr. Balfour's own argument when we say that this failure to deal fairly by the Catholics of Ireland robs the cause of the Union of its truest claim upon our support. Unequal treatment for the Catholics of Ireland in this important matter of higher education must henceforth be recognized as the price of the legislative Union between the two countries. The price is a heavy one, and the question whether we are instiffed in paying it is one which is like; to take for an answer with growing insistence. For the moment it is enough that we admit that the best and the truest defence of the Union has failed, and that if we are to will resist Home Rule it must be on other luces than the old one, which we have urged so confidently in the past, that the single Parliament would act with inpartial fairness towards all divisions of the United Kingdom.

The Northwest Roview makes a kindly The Northwest Roview makes a kindly reference to Mr. W. F. Luxton, the well known editor who has left Winnipog to go into newspaper work in St. Paul, Minn. The Review says: "We Catholics especially owe him a dobt of ever lasting gratitude. Pronunced Unberatthough he was, and therefore naturally inclined to concoun the errors of his party, he set his face like a fliot against the school law passed by that party in 1840, because he deemed it unjust to Catholics. Although he could hardly be ranked as a believer in any form of Caristianity, he thoroughly identified himself with the rightsons indignation the Catholic body and for three or four years fought our battle with the feedom of an autsidor and yet with an moorring logic and a resuttless zoal that would not have been unworthy of a would not have been unworthy of a Catholic theologian. His innumerable and unauswerable articles on this ques-tion remain on the files of the Free Press ava silcut and cloquont protest against the time-serving policy of his successors in the editorial chair. But these articles in the editorial chair. But those articles farnished a protext for his enemies to compass his ruin. He was told that he must coase to write in that strain and that he must coaler to write in that strain and that he must coaler his point to the behosts of another, or go. He went—and, after building up a fine newspaper property which has nover been financed so successfully as in the last year of his management, he himself was reduced to ponury. But his nobly independent spirit, though momentarily stunned by the meanness of the catiffs who had kuifed him, was never really broken."

Visit to Loretto Abbey.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE URISH UNIVERSITY.

Following is the verbation report of the Duke of Davonshire's reference to the Catholic university question on March 10: Gentlemen, I will only refer the Catholic university quieston can March 10: Gentlemen, will only refer for a moment to one question, which, I am informed, has given rise to some heart-burnings and some misgivings on the part of our supporters I refer to the declarations which Mr. Balfour has made from time to time on the subject of granting a Roman Catholic Culversity to Iroland. I have the gecatest respect for the strong convictions of these who have thought it necessary to protest egainst those declarations, even to the extending themselves from the ranks of our supporters, but I cannot understand why, in those declarations, they see anything which will justify them in with-frawing their support from the support of the long what lies in their power to strongthen the opposition of the long what lies in their power to strongthen the opposition of the Lieux Mr. Balfour of the Lieux of the Lieux Mr. Balfour of the Lieux Unionist Party and doing what his in their power to stroughten the opposition of the Home Rule Party. Mr. Balfour has always been cateful to explain that the views which he entertains upon this sudject are his own personal opinions, and the Government is not in any depression of the present down and the property of the present downment and the present downment who feel has a strongly opposed to those views which were stated by Mr. Balfour as he feels strongly in their favour. I shall be extremely surprised it, during the existence of the present Government, any practical measuredeal; og with the subject is brought forward (chore). I acknowledge that this is a subject to which I have not recently given any very close study or atomion. I admit that the arguments put forward by Mr. Balfour sometimes appear to boxtromely difficult to answer, but the extended of this great of the proposed which I have had of this question, which now, I am sorry to say, dates a very long time back—as long ago as 1876, when I was a member of Mr. Gladstone Gottenhoot, such proposed to attend the proposed of action in Iroland—led me very much to doubt whether, as a measure of practical politics, it is possible either for a Liberal or a Conservative Government to make any proposal upon the subject which shall not fall to make it a vatifactory solution to Roman Catholic opinion generally, and therefore I have never looked upon the question as one of tamudiate practical importance. I outlierly fail to see why anyone should think it necessary to draw his support from the Unionist Party in order to transfer it to another proposal to give freshand a Parliamoni which would have the power of doing a great deal more than draw the great fail more than the support from the Unionist Party in order to transfer it to another proposal to do the power of doing a great deal more than of which will be done the order of the proposal to the own of the own of the proposal that he atsoches to it. I trust therefore, that in this, as in other maters, then good

St. Patrick's Day in Paris.

Exceptional solemnity marked the colobration of St. Patrick's Day in Paris this year. At ten cicok in the morning Mass was celebrated by Father O'Doherty, Professor at the Irish College in the historic chapel at 15 Rue des Carmes. It was in this place, originally the Lombards' College founded for Italian students by the Bishop of Tournay and the Archibishops of Biologan and Ravenns, that the Irish priess had their headquarters after having been cobliged to fir from Ireland through persecutions. The place was given to them in August, 1677, and it is still the property of the Irish College of the Rue des Irlandis. James If. once held a lowes there during his stay in Agray and the result of the Irish College of the Rue des Irlandis. James If. once held a lowes there during his stay in Agray and the results of Irish College of the Rue des Irlandis. Amost Foundation of Irish College of the Rue of Irish College of Irish

Mr. Blake and the Unity Conference

the '8'. Patriok & Asociation."

Mr. Blake and the Unity Conference.

The Lindon correspondent of The Dablia Freeman's Journal tolographed to his paper on Mirch 21 the following despatch:

In roply to my request on behalf of The Freeman Mr. Eivard Blake, M. P. has furalished me with the following statement on the subject of the allogations made attempting to fix responsibility upon lith in connection with other members of the Irish Party for the postponeum at the 23th March of the micris got the Party called to consider the proposals put forward on behalf of Mr. John Ri-Jmoud and the monothers who act with him in reforence to the Unity Conference:

March 20th, 1899.

I have been asked for a reply to attacks in two issues of The Nation about delays in calling the Party meeting to itself with the Varsellite recolution as to the Unity Conference.

I observe that The Nation complains of "scaudal us procrastication," says "it's periodicy manufacts that it would have been possible at any time within least tive or as weeks to hold a full meeting of the Party," points out that for forty days "in distinct reply has been given on behalf of the majority of the Irish ropresentation," adds that—"In fact as if to flout an amicable appreach from the separated Nationalists witton, a meeting of the Irish ropresentation," adds that—"In fact as if to flout an amicable appreach from the separated Nationalists witten, a meeting of the Irish Ary has been called for the 28th March to consider their resolution, agrees in the view that the 28th, being the last stiting day before Easter, "it would be wholly improper so consider the matter on the fady, and that as the one called for the 28th March to consider their resolution and take place, allowes that "in its judgment the arrangements described were contrived not in the interests of unity, but of faction."

Now this is a very serious indictment against somehody.

I notice that The Nation assumes

faction."

Now this is a very serious indictment

not in the interests of unity, but, of faction."

Now this is a very serious indictment against somebody.

I notice that The Nation assumes that the arrangement which it so strongly condemns has been the work of the syndicate of politicians composed of Mr. Blake, Mr. T. P. O'Conner, Mr. Davitt, and others who now control the affairs of the unjority of the Irish Party, whose salaries they distribute.

I beg to say that I belong to us syndicate, courted her affairs and distribute no salaries. I am but one of the rank and file of the Irish Party, and am responsible only for my own action. But for that action I am ready to account.

From the moment, about mid February, when I heard of the Famellite resolution, thave breu constant in pressing on everyone who spoke to me on the control of the second work of March, but out the 8th March I was thus destruck to hear that the each in the moment, and hoped for the second week of March, but out the 8th March I was thus destruck to hear that the 2s. h had been fixed. It stone on diressed to the Whip in charge the following letter:

"House of Commons, March 8, '99.

DEAR CALTAIN DENRAAN—I heard from a friend on the day of its transmission of the resolution of the Parnellite Party on the subject of the Unity Conference, transmitted through Mr. P. O Brien Mr. P. to Sir Thomas Exmondo, M.P., to

"Feer since, as occasion served, I have relicated to you and others that opinion.

'Having heard from you to day that it is now proposed to defer the meeting to the 27th or 29th of this month, jost before the adjournment for the Easter receas, I wish to say that I think this period far too late either to obtain any proper representation of our Party or to dispose in a timely and effective manner of a suggested preliminary to the Rocess Conference.

"I can only register my respectful and earnest protest against this course, and express my regret at the false position in which, as I concoive, the delay is placing our Party as to the Parnellites and before the country.

"I reserve my final decision, and, of course, my individual action is of no account; but my present mind is against attending a meeting convened under such oxtraordinary conditions."

Capt Dunclau told me that he had ou the same day transmitted my letter to the proper quarter. But three days later the animnous was issued.

I hope I have shown that ou whomseover it must lie, no part of the responsibility for the transaction condomned by The Nation rests on me.

Edward Blake.

EDWARD BLAKE.

rests on 1700.

EDWARD BLAKE.

MR T. P. O'CONNOR'S VIEWS.

