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VOL. XIII., No. 18

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TOPICS OF AN OLD-TIMER

Some Irish-American Lore From John Hurley—The Washingtons Claimed to be of Irish Origin—Jefferson Wanted to Read Ossian's Poems in Gaelic—Irish Place Names in America and England—Henry Hudson, the Navigator, Claimed to Have Been Irish—The Jamestown Settlement—When Mr. Teefy's Father Came to this Province in 1824 He was Required to Take the Oath of Allegiance.

Mr. John Hurley, of Litchfield, Conn., is a great Irish scholar, who is making Irish-American history and achievement a special study and sometimes surprises me with his discoveries. One of his latest claims is that the Washington and Jefferson families, of Virginia, were of Irish origin. Another of his claims is that Virgil, the Latin poet, was an Irishman. He has recently sent me a bundle of correspondence, which I have condensed and incorporated here-with.

To sustain his claim with reference to the Washington family being of Irish origin, I copy the following extract from a late issue of the Dublin "Freeman's Journal."

"An Irish connecting link with the illustrious George Washington, the first President of the United States, has recently been severed by the death in Drumcondra, in this city, of Mrs. Ellen Kelly, at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Kelly's maternal grandfather, Thomas George Washington, who died in 1838, at the age of 105 years, had in his possession documents to prove his relationship with the 'Father of his Country.' These documents were sold to the British Museum in 1864 by Mr. Washington's son. It will be remembered that some time since, great doubts were cast as to General Washington's strict English descent in view of the large emigration that existed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries from Youghal, County Cork, and other places in Ireland wherein the name of Washington was well known. The death of Mrs. Ellen Kelly, a Washington on the maternal side, now seems to throw light on the claim."

With regard to Jefferson, it is a fact in American literary history that in McPherson's version of Ossian's Gaelic poems appeared in the eighteenth century, he wrote to Scotland for a copy of them; also for a Gaelic dictionary and grammar, in order to learn to read them in the original tongue, remarking that they contained many beautiful ideas that were more precious than diamonds. My authority for this is an American magazine of a few years back, I think the "Century."

Following are some of Mr. Hurley's contributions to my budget for this week.

I will take great pleasure in writing genealogical or early history in this country for the "Register." This branch of Irish-American literary endeavor has been altogether neglected and needs writing up. There are also the many place names that have been overlooked. There are about one hundred cities in the United States and Canada that have Gaelic names. Nearly all the shires in England, Scotland and Wales are of Gaelic origin. There were about forty lords in the Irish Parliament who took place names for their titles. Those names are now all over the United States, besides names of generals, governors, etc., who left their titles. There are many other lines of work that ought to be attended to before it is too late for the preservation of their Irish antecedents.

"Sels-car-eac"—Cheshire, Shire, Chester, etc.—meaning "as much land as six horses could plough in one year. This is the origin of all shires in England. As the English language is claimed as an Anglo-Saxon language it is only fair for the Celtic people to claim for the Gaelic language what belongs to it. I will de-

scribe how some of those shires originated. Many were called, after different clans; some Irish, some Scotch, some Welsh, and many after Irish saints, as Erigena, Colechester, Cole, or St. Gall, the latter a disciple of St. Columbanus, a saint whose sanctified work was largely performed on the European continent. Not only England, but the whole of western Europe was closely bound up with Celtic civilization from the very earliest times. It may be that all languages are equally old, but none have kept the original form like the Gaelic. The Gaelic must have had a written language and literature one thousand years before Rome was built, so that it is insufferably silly to look for roots of words in Greek or Latin or even Sanscrit, which is itself Gaelic and was written in a new form of letters like the Welsh.

The Irish and French made early history in America, but their enemies, the descendants of the colonial tores, have given all the credit to England, and Englishmen. Ireland, (with the Stewarts), was the prominent power in the early colonial days, because the Irish were more loyal than even the Scots to the reigning dynasty, and had then a flag, king, parliament, lords, and common, of their own.

The London Company, who had the power of forming colonies, appointing governors, etc., was composed mostly of Irish and Scotch gentlemen, headed by the King, the Duke of York, etc. The Earl of Clarendon, who owned all the southern colonies, and the Duke of Lenox, the first Governor of New England, were appointed before the Puritans landed.

Lord Baltimore, Lord of Avalon and of Maryland, was first a governor of Virginia, A.D. 1632. He and Henry Washington were great friends in Ireland. Henry Washington had seven sons. It is claimed that one of these was the ancestor of George Washington. They all had important positions under the Stewarts, and were their loyal supporters. One of those Washingtons was collector of the port of Limerick, appointed by James I. Not being loyal to the new dynasty, he escaped from Ireland and turned up in Virginia, after having spent some time in Bermuda.

The first Lord Baltimore, Cecil Calvert, was born in