Whon I drew Mr. T. P. O'Counce's attention to the statements dealt with by Mr. Blake, he said:

"I have had nothing whatever to do with the fating of the day to consider the Parnellite proposals, and I understand that Sir Thomas Esmonde was the only porson; that the state of his health compelled him to postpone the meeting during his illness while in London, and afterwards compelled him further to postpone it because of the meeting during his illness while in London, and afterwards compelled him further to postpone it because of the meeting was be postponed to recover his health. When I heard that the meeting was be postponed to so late a date as the 28th March that the meeting was to be postponed to so late a date as the 28th March I protected against it, becaure I thought it imperilled the success of the United Conference to which I had already given my immediate and warm adhesion, and lest my position might be misuaderstood I part my protess in the form of a leiter to Captain Donshan, which I handed to him on the evening of the day about a fortulgit since, on which I first heard of the postponement. In my judgment the

meeting of the Party to consider the proposals of Mr. Redmond and his friends should have been in 12 suc proposas of Mr. Redmond and his friends should have been held some weeks ago. Fully a month since I strongly urged that the meeting should be held without any delay

Joseph Minchan Killed by a Train

An accident which has led to the sprilice of a promising ilio occurred on Thursday ovening near the Orangeville station. The victim was Joseph Minchan, youngest brother of Rov. Father Minchan of St. Peter's Church, in this

Thursday avoining near the Orangeville station. The viction was Joseph Minoban, youngest brother of Rov. Father Muchan of St. Peter's Church, in this city.

The youth was expecting his brother James from Toronto on the evening train and had gone down to the dupot to most blue. He ran along the tracks for some distance and, on seeing the train from Owen Sound coming, he jumped to the side of the rails, with the intention of getting on the stops of one of the oars. When the baggage car caue up he tried to swing humself onto the step. Owing to the snow in which he was standing, his right foot missed the stop He fell between the cars and his right leg was caught between the brake and the wheel. A brake-man who saw him fall put on the brake and the train was brought to astandstill. He was carried into the Royal Hotel and the varied into the Royal Hotel and the train was brought to astandstill. He was carried into the Royal Hotel and the train was brought to astandstill. He was carried into the Royal Hotel and the train was brought to astandstill. He was carried into the Royal Hotel and the train was brought to astandstill. He was carried into the Royal Hotel and the train was brought to astandstill to was on the result of the stop of the stop of the stop of the same and the train was brought to astandstill to was on the result of the stop of the same and t

Parnell in the Lobby

Parnell in the Lobby

The following extract is taken from an interesting sketch of Parnell which appears in the now Parliamoutary weekly, "Lords and Commons":—"When the political situation demanded attention from him, and when no formal mosting of his party was deemed necessary, he usually consulted a few of his leading colleagues in one of two places in the House. No man was so than the control of his leading colleagues in one of two places in the House. No man was so than the control of his leading colleagues in one of two places in the House. No man was so than the House of his leading colleagues in one of two places in the House. No man was so that he had been controlled the his heart of his heart of his leading his his man was and heart of hear

Father Moyna's Concert.

The Orilina Packet says: The Rov. Father Moyna's concert on St. Patrick's evening was undoubtedly the event of the season in the ontertainment line. The programme (principally contributed by local statunt) was excellent: the attendance could not be improved upon the Opera House was full); and the amount realised was most gratifying (nearly \$300 being cleared). Father Moyna and all councied with the entertainment are certainly to be cougar utilated on the success which has crowned their efforts

The invariable result of any person once giving "SALADA" Coylon Tea a trial is, that their trade is at once captured, and they drink "SALADA" Coylon Tea with a freedom they would not accord other teas. "SALADA" being absolutely all pure tea, without any skilful doctoring process—such an Japan teas undergo.

C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A.

To the Officts and Mombors of Branch
111, G. M. B. A.

GENTLEMEN.—Allow mo to thank you
most successful on beald of myself and
daughter, for your prompt soltloment
of my claim against your Noble Society,
of the death of my lade husbard Thomas
O'Noil. I take this apportunity also
of roturning my grateful sokmowledgemont to the Members for all their kind
acts during the sickness and death of
my inoband.

Yours suicoersty,
Margart Jane O'Nsil.

Toronto, Feb 28, '90.

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Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Blokle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary ponetrating and incling properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inframmation of the lungs, and all affections of this threat and chees. Its agreeableness to the teach makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

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Catholicism in England

London, March, 18 — The Right Rev Moneiguer Bourner, Catholic Bishop of Southwark, in laying the foundation atom of a new clurch dedicated to St. Agaths at Kupston-or-Thauers said at hough many of the monasteries of old at hough many of the monasteries of data of the theory of the monasteries of the missionary spirit which filted the Church from the times of the Apoelles. The Catholic Church had ever the same spirit of universality, and now in proportion to their meaus and amid many difficulties, after being cast out from the churches which were their own, they were trying little by little to do the same work over again. The first object us building the new church was to give their own people the means of practaing their religion. Catholics were found in small numbers here and there allower the country, and faith gray faint it there were no churches for thom. The second object was one which the Catholic Church had ever had since the time of St. Augustine to make known to those outside what the Catholic Church really was. After three hundred years of mis representation there was left in mens minds not only vagueness but number has errors, and oven educated men had or'raordinary miscronoption as to what the Church really taught. There were numbers of mon and women of goodwill who only disregarded the Church lecause they know not what her teaching realty was.

Irlshmen lu Cohourg.

Irlshmen lu Cobourg.

Irishmen lu Cohourg.

The Cobourg Sentinel Star introduces a long account of the St. Patrick's Day celebration in that town by asying: A mass meeting was held to hear Major Scelebration in that town by asying: A mass meeting was held to hear Major Scelebrate's address on "The Day and all who houre it." On the platform wors the chairman, Dr. McNicholl, Slayer Huycke, Conns. Maher and Field, and Messar, D. Hayden, D. Hooney, H. J. Sangrove, J. B. McColl, E. Leon. St. Sangrove, J. B. McColl, E. Leon. St. Sangrove, J. B. McColl, E. Leon. M. S. Sangrove, J. B. McColl, E. Leon. St. Sangrove, J. B. McCo

A Priest Addresses Masonic Mourners

A Priest Addresses Masoule Mourners

The novel spectacle of a Catholic priest officiating at funoral services held in a private residence and delivering a discourse of considerable longth to the assembled relatives and friends of the decoased was witnessed on Thursday of this wock at Bala, which is about fifteen minutes' ride from the Broad Stroet Station, Philadelphia. The funeral was that of Thomas McCully, who died on March 27 in the seventy-fourth year of his ago, and the residence in which the services were held was that of his soo, Charles P. McCully. The decoased had been a non-Catholic shmeat to the moment of his death, when he expressed a desire of the fact that the decoased had been a non-Catholic shmeat to the moment of his death, when he expressed a desire of the fact that the did had been a non-bor of the Masonio fraiternity, and among those assembled to pay thoir last tribute of respect were a number with whom he had become intimate in the lodge. It was to those that the officiating priest very Rev. John J Fedjan, provincial of the Augustinians, addressed his remarks and to whom be Bluntly, but without offence, stated the position of the Church with regards to secret societies. In the priest's remarks were also found the explanation of the holding of the service in a private residence and not in the church.

Sleepleasness is due to nervous excitence.

Slosplosmess is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the hunces may, and those whose compation necositates great mental worry all suffer more or leas from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get selep cleance the atomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, golatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give assistancies or the messay will be retunded.



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Examinations will be held as follows:

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The Practical—fletween the foth and 90th June.
The react diet will be duly announced. Entire close on alsy law.

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Problem of British Taxation.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune describing the difficulties growing out of the rapid increase of British taxation says: There must be a limit to direct sexution, and there is a growing foeling that the whole English fiscal system must before long undergo considerable modification. The increase of indirect dexastion, or, in plata words, the continuation of the ladies of the complete failure as a countervalling daty on foreign bousty fed sugar. The cy of protection has been raised by a few ardens Cobdenlies, but no one takes any notice of the A few years ago such a proposal as that which Lord Curron has sanctioned would have evoked a storem in England; now the protests of free trade pursue from the public." The London correspondent of the New

Under the anspices of the National Literary Society of Ireland, the light then Lord Castletown delivered a very able address on "tour Critic Intertity and Castletown delivered a very able address on "tour Critic Intertity and Castletown said before beginning his fecture in would like to say a few words on what had been said in the daily papers as to their odject in meeting that night. They seemed to consider the task had been imposed on him of indicating to the procedure of the Colite Congress which they trusted hold in 1890. It would not be fitting of him nor would be be doing his duty if he indicated what the views or procedure night be the congress. They had a committee composed of the leading men and women of the five Celtic rations, which they hoped would be researched that meeting. That committee would be able to indicate the procedure, and he had no doubt it would be given to the public in due time. Lord Castletown then proceeded with his lecture, in the course of which he said—To deal adequately with the said—To deal adequately with the said—To deal adequately with the said learned of men. Before proceeding, therefore, to give my own views on this most fascinating subject. I must humbly apologize for my temerity to those far more capable than I what present here to-night. I have but one factor in my favour—I love our feator in my favour—I love our celtic traditions; I believe in their power for good, and I know that in DOING ALL WE CAN TO PRESERVE OUR INIBERITANCE, and to hand it down to posterity ware maining the approbation of those who come after us, while we may hope that a long line of Celtic ancestors approve our procedure. Tested by the retrieve of language, the Celtic realm of former times was of vast dimensions. The Celtic family of languages seems to have had uninterrupted sway from Finisterre to the vales of Lombordy. The Brittsh listice were almost purely Celtic, and Celtic colonles extended down the Danube away into Asia Minor. This has been changed by the gigantic race struggle which follo

be confidently stated that all those who at present speak one of the many Celetic languages hall originally from the British Isles. We have the Cymry of Wales, and the Gaels of Ireland, Scotland, and Man within the United Kington, we have also the Bre ons in France. Finally, we have the Celticapeaking colonies in Canada, the United States, Brasil, and Patagonia. All these are descended from the same great Celtic root stock which once possessed the ilon's share of Western Europe. They number about four milsessed the lion's share of Western rope. They number about four mil-ns all told. Besides these four mil-n Celtic speakers, who have pre-ved the most striking and distinctive rition of the Celtic inheritance, i.e., c Celtic speech, we have some ten illon Celts in both hemispheres who million Ceits in both hemispheres who have discarded their ancestral language, but have still maintained some
distinctive characteristics which mark
them off from their Teutonic or Latin
neighbours. My purpose to-night is
the all too-ambitious one of showing
you what are those distinctive characteristics which the Ceitic people car
claim as their own, and what is that acteristics which the Celtic people can claim as their own, and what is that heritage which must be guarded as our most precious possession. His lordship then briefly sketched the earliest his-tory of the Celtic race, its probable march from Central Asia along the Southern Mediterranean to Spain and Gaul, and its division into a Cymric and a Gaelic-branch before its arrival in the Brituhl-lises. Regarding Celtic mythology he said:—"Remembering the wonderful!

and a Gaelic ireason hefore its arrival in the Brithin fisies. Regarding Celtio mythology he said:—"Remembering the wonderful RAPIDITY WITH WHICH CHRISTIANITY WITH WHICH CHRISTIANITY WAS SPREAD among the Celts, we may conclude that their religious ideas cannot have been very far removed from Christian principles. We find certain aspects of fire worship prevailing among them, and a hierarchy of a semi-scientific and semi-religious kind known by the name of Drudism. Celtic mythology is as yet an almost virgin field for the student; but so much is clear, that the belief of the people in a future life was unshaken and universal. As in our own time, the Celt lived in two worlds, the Seen and the Unseen, and often the border between the two was but faint. When Christianity came, the seed fell on a fruitful soil, and so it came about that Christianity was received by the Celtic world without matryrdom; and when Europe was overwhelmed by barbarian hordes it was the Celts who preserved that Eastern message of "Peace and goodwill" was they had borne their Stone of Deatiny with them from the East in their wanderings in search of the Promised Land. In early British history we find the ancient Britons often at war with the Gaelle Scots, but the Anglo-Saxon invasion threw the British or Cymrie branch of the Celtic receints active opposition to a new cuenty, and the flight of the ancient British into Brittany brought them face to face with a mixed race of Latins, Pranks, Celts, and subsequently Normans, which could not but considerably modify their speech and character, so that it is indeed surprising, and a significant indication of the attubbornness of the race, that the Bretons even now speak a language which a Welshman can acquire in a few Baya spent among them. The absorption of Strathelyde, and the separation of Cornwall from Wales threw the Welsh language back upon its own resources. Wales thence-

and THE LAST LINK WITH IRELAND WHE LAST LINK WITH IRELAND was probably the Congress of Irish and Welsh bards convened by Griffith ab Cynan, King of North Wates, in 1,199, for the purpose of revising the canos of Web's poetry and musle. After the time of Henry II we have Wales, the tinghands, Brittino, and the 1sle of Man, each living a life of their own, speaking their old Celte language, in-acci, but without any effort to remain touch with their Celte kindred. The only exception to this statement lies in the literary intercourse between the Irish and their next-of-kin, the Scottish Highlanders. Even now, the Irish and their next-of-kin, the Scottish Highlanders. Even now, the Gaetle grammar and orthography is atmost identical in Galway and Oban, and the delegates sent by their respective Gaetle societies have addressed each other in Gaetle, and been coarly understood by large meetlings Ferhaps the most perfect of modern Celtio Types is the Breton. Jere, at least, we find a practically unmixed race, which has retained through centuries to native language, its quaint customs, its dances, its dress, its native bards, and a good many traces of its ancient mythology. Brittany is even now an inexhaustible field for the folk-lorist, the linguist, the antiquary, and the student of traditional music. The the student of traditional music. The Ureton has all the best traits of the Celtic nature, and in addition has a strong conservatism, which has ensibled him to retain those traits. His bravery is proverbind: he is a good soldier, a successful farmer, and a capital sallor. Half the saltors of France are Bretons, and Brittany holds four-nitrins of the French fishing industry, lepicsenting a value of 32 million france per annum. The Breton fishing fleets are KNOWN IN NEWPOUNDLAND AND

incets are

NNGWN IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND

IN ICELAND.

The annual departure of the "Pecheurs
d'Islande" is the occasion of a touching ceremony. No wonder that Brittany has given to France some of her
most celebrated men. Tacques Cartier,
the founder of Canada, was a Breton.
Luguescilin was a native of Brittany, in
more modern times we have Chateaubriand, Renan, Jules Simon, and Jules
Verca, not to mention the galaxy of
Jreton poets, artists, and litterateurs,
who make a Breton literary gathering
one of the most enjoyable meetings of
kindred spirits. Not only has Brittary
ts marvellous megalithic monuments,
if those of Karnac and Locmariaker,
but it has a fund of native poetry,
which is well-nigh inexhaustible. Villemarquee was, I think, the first to which is well-nigh inexhaustible. Villemarquee was, I think, the first to
present to the world some of the gens
of peasant lore with which Lower Brittany abounds. His "Barzar Brez"
created a sensation similar to Macpherson's Dosian, and whatever its historical value, it had the supreme merit
of giving the larger world a gitupsof the wealth of fancy and tradition
which is hidden under the rugged exterior and the unknown language of
the Breton peasant. Since the days of
Villenianquee—who, by the way, was
also a zealous student of Welsh and
Irish literature, and a forerunner, so Villemarquee—who, by the way, was also a zealous student of Welsh and Irish Hierature, and a forstuner, so to speak, of the Pan-Celtic movement—other men have arisen who, like Luzel, derived their power from the living Breton language, and stirred the heart of Brittany to its depths. That language, so ably coditied by Le Gonidee, the great Breton lexigrapher, is mov attracting a large amount of attention, and it is not likely that the chief Celtic inheritance of Brittany will be allowed to decay. The Breton associations have appointed special committees for its preservation, and when their representatives visit Dulin in 1900 on the occasion of the profected Pan-Celtic Congress—which they promise to do in considerable numbers—it must be our business to give them a hearty Irish welcome. In Wales we shall

A CELTIC LANGUAGE IN FULL VIGOUR.

a lenguage with a considerable ancient and a vast modern literature, used at the present day by the majority of Welsh people in overy-day life, and forming the whelle of that intense religious earnestness which recalls the carly days of Christiantity in Ireland. In spite of the proximity of England and the large number of phonetic changes, which have removed much of the similarity between Gaelic and Cymric, Waires is still essentially Celtic, and above all, it has preserved that most imposing of Celtic institutions, the Nisteddod. This great festival of poetry and number assembles year after year some 15.000 of the children of Wales, who find in it not only a rich fountain of delight and artistic beauty, but a living symbol of their nationality, and a visible guarantee for their sublime faith that their ancient language will hold its own among their mountains until the day of judgment. They also have the Gorsedd, or Bardic Cellege, whose picturesque eremonial lends and added dignity and a touch of romance to the national gathering. I need not speak of the enormous modern literature, says Professor Zimmer, which is quite out of proportion to the number of the Welsh hanguage. a literature, and the service of the modern in the welsh hanguage the proof of the stability and undying strength of the Celtic reace. To pass from London, the greatest tentre of the modern world, to Holyhead, and to hear nearly everyore there speaking a language which has resisted centuries of attempts to crush it out of existence, and to remember that that language was very likely on the Steppes of Tartary, or the plains a language with a considerable ancien it out of existence, and to remember that that language was very likely on the Steppes of Tartary, or the plains of Chaldea gives one deep cause to

ponder over the indomitable persistency of this lace. And so we may say with Mathew Armold, and Ruskin, and John Morleys—'Par be the day from us when the language of N vim and Talicosin shall be heard no more!' From Ansence, that sametuarly of the ancient firitish Drudos, we pass to the lale of Man, rend-red familiar to so many of us by the b-st writings of that distinguished Manvann, Indil Cathe. Here we pass from the Cymric to the Gaelle branch of the Celtio race—the language which still lingers on the western coast of the island is strungely familiar to tacile speakers, and though its spelling is entirely different, I believe, that an Irish and a Manx Gael can converse without much difficulty. Besides the Manx language is just now being taken up with much spirit, with the aid a distinguished Manx scholars like Mr. A. W. Moore, the present Speaker of distinguished Manx scholars like Mr. A. W. Moore, the present Speaker of the House of Keys. In Manx music and folk-lore we have a faschatting field for research, and we all know how proud the little Manx nation is of its an ient Legislature and I's national traditions. Cymric inheritance which many companies when the property of the The Arthurian legends, that choious 'princ' inheritance which Tremyson has woren into one of the fluest pieces of English literature, find their Gaelie counterpart in the Ossianic poetry first brought forward by Macpherson. Whatever the faulty or even inameworthy character of his methods, he has had the great merit of revealing to the world that wonderful store of cemi-historical and legendary lore hidden among the Highland glers, and linking the old Dalriadle kingdom to Ireland, the home of the Scotic race. These traditions are yet alive in the Highlands and Islands. Our Highlandsers are Highlands and Islands. Our Highlanders are known throughout the world for their magnificent military qualities. They have retained what is, perhaps, THE MOST PICTURESQUE GARB IN EXISTENCE, and their clan organization is being revived with much vigour. There is also considerable modern literature of High-

considerable modern literature of High-land Gaelle, and many of us have en-joyed those exquisites Highland airs which are only rivalied by our own na-tive Irish music, the sweetest and most perfect expression of the emo-tions which has ever won the heart of man. And here I must say a few yords about our own share in the orest Ceitic heritage. You are all

few words about our own share in the great Celtic heritage. You are all aware that the ancient Irish language is considered by C nitnental pholliogists not only as the key to all the Celtic languages, but, next to Banserit, as perhaps, the most important of the old Aryan tongues. I need hardly refer to the 1,009 Irish manuscripts that fill the shelves of the Royal Irish Academy, the Trinity College library, and other libraries dispersed over Europe, except for the benefit of those who deny the existence of Irish literature altogether. These manuscripts are mostly unpublished, and a large number of them are practically unexplored. They have already yielded such charming romances as the "Fate of the Chilidren of Lit." "The Pursuit of Diarmid and Grainne," "The Lays of the Land of Youth," and the many beautiful pieces contained in the collections of Stokes, Windleeh, Zimmer, O'Grady, Joyce, and many others. Besides this was national treasure house WE HAVE THE LIVING FOLK.

Of our native Irish speakers, of which Dr. Hyde has already given us such charming glimpace. We hear again the wild echoes of fights in which our ancestors fell, vague stories of great men and of shadowy faries whispering from the trees, of soblins and leprechauns rising to look at us from behind some cairn on the hill-side, and we rejoice together in the realms of fancy, we listen to the sages of Cuchuisian and the Red Branch Knights, and grieve with Osslan for the departed glories of Finn MacCool. Those among us who have not the system of Chile heritage, and we rejoice together in the realms of fancy, we listen to the sages of Cuchuisian and the Red Branch Knights, and grieve with Osslan for the departed glories of Finn MacCool. Those among us who have not the system of the artish an acqualitance with a language spoken in Ireland for some 3,000 years, and the next will. It hope, the augury of a happier future. Everywhere we find the best spirits working at the preservation and restoration of our Celtic heritage. And so we need not be surprised

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modicine known to science, that can at all equal Dodd's Kidney Pills, as a cure for Kidney Disease of all types.

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have been cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills, but there are in the city, still, hundreds of other sufferers who do tot know that by using this famous remedy, they can be cured, positively cured, for all time and at most no ex-

That such is the case, let the exp one of Engineer James Graham, of No. 50 Victoria Squaro, prove. Mr. Graham had Diabetes for six

years. One of the most eminent of Montreal's physicians examined him, and informed him that his case was be-

and informed him that his case was beyond all sid—incurable.
No wonder the sufferer grew despondent. But, one day he read of a wonderful cure of Diabotos, effected by
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THE STAY-AT-HOME

here's dress an' hood to buy f'r Jan A pair o' punts f'r John, whele outht control buser Bill, where the buser Bill, But Baby Nan, the stay-at-hom Jus laughs, an' never knows That all on earth she has to wear is ole made-over clothes.

'here's books to buy f'r them at school It makes a pure man sick 'o hear 'em holler "Joggafy" An' "mental 'rith.aetic." But, thank the Lord! the stay-at-liome

ome mighty hard to please; sets the fam'ly almanao reads it on her knees.

An' writing-books an' drawin'hooks— They never seem to think How much it costs to buy sich truck, An' pendis, icus, an' link. But little Nan, the stay-at-home, She knows her dadiy's pore; Jis gits a charcoal pen an' writer Her resson on the floor.

here's boots to buy i'r Buster Bill, Au' shoes to buy i'r John, n' shoes i'r Jane an' ma and I, Till all my money's gone. So Nan, the last, the stay-at-home la tett to do without; Jis wears her home-made mocca-

crows, an' crawls about.

Penrs like that all I rake an' scrape
Won't hardly satisfy
The pressin needs o' Bill an' John
An' Jane an' ma an' I.
But baby Nan, the stay-at-home,
Is full of sweet content;
Jis cuddes up in daddy's arms
An' nover wants a cent.
George Weymouth, in April Cen

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THE EXCELSION LIFE

INSURANCE CO. OF ONTARIO, LIMITED

Incorporated 1889.

Our Annual Report for 1898 shows as the result of the year's operations the following:
Substantial Increases in the important items shown below:

reums shown below:

Al I oresease of Premium Income. 9, 88, 264.27 8 14,741.16 Interest Income. 9, 603.03 1,048.21 Total Income. 118,9:1.60 27,448.38 Net Assets. 928, 421.79 2554.23 Gross Assets. 928, 421.79 2554.23 Gross Assets. 931,197 21 42,447.73 New Income. 1165,829.00 445 699.00 Insurance in force, 3,182,983.18 279,818.69 And DECREASES in Death Claims, Death Rate, in ration of Expenses to we Insurance, in interest due and accrued, and cuttatabiling precisions.

outstanding pressure.
E. F. CLARKE, M.P., President
E. MARSHALL, Secretary
S. M. ERNNEY, Me

HIS MYSTERIOUS CORRESPONDENT.

Mershi id," said the funior particion the great firm of Vaught, Cleve-hand and Vaught, "I want you to do not a favour."

He was sitting on a corner of his cask, hands in pockets and swinging one foot—rather impatiently his secre-tion than the participation.

Ley though:
Well, I shall be pleased to; what

Well, I snac or product the It?"

Have you read any of these letters some 'Nevada' in the Metropolitan ?" 'Ni vada ?" Miss Marshileld considered for a moment, their repiled 'Yea, I have; why do you ask ?" Well, you have excellent taste in Herature, don't you think them recoverable?"

markable?"

Why, I don't know that I do though they are fatrly good, I be-

Heve."

Alt, you are penurious with adject e.g. I (collect. Now, I think they are far above the average, and I should like to discover the identity of this "Nevada" she interests no intensely, "You think Nevada is a woman time?"

then?"
"Why, yes, I should judge so;
shouldn't you?"
"I haven't given the subject much

"I haven't given the subject much thought."

"Oh, I'm icasonably sure it's a woman, and what I want of you is to discover her for me."
Miss Marshifeld looked her astonishment and asked:—
"Why not try it yourself?"

"I have tried and falled ignominously. The unspeakableness of the sphinx is garrulity beside the silence those publishers have chosen to wrababut 'Nevada."

"But the silence is probably according to the instructions of 'Nevada' herself, so how can I hope to break it?"

"Why, that's what I can't exactly

hing to the investigation of the control of the con

author of those letters—man or wo-nam."

"The question of sex does not in-fluence your distre for acquaintance, then?" The secretary's penetrating gaze was fixed on her typewriter, and she asked the question with apparent

sne saked the question with apparent carelessues." Not at all; though, as I told you, I feel reasonably sure it is a woman." But granting that, you cannot feel reasonably sure she is a person you would wlah to know. She may be a nobody notwithstanding those articles." Not llitely, should say. Such talints as hers don't go a-begging. You know there is no caste in genius." "No? I am glad to hear that." "You speak as though you had been doubtful on the subject." "Not in my own mind, but I dibn't know what night be your opinion." "I see that you are not inclined to be enthusiastic with me over this new writer. The simple truth is that he or she, whichever it may be, has cast a speil upon me. I never saw such imagery—such magic with words." For a member of a firm dealing in machinery and requiring a practical knowledge of business, Russell Vaughn was about as unpractical a man as could have been found; that is to say, he would have been if he had given his magination free rein and followed after the things which most allured him. But the mind of Vaughn, the head of the firm, and Russell was proeminently a duitful son. He had sat at he desk on which he now reclined for ten years, and the constant effort of discipline his faculties down to the basis of machinery had worn indellibilities from the head of the firm, and Russell was proeminently a duitful son. He had set in a she know in what firmament he might have shone had he not sprung from a commercial race, with whom precedent was immutable law. His grandfather had dealt in machinery, ilkewise his father, so he, too, dealt in machinery, though under silent protest.

Previous to being taken into the firm he had spent several years in foreign travel, and these had been the happiest years of his life. He had recorded their experiences in a small volume, written in a whimsical style, which was brought out at his own expense, and though it had not become famous, and received many favourable press ritees and been-warmly welcomed by beple not too much asked with travel to

the 64 middle which had grown up between them during the three years In which she had been with the direct friendship platonic to all appearances. Of the two, the stemographer had the second the state adaptability. In the three years she had mastered the details of their immense trade, and her keen insections and adaptability when the details of their immense trade, and her keen insections and adaptability when the second insections and adaptability when the second insections are second as a second and a second a second and a second a second

their immense trade, and her keen insight and quick meaoty were relied on by all three partners.

"Talk about a woman being illogia," said the elder Yaughn; "that young woman in the office is worth a dozen ratio-pated dudes," and in proof of bis appreciation her surroundings were confortable to a degree bordering on inxury,
"Fuch magic with words," school Miss Marshfield, thoughtfully. "Have you considered that there is apt to be a wide breach between the personality of an autihor and his writings;"
"No, I hadn't thought of it—not par-

"No, I hadn't thought of it—not par-

ticularly,"
"I could point you to many notable

"I could point you to many notable examples."

"Oh, yee, I daresay there are examples, but you must admit that in a world the size of this there are examples to deverything."

"I did not mean to imply a rule, of course, but I think centus is often like a bright-winned switt conduct in house of very common clay. Your Nevada' might move a disappointment if you succeeded in finding her. Better be content with the articles and seek not to know the author. You might likewise be poorer by the loss of un fillusion."

Site looked at him with a laugh in her eyes and resolutely struck the keys of her typewriter.

"You mustn't bother me any more," she asserted. "I am behind with my work as it is."

"Jask for assistance, and you give ine axioms," he retorted. "Neverthers, I am not discouraged. Your opinions are usually worth looking into, but this is too gauzy."

"Go on," she said, over her shoulder; "never mind my opinions, but when you find yourself disenchanted, don't forget that I warned you."

"This ended the discussion for that day, and during many following days Youghn over mentioned "Nevada."

never mind my opinions, but when you find yourself disensinated, don't forget that I warned you."
This ended the discussion for that day, and during many following days Youghn never mentioned "Nevada."
Then, one morning, he came into the office, looking unusually cheerful, threw off his coat, and began tossing about the india on his desk in an absential mention. His secretary said nothing, rightly opining that he would soon disclove the cause of his satisfaction. Presently he paused in the net of opening a letter and sail:—"I feel greatly clated this morning; can you guess why?"
"I am not good at guessing."
"Yell, then, I shall have to tell you. I've found 'Novada'—or, rather, I've been this to communicate with her through her publishers, and the result is that she has consented to correspond with me as the boys trade jack-knives, out o' sight 'n unseen."
"Hode-d! How did you manage it?"
"I'ly means of my prestige as the author of 'From Soa to Soa' which is the test mintained rever received that I had any such prestige. I played the card in desperation and it won. Quite romantic, don't you think?"
"Well, rather, If 'Nevada' is a woman. Have you ascertained that?"
"No, I don't know yet, but I shall soon learn. It won't be possible to keep me mystified long. But all thought of that aside, I am premisting myself untold pleasure from this correspondence. An interchange of ideas with a writer so versatile as 'Nevada,' is one of the Keenete pleasures of life."
"I'don't know anything about that, nover having had a 'regular correspondent."
"I'm vaushn went on with his work after this careless comment. He was not more than ordinarily selfish, but it never occurred to him that his secretary might possibly have a personal feeling with regard to this correspondent. If she had, however, it would not lave been suspected from her manner.

Somo days after this conversation he pulled a letter out of his pocket, and, handing it over to ner, said :—

her manner.

Butter out of his pocket, and, handing it over to ner, sald:
"Now, tell me what you think about 'Nevada' being a woman."

Miss Maushfield took the letter,

'Novada' being a woman."
Miss Maxshfield took the letter,
amoothel it with her long, alender fingers, and asked:—
"Do you think this perfectly fair?"
"Certainly—why not? It would be
a sint to keep such a letter as that to
myself."
After reading it she laid it on the
table before her, and seemed to be
pondering.

table before her, and seemed to be pondering.
"Why did you adopt the pseudonym of 'Darwin'?" she asked, presently.
"Oh, for no reason only that it was the first that occurred to me. You see, I was to use one, and not seek to penetrate heis."
"Hers! You are sure it is a woman, then, at last?"

then, at last?"

"Can you doubt it after rending that letter? I think she is certaint; a woman, and a y-ng one at that."

"Oh." sail the secretary, drily, "and beautiful too, no doubt. You seen to have gathered a large amount of information from this letter, while I see absolutely nothing in it which betrays either ago or gender. In this day of victorous writing it is impossible to tell who is be shind an article—whether man or woman—but If I were to judge by one or two expressions here. I should say the writer ought to be a big-beard-ed man."

ed man."

"Oh, Marshfield, positively you are the last person I should have accused of Jeakousy."

For a year this romantic correspondence went on, growing constantly more absorbing to Bussell Vaughn, and, it appeared from the trequency of her letters, the same to 'Nevada."

One of the days when Vaughn re-ceited one of these letters he was ab-sent minded to a marked degree, and the buden of responsibility for that lay rested on the se-nographer, but she arteed to complaint, nearly remind-ing him occasionally of neglected du-tes.

ties.

Sometimes be would spring suddenly to his feet in an abstracted mood and pace the office floor, sometimes stand before a window and gaze long out over the adjoining vacant tots, where were plied a few plecos of old machines. His accretary wateraed him narrowly at these times, and one day when she had called his attention to something thich needed it, he turned abruptly and said;

at these times, and one day when she ad called his attention to something thich needed it, he turned abruphly and said:

"Marshiled, there's no doubt about and said:

"Marshiled, there's no doubt about to the seek should be junior partner here. Upon my word, I'm good for nothing." fire a think to said, the said and to med toward him.

"Let me advise you," she said. "I think you had better give up this correspondence of yours, it is doing you no good. Better drop it and forget it, and attend to bushess."

"Drop it! You don't know what you are so ins. Have you any idea what part this friendship has come to play in my delly life? Now, don't, please, set me down for a drivelling idiot. I am not going about with my learnt on my sleeve tilling every one what 'Nevada' is to me, but there's something about you which invites my confidence notwithstanding that your criticisms have been rather acrid. I would give ten years of my life for the privilege of seeing 'Nevada's face—of hearing her talk as she writes. Why, did I show you her letters on Egyptology? I thought! knew a few things, but she makes me blush for my ignorance. Egypt! The very name is a mine of mystic delights under her facile pen. Sooff at me! I you will Marshifield—you with your cool wit and calm judgment of men, but I would willingly exchange my best propects in machinery for a voyage down the Nie with 'Nevada' as a companion."

Miss Marshifeld was rather paler than usual, but she only said quickly: "And she eliddes you negistenting?"

Mile with 'Nevada,' as a companion." Miss Marshfeld was rather paler than usual, but she only said quickly: "And she cludes you pertiatently?" 'Yes, and I can't see why, I have done my best. I have brought all the power there is in words to the siege, and unfortunately words are my only available weapons. She promises an interview sometime in the future, but centinually puts me off. She has seen me, too, which doesn't seem all round fair."

centimally puts me on. See has seen all round fair."

Miss Marshi'ld looked at m with mirth in her eyes.

"What now?" he exclaimed in a vexed tone. "Look here, Marshfield, you're getting altogether too much fun out of me. I see my garrullry needs muzzling. It don't seem like you, though: I thought you'd have some sympathy."

"And so I have, but I can't help contemplating the possibility of your correspondent being some leathery old woman whose romance is all in the past, and who is annusing herself by warning it over the flame of your young passion. Of course she couldn't show herself, because that would mean—curtain."

"You are talking most unheard-of-

-curtain."
"You are talking most unheard-of-nonsense, for you. No leathery old woman could write with such fire and woman could write with such fire and cloquence. She is young and enthusi-natic. You have not seen all her letters."

"No 7 I think you might hav shown them to me." She looked hard at him as she spoke, and he actually blushed under her scrutiny.

"Ah! I see," she went on, mercileasity; "Nevada' has been making love to you."

time in their acquaintance—anrgy with her.

"Supposing," she went on, as if she had not noticed, "that you meet your 'Nevada' and find her, though at-tractive to the eye, unlovely in char-acter, would her genius obliterate the effect—"

"Utterly impossible for a presson"
writes like that to be spiritually unlovely."
"There you are in error. Neither bad nor good qualities are absolute in real people. Nature has its moods and tenses, and I have been told that writers as a class are especially susceptible to them—in fact, that it's a very good rule to know your pet author at a respectful distance."
"Well," said Vaughn, trying to throw off his sullenness, "you may be perfectly right—I dareasy you are—but all this is too complex for me. I am not an adept in analysing character, and to tell the truth, don't think I care to be. Not, however, that I mean to disparage the habit. Probably it is a very good one, only not congenial to my testes."

"No," said Miss Marshfield, thought—the not ense consenial to your

my tastes."

"No," said Miss Marshfield, thoughtfully," it is not congenial to your tastes. You care so much more for ideals than for actualities."

Vaughn had been standing with his back toward her, looking out of the window. Buddenly he wheeled about and stood beside her desk.

"Marshfield, it occurs to me that I must seem very puerlle and silly to you."

must seem very puerile and smy voyou."

"No, indeed; it I have said anything to imply that, forgive me—I never meant it. I do think though, that it's best to have no enthusiasms; they leave such heartaches in their wake. Hardly anything in life oomes up to the expectations of an impulsive person, while if we expect little or nothing, the good that comes to us seems a full measure. Have you not found it so sometimes?"

"Now that you mention it, I believe

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Cure."

AIR I. PALMER, HAIR DRESSER, 673 QUERN
STREET WEST, TORONTO, could not sleep for
years on account of the mucus dropping into the
threat; cured by Dr. Chase a Colatrip Cure.

STRET WEST, TORNING, could not sleep for years on account of the mucus dropping into the control of the mucus dropping into the control of the mucus dropping into the control of the country of the coun

ask, did you get all this viadom? One does not learn these things by bling told them."

"I have lived a great deal of it, and the rest I have seen others live."

"You say your friend taught you to conquer the ills of life. Now, how, for instance, would you overcome the fate which hold you bound to duties of a prosale sort when you were continually longing to shake them off and hy to the other end of the earth?"

"I should patiently blide the shaking time. You know 'all things come to kim who wants,' though my experience proves that they are not ulways satisfactorily attained."

"Not always, no; but how can a fellow tell that they won't be till her tries?"

"I have often thought," said the secretary, musingly, 'that it is a great pity to spend the best years of one's life in accumulating the means of subsistence. If the needs of civilization were fewer it would materially decrease the miseries of th; world."

"For my part," said Vaughn, quickly, "I could be content with the Indian's blanket—or a yellow robe and legging bowl. There are indute possibilities in the latter. Give me the freedom of the globe and civilization may have his 5-lede-rols."

Six weeks after this conversation found Vaughn with still not clue to the dentity of his correspondent. All her letters reached him through the publishers, but they were gradually growing less frequent and colder in tone. It was very strange, he thought, for it had not been long since in one of those thrilling opisities which so elated him she had exclaimed:—
"Almost thou persuadest me, 'Darwin,' that the only things desirable in this world are you, a monolight night and the Nite; but wait yet a little longer. You shall see my face—I sweat little longer.

get rid of him without fulfilling this promise.

Miss Marshfield watched his growing disincilination for business with annoyance, and finally she said to him:—"Mr. Vaughn, you are not well."" he neturned, in surprise; "Oh, yes, I am always well." A moment after he added:—"Queer, my father said something about that, too, but I have never been sick in my life, and certainly am not now." She said no more, but watched him furtively as he sat over his work, the two little wrinkies in his forehead drawn into a positive scowl. She noticed that he was sallow, thinner in fieth han usual, and that his eyes bore evidences of insomnia. The afternoon light fell across him, and for the first time his secretary was fully conscious time his secretary was fully conscious of the change in him. Involuntarily she let her hands slip from the keys as she uttered an exclamation of

suffocated for a moment, and as Miss Marshirid dropped her eyes and codouted slightly, he sprang to this test and acked life from wasn't unounce fortably warm. She made some unmitted to the reply and he lowered with the chair came and stood beside her white he rimble fingers played rather nervously over the keys. At length he made some first ant ran of the results of the property of the results of the control of the results of the space (results).

sously over the keys. At tength inspoke:—
"Your eyes would entice the truth
out of a confirmed list. Marshield. I
may as well tell you the whole slekening story, though, of course, you'll
say it was to be expected. She's given
me the suck-without even the common decency of saying good-ive She's
been trying it for a long time, and
now she's done it. Very shabby of
her, don't you think ?"
"It undoubtedly seems shabby treatment from your point of view, but it
was the most mereiful thing she could
do."

lo." Because why?"

Because that correspondence was intiting you for business and making too more visionary and idealiste than ever, which wasn't at all necessary."

You speek with your accustomed paintness."

phalmness."
Yes, I am in carnest, but I hope you are not offended."
"Why should I bee with you? When you have not been giving me good advice—which, by the way, I wish I had taken—you have been doing my neglected work. I have no reason for complaining of you, at all events. Things have turned out about as you predicted she can't be a person of Rood

plaining of you, at all events. Things have turned out about as you predicted. She can't be a person of good principles—she must be a lift. She-she must have found somebody else." Oh, let us cover her with the mante or charity, and suppose her nothing had, but only wrinkled and usiy. She couldn't help that, you know. The transcendent love you offered her would have tempted any woman —"
"How do you know I offered her transcendent love?"
"I have heard you talk of her several times."
"Come, Marshried, let up on me. I'm rouly now to assent to all the spliteful things you've said about her. I do hereby solemnly swear that to the best of my knowledge and belief she's a big-bearded man; that in adultion to, and mowithstanding that, she's a teathery old woman who has been canading herself with my feeble-mind-deness, and warming over her state tomances at the life of my idlotte passion."
"Did I really mentlon feeble-mind-

edness?"

"Oh, you might as well! But this isn't wading through that pile of letters. Some one has got to take a trip, and owing to my father's fancy that have been contined too closely of late, it's been decided that I am the one. My ather, you see, doesn't know about 'Nevada."

"No," said Miss Marshfield, scarcely heeding the latter part of his remark. "Shall you be gone long?"

"Two or three weeks, I think,' he repiled, and became absorbed in his reading.

At six o'clock they had finished, and then, as she was domning her street clothes Vaughn remembered certain things it was necessary to talk over in view of the intended trip. So they linview of the intended trip. So they lin-gered by the grate fire, without light-ing up, because it was pleasanter to talk in the twilight. The business af-fairs they discussed were no. of vital importance, but the secretary seemed not to notice that, and the junior part-ner talked on leisurely, rocking his of-fice chair. The firelight played over their faces, and through the uncurtain-ed window shone the first refulgence of a full moon.

a full moon.

This was a window which commanded a view of the lots, with their lumber of old machinery. There was no snow and over the motley array the moon poured a silvery flood lending it a world interest it was far from possessing by daylight. The sharp angles and usity protuberances of the pilo were softened by the hasy glow that made the shadows seem to hide strange dings—mystical things—things which belonged to the land of draams.

The spell of the nour was on these

The spell of the nour was on these two, as they sat there by the fire, and neither was willing to break it. They talked in low tones, with throbbing

prairies belavem their mesors quest espation 28.

Presently Vaughn beamer over to feel to me and win he settl thack foreign in and win he settled thack foreign in was meared to Miss Marchband than better a mear that his test hand than better a mean of her chair She wild not distinct a mer of her chair She wild not distinct a not remark, to which he returned a cause reply. She booked at the coals, but his eyes were on her fare:

"Marshiddl." The name was uttered very softly, and he ferr toos will, "Could you ever would?" he possible."

Her book storned blue, She heal turns."

hie—"

He look stopped life — She had turned on him those epositive eyes which sametimes accurate to belie the admission for demension, and there was no mistasking their expression this time. He undo istond as well as if she had put it into words.

Theroughly agitated, he see, and, standing be him her chat, add his hand on her shoulder as he said, unstability belief.

hand on her shoulder as he said, unsteadily :"Marshield, you force me to believe
in the litck of feels in a natural
counts or events you sould despire me
-thank (dod for the unnatural Don't
-thank (dod for the unnatural Don't
-tech; it might controllet what your
speak, blease. I'm straid of your
speak, it might controllet what your
speak not told me, and it's too good
to be contradicted." He had bent lower, until his dark ooks mingled with
lett.

or, until his dark tooks minsled with het?.

Miss Marshileld did not speak; she was sanking with elect taughter.

What was it." h asked; "more fun at my expense? My dear girl, I can't blame you, but I have a strange feeling. Marshileld—that it is your image I nave had in my heart all the time, and never a dream of a nyth. Explain that, will you?"

Then Miss Marshield spoke, and this was what she said.—"Durwin, almost thou persusdest me that the only thinss desirable in this would are you, a moonlight night, and the Nile."

"What I" exclaimed Vaughn, straightening up, well-nigh paralysed. "How did you know she said that "

ening up, well-nigh paralyzed, "How dild you know she said that?"
"Because 'she' and I are one."
Imperuously he whirled her chair shout until she faced him.
"You are 'Nevada'!"
"You; is it incredible?"
"Unity in the light of your outrageous equivocation."
"Oh. I didn't equivocate much; it wasn't necessary. You were very easy procy, Darwin."

"oth, I didn't equivocate much; it wasn't necessary. You were very easy prey, Darwin."
"Oh, I didn't equivocate much; it wasn't necessary. You were very easy prey, Darwin."
"Was I, Indeed ?"
"I'll admit that any course was a little irregular, but you see I was all the time casing my conscience with the promise of an explanation. It was very exciting, and I admit that temptation intude me carry it too far. Forselve me, pray. I have never romanced before, but you wrote such letters—sh, such letters, Darwin. You are a passic hieters, Darwin. You are a passic hieters, Darwin. You are to such letters—sh, such letters, Darwin. You are to he correspondence so soon, but for the correspondence so soon, but for the collect it was having on you."
"I was something undone, that's a fact. And to think it was my dear Marshield all the time. Don't you cremember when I asked why you couldn't have been 'Nevada.' You might have told me then."
"But I was somewhat plued to see you so coolly setting me down as increase evident that your plain secretary had not the ghost of a chance."
"So, then, you wanted me to fall in love with my secretary?"
"Perlaps I did—the possibility never presented itself to you, however."
"Oh, Marshield, I have always adorting should be seen to have a story as you have to tell; what, then, could be expound. Many a time I have said to myself, Marshield, it have always adorting the shadows which the freight was throwing into fantantic anapes.
"The wonder of it!" said Vaugn. Marshield, who will keep me sober and with you in Egypt, even when you house to tell; what, then, could be executed of m, whose wild desire was with you in Egypt, even when you house to tell; what, then, could be executed of m, whose wild desire was with you in Egypt, even when you house to tell; what, then, could be executed of m, whose wild desire was with you in Egypt, even when you house to tell; what, then, could be executed of m, whose wild desire was with you in Egypt, even when you house to tell; what, then, could be executed of m,

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THE DOMAIN

OF WOMAN

The hand that rocks , the cradle fide - the world TALKS BY " [FREST

Here is another complaint from an aggrieved correspondent.

Dear Teresa,—I wish you would say a word about the idotte fashion of taking articles of common use and utilizing them for decentative purposes. The craze arems to be growing worse every year What with gilt and beribboned griditions, gilt clothes pega used as hooks, decorated nutures graters as match seatchers, etc., we shall be able to furnish our drawing-rooms cheaply and mastily with the contents of the back kitchen. A young lady of my acquaintance recently put the finishing touch or the general tunbecility by precuring a common zine coal hod, painting it a delicate Milo green, Hastering it with bows of salmon-coloured ribbon, and using it as waste paper receptacle. Now, don't you think this is carrying things allogether too far? Is there any artistic sense in putting things to a use for which they were never intended? For my part, I can imagine the ancient Greeks and Romans making their cooking utensils, etc., objects of bea.—In themselves, but I do not believe they ever committed the absurdities to which a depraved sense of the "artistic" is leading us. True art consists in making every object a thing of beauty and a Joy forever, but not in foreibly dragging really good things from their proper environment, and placing them where they foster, not the artistic sense, but that of the riddeulous. What do you think?

Well, I don't know. There are so many conflicting ophilous or this sub-

ridiculous. What do you think?
PAULINE."

Well, I don't know. There are so many conflicting ophilons on this subject as on overy other, that if I venture to express my own I shall be certain to run counter to some valued reader's ideas. I must confess to the gridinon myself. I wanted a paper rack, so I got a couple of common or kitchen brollers, fastened them together, decorated them with gold paint and ribbons, and they made quite a respectable magazine rack. But I cannot say I have used anything else out of its legitimate sphere, though I have had a good many ideas. For instance, the practice has its compensations when one is living in a fat and is rather cramped for room. Everybody knows the worry and heartbreak incidental to the constant effort to hide body knows the worry and heartbreak incidental to the constant effort to hide some useful but ugly article away from prying and critical eyes. Verhaps, as a cynical gentleman said recently, if we are going to carry utilitarianism in everything, we may as well put the articles to their legitimate use as well as decorating our rooms with them. Thus the necessary frying pan, besides being used to cook the juley steak and "inguns," would nake a useful cardholder for the hall table, with the addition of a bow of ribbon on the handle. It would be a trille black, perhaps, but then bronze is fashionable just now. Then there is the immaculate pastry board. The flat rface of the back might be utilized for the painting of a landscape, or some appropriate some subject such as materfamilias making the toothsome numpkin ple, surrounded by her hungry brood. Thus decorated it would serve till un a vare on the wall of the parpumpkin ple, surrounded by her hungry brood. Thus decented it would serve to fill up a gap on the walf of the parlour, while the rolling pin covered with plush and suspended by ribbons would make a capital pin cushion. The use of a coal hod as a waste paper receptacle is certainly noved, and might prove a source of income at bazaars and sales, where anything that is at all outre or new always finds a ready sale. I remember the gilt clothestees with little hooks upon them, which first came out at a sale recently held. They sold like hot cakes. Indeed, there seems to be no tlimit to possibilities in They sold like hot cakes. Indeed, there seems to be no limit to possibilities in this direction, but we shall probably arrive at a period of common sense after awhile, and the fad will die out as so many others have done.

and bonnets in the fashionable colour, cornilower blue. I am glad to see that the borrible practice of wearing birds is going out and flowers are becoming more prominent. But why do our millimerys charge such exerbitant prices? 232 flow litary day letytaprices? Twenty-flive dollars for a hat is altogether too much when one considers its wearing qualities compared with the rest of the costume. It is incosting to get a really well-made and up-to-date hat under \$10, and that is not cheap. The material does not in many cases cost more than half they ce charged, sometimes, indeed, not so much. Millimery is a decidedly profitable business, as much so as drug welling, since the materials do not represent more than a fraction of the "barrains" on hears about are manufactured. I was reading about a lot of shift wastes, well made, of good print, with collars and cuffs, that were being sold for 25 cents each. The quesshit waists, well made, of good print, with collars and cuffs, that were being sold for 25 cents each. The question in, who suffers by such cheapters in the manufacturer or the worker? Proposity the latter. The misorable women who make the "bargains" set about ten cents a dozen for them, and have to find their own thread. The conditions of trade seem to want revolutionizing.

THEESA.

THE PUBLIN CONFERENCE.

FILE PUBLIN CONFERENCE.

Dublin, August 4 - A conference of the Nationalist inembers of Paillament cared with the view to bring about a remion of the Irish parties, was open-cl. 1 the Maniston house here to-day. The Parnellites were invited to attend, but declined to do so, owing to the fact that the Nationalists had rejected their pioposal for a preliminary joint committee meeting to discuss the basis of reminon. The bulk of the Redmondites were, therefore, absent, but Thuothy Harrimston was present, and was elected to the chair. Mr. Thomby Healy, Mr. Thomby D. Sullivan, and Mr. Thomas J. Healy sat with the anti-l'arrellites. Mr. John Dilion moved, and Mr. Michael Davitt seconded, resolutions, regretting the absence of the bulk of the Parnellites, which, it was pointed out, would make reunion impossible, favouring the reconstitution of the old Parnellite party, as it existed from 1856 to 1899, and declaring readings, as an earnest of practical exem-pinication of the solitio the anti-Parfrom 1855 to 1899, and declaring leadings, as an earnest of practical exemplification of the spirit of the anti-Paracillics, to support a Paracillic for the first chairman of the party. The resolutions were adopted, although the was a slight dissent at the last proposal

THE HOLY NAME CADETS.

The first annual dramatic entertainment of the Holy Name Cadets of St Paul's church will be held in St. Paul's hall, Power street, on Monday cening April 10th, 1899, at 8.15 o'clock. Tickets April 10th, 1893, at 8.15 o'clock. Telects 15 cents. Proceeds for a gymnastum. The Holy Name Cadeta expect a large attendance, as they have prepared an excellent programme. The Holy Name Cadeta received Holy Communion at the eight o'clock Mass in St. Paul's church an Easter Sunday. They receive Holy Communion the first Sunday of every month, and have a meeting every Tuesday evening in St. Anne's hall at eight o'clock. All young men, from fifteen to twenty-one years of age, of St. Paul's church, should join the Holy Name Cadets

They Naves Fall.—Mr. S. M. Bough-

I remember the gilt clottestegs little hooks upon them, which ame out at a sale recently held. Old like hot cakes. Indeed, there to be no-limit to possibilities in frection, but we shall probably at a period of common sense indeed, and the pad will die out many others have done.

c of the new millinery is exceed-handsome, especially the hats

When the System Is Run Down

through acute disease or by reason of continued ill-waith (from whatever cause) the best "builder" available to the sufferer—young or old—is: "Maitine with Cod Liver Oll." In this unique preparation is comprised every principle necessary to restore the wasted frame to the fulness of health. It is a brain and nerve food of losetimable value, a powerful digestant and assimilator of fool, a tissue builder and "bone-former." It is delicious as honey and scoopstable to the patient. One of England's greatest ph sicions (Dr. Fothergill) says: "There is no remedy that can take the place of Maltine in cases of Dublity and Nervous prostration."

rchased of any Druggist. Where no Druggist is established we will send to the Office—CHARGES PAID—on receipt of price, viz., \$1,00 per bottle.

ALTINE COMPANY, 88 WELLINGTON UTREET WEST, TORONTO

Fashion's Fancies

must be studied by people of society who wish to retain their reputation for good tasts smong the circle of friends with whom they correspond—and more expecially is the matter of reflect and

A la Mode

Wedding Stationery

Should the Wedding Cards or Note Paper be out of date, possessing not the characteristics necessary to the usage of cultured poorle, it may seriously aff or the social standing of the bride, whose tasts is critically gauged by her new acqualatane.

your Stationer for the correct and stylish Wedding Stationery manufactured by

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited Nos. 43, 45, 47 and 49 BAY ST., TORONTO American Citimatum to the Fulpines.

The American commissioners at Mandla have laid down their ultimatum to the Filiphres. There are points or cardinal importance:

(1) The supremacy of the United States must nod will be enforced throughout every part of the cichiquage and those who resist it can accomplish no end other than their own ruin.

co. To the Philippine people will be intend the most ample liberty and wife are now at recomplishe with the mainter and of a wise, just, stable, of fective and economical adult istration of public affairs and compytible with the sovereign and international richts and the obligations of the United States.

(3) The civil rights of the Philippine recopie will be garranteed and protected to the fullest extent, religious freedom will be assured, and all persons shall be equal and have equal standing in the eyes of the law.

(4) Honour, justice, and friendship forbid the use of the Philippine people of the islands they inhabit as an object or means of exploitation. The purpose of the American Government is the welfare and the advancement of the Philippine people.

AN HONEST CIVIL SERVIC 2

(5) There shall be guaranteed to the Philippine people an honest and offertive civil service, in which, to the fullest extent to which it is practical, nutives shall be employed.

(6) The collection and applicat and il taxes and other revenues, all be blaced upon a sound, economical basis, and the public funds, raised justic and collected honestly, shall be applied to defray the regular and processes and not to be devoid to other ends. With such prudent and such general improvements as the public interests may demand. Local funds collected shall be used for local purposes and not to be devoid to other ends. With such prudent and honest fecal administration it is believed that the account of justice shall be established whereby may be eradicated the evids arising from delay, corruption, and expolitation

(5) The construction of roads, rail-roads, and similar means of communication and runsportation and other content and such extended to the public works manifestly to the advantage of the Philippine people.

ronated. (9) Domestic and foreign trade and (9) Domestic and foreign trade and crimerce, agriculture and other in-dustrial pursuits tending toward the general development of the country, in the interests of the inhabitants, shall be objects of constant solicitude and fostering care.

be objects of constant solicitude and fostering care.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(10) Effective provision shall be made for the establishment of elementary schools in which the children of the people may be educated, and appropriate facilities shall be provided for a higher education.

(1) Reforms in all departments of the Government all branches of the public service, and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people shall be undertaken without delay and effected conformably with right and justice in a way to satisfy the well-founded demands and the light and justice in a way to satisfy the well-founded demands and the light and justice in a way to satisfy the well-founded demands and the light and sinstructed the commission to make this publicly known.

In obeying his beliest, the commissioners desire to join the President has instructed the commission to make this publicly known.

In obeying his beliest, the commissioners desire to join the President in expressing their good-will toward the Philippine people and to extend to the leading representative men an invitation to meet them for the purpose of

Philipoine people and to extend to the leading representative men an invita-tion to meet them for the purpose of reisonal acquimitance and the ex-charge of views and opinions. (Signed) Jacob Gould Schurman, U. S. Cummissioner: George Dewey, U.S. N.; Elwell S. Otts, Major-Gen-ral, U. S.A., Charles Demby, U.S. Commis-sioner; Dean C. Worcester, U.S. Com-missioner; Dean C. Worcester, U.S. Com-missioner.

AN EARLY SETTLER.

AN EARLY SETTLER,
The late Thes. Finnegan, of Richol, who died on March 13th, was born in County Monaghan, heland, in 1813, and came to Montreal in lookbood. Part of his early life was spent in the Lower Provinces. He then came to Nichol and settled on what is known as the Finnegan homestead. Mr. Finnegan cut the lirst tree on the farm, fifty-seven years ago next month. By dint of hard work and perseverance he cleared the farm; and after some years he purchased the adjoining farm and looked after the working of the 50s acres up to the time adjoining farm and looked after the working of the 500 acres up to the time of his death. Mr. Finnegan married on June 13th, 15th. Kutherline McArdle, whose death preceded his just one mouth. The death of his beloved parture was a heavy affliction to him, and no doubt contributed towards his death. Mr. Finegan was a kind and gen-rous-heatted neighbour. Both schools of the section were closed on the day of the funeral, as an evidence of the esteen in which he was held. the day of the funeral, as an evid of the exteem in which he was of the exteem of the extending of the exteem of the exteem of the extending of the extendi

How to Get Strong.

Thousands people, not really need a tonic at this season. Close confinement in badly ventilated houses, shops and school rooms during the winter months makes people feel depressed, languid and "out of sorts".

Nature must be

assisted in throwing off the poison that has accumulated in the system during these months, else people fall an easy prey to disease.

A Tonic is needed, and Dr. Williams Pink Pills is the greatest tonic medicine known. These pills make rich, red blood; strengthen tired nerves, and make dull, listless men, women and children feel bright, active and strong.

Mr. Jas. Purtelle, a well known farmer living near Crotton, Ont, says:—" For several years I have been a sufferer from general debility. I believe my troubles originated in over-work, aggravated by a severe cold. I had advice from doctors in lecton and Belleville, but did not get any better. Then I went to Toronto for treatment, and for at time experienced, some relief, but it was only temporary, and soon I was worse than before. Some of my nichbors advized me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before the first box was gone I found relief, and after I had its. A a ten box shore I was repicing in complete recovery, and my health has since bein excellent. Words fail to express the value I now place on these bittle pink messengers of health, and I only hope other sufferers will follow my example."



There are numerous pink colored imitations against which the public is cautioned. The genuine are only sold in boxes with wrapper resembling the engraving on the left, but printed

If your dealer does not have the genuine, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed pc.t paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

mailed prot paid at 50 cents a 5004 or an account of the country o

suctob, and was largely attended. The soleum mass of requiem at the Church of Our Lady was celebrated by Rev. Father Choune, S.J., and the preyers at the grave by the Rev. Father Kavanugh, S.J. The pailbearers were the Rev. Back of deceased—Joseph, Frank, Yhomas, William, and James—and Mr. P. Griffin, son-in-law.

EASTER SUNDAY IN ST PETER'S

The gloom caused by the sed death of Joseph, the youngest brother of Fa-ther Minchan, of St. Peter's church, Buthurst street, did not interfere with of Joseph, the youngest brother of Father Minchan, of St. Peter's church, Batturst street, did not interfere with the brightness of the Raster celebration there. At the 3.30 Mass the children of St. Peter's school, under the leadership of their teacher, Slater Erselinds, sang several Easter hymns, with a heartliness and sweetness worthy of the occasion. At the 10.30 Mass an excellent rendering of the owner of Miss Bertina Constance and Mr. O'conneil being specially good. The whole performance was creditable alike to the ability of Mr. McFlway, the leader, and to the polistication of the sile of the members. At both Masses Pather Minchan took occasion to thank his people for the renerous sympathy in his between the control of the process of the members. At both Masses Pather Minchan took occasion to thank his people for the renerous sympathy in his between the control of the state of th

tainment in aid of St. Peter's church, noticed in our last issue, came off in Broadway hall, 450 Spadina avenue. The programme consisted of a vita-scope exhibition of secure from the recent Spanish-American war, interspersed with songs by Mr. F. O'Connell and Misses O'Connor, Harte, and spersed with songs by Mr. F. O'Con-nell and Misses O'Connor, Harte, and Curran, and restrations by Miss Eda Murphy. All these are favourably known to the people of St. Peter's pur-ish, and were well up to the expecta-tions entitatined regardling their work. Miss Murphy received a beautiful bou-quet, as a mark of appreciation of her irst recitation. The vitascope exhibi-tion was a new feature in concerts, and

"I have found your Bronchial Troches most useful for hoarscrees and colds." Prop. L. RICCI, Queens College, LONDON, ENG. BROWN'S Frenchial

Judging by the manner in which it was received, a very popular one. Indeed, the scenes were so realistic, especially where rushing trains were introduced, that the audience almost started at times from their seats to clear the track. No description could compare in vividuess with the living power of these pictures. Messrs. Penton and Ulearly, who have charge of the Edison Vitascope seemed of the Cuban war, certainly deserve to be patronized, and floosy who witnessed their work in Broadway hall voted the performance a great success. Mr. L. V. McBrady occupied the position of chairman, with the prefect taste for which he is well known, and paid a high tribute to the progress St. Peder's parish has made.

EASTER MUSIC AT ST. MARY'S.

EASTER MUSIC AT ST. MARY'S.

We have heard several expressions of the highest admiration in connection with the Easter music at St. Mary's church. The Mass (Medermeyer's), a very difficult production, was most successful, and too much praise cannot be given to the efficient conductor, Mrs. Microsson. The world says:—The extremely continuous of the effect of the effect of the entry in the faith of the 'Credo,' with its contrasting descriptive passuces of the Passion and Resurrection, the solemnity of the "Sametus," the ronorous ringing of the "Hosama In Exceisis," and the final printed pleading of the "Agnus Dil," reflected the greatest credit upon lae capable conductor of the choir, Mrs. George McPherson. The unaccompanied quartette of the "Et Incarnatus" was one of the most artistic in a series of fine effects obtained. The solicits were miss Kate Clarke, Miss Heines, Miss Memory, Miss M. Walsh, Miss Hart, Mr. Costello, Mr. Futton, and Mr. Mc. Increase; a musical leader in Toronto. We well remember the sensation she creat after her return from Leipzig, where she upon the field of the leader in Toronto. We well remember the sensation she creat after her return from Leipzig, where she upon the fillows on the diploma of the Leipzig Royal won the diploma of the Leipzig Royal won the diploma of the Leipzig Royal ed after her return from Lelpzig, where she spent three years, and where she wan the diploma of the Lelpzig Royal Conservatory of Music, it will interest our readers to know that Medermeyer's Mass will be repated in St. Mary's next Sturday.

Popular Objections to the Blessed Eucharist.

Tho above subject, handled by such an able controversalist as the Revorend L. Minchan promises to be one of the best of the serier delivered before the St. Mary's Brauch, "Catholic Truth Sconety." Their meeting place, the Reconomic Hall, Queen street and Spadina evenue, should be well filled on Friday evenue, when the lesture will be delivered in addition to this sowers well known entectainers who will provide, the muscal programms are a guarantee that their part will be worthy of the consider.

The London Daily Mail, March 18th, has the following:—The tomb of a saint has just been opened at Durham cathedral, and lively interest in the extended to the control of t

loss, by recovering certain fragments whele are known to be contained in The original coffin of oak was taken. The original coffin of oak was taken out in 137, and substituted by another, but it was afterwards found that considerable portions were (illi wanting. The bones have been found to be in the grave there were also found other remains, among these being the frontal bone of a large skull, cut open by a battleave or sharp sword. It of the found is supposed to be far the frontal bone of a large skull, cut open by a battleave or sharp sword. The found is supposed to be far the frontal bone killed in battle, was brought to Hamborough, and ultimately deposited in the shrine of St. Cuthbert, the latter being always represented as Cawald.

The Manitoba School Lands Fund.

The Manifoba School Lands Fund.

WINNIEGO, April 1.—In the Legrishium Hon. Mr. Cameron has given notice that on Toosday he will move that the House adopt a memorial to the Domiolou Government on the School Lands Fund. This memorial sets forth the purpose for which the lands were set apart and shows that assurances were medicated the Norquay Government in 1878 and 1884, on the strength of this fund, though no money had been received from also at that time. It also allows that the cloud grants have increased from \$68,000 in 1894 87 'o \$250,000 in 1890. The memorial submits that the lands were not set apart for future generation only. They therefore salt '- a grant of \$80,000 in 1990. The memorial end, which now amounts to \$600,000 in cash, and the whole value of which is estimated at \$1500,000.

Death of Mr. John Mullen.

Death of Mr. John Mullen.

After an illness of 8 years duration Mr John Mullen passed away at his late home on Bond street. Mr Mullen was born in the courty Galway, Ireland 65 years ago but he came to Grand Rapids, Michigan and finally settled at O-hawa where he spent 25 years as section foreman. Four years ago Mr. Mullen removed to Toronto with his family Besides a widow he leaves five daughters and two arons, Misses Annie, Helen, Martha and May who are at home, Sister M. Vincent of the Community of 8t. Joseph. Mosars John and Gro. H. Mullen of the firm of Mullen & Buckley Far Rockaway Long Island, N. Y. Deceased was a worshippor at 8t. Michael's Cathedral and a staunch Catholic. He was genial in disposition and made many friends. The funeral took place at 9 colock on Tuesday magning. It left his home for the oathedral where solemn High Mass was sung by Rev. F. F. Rohleder with Father Healy as deason and G. O'Donohue as sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Byan, Hazd, Murray and Dr. Troacy. The interment took place in St. Michael's Cemetery. R. I. P.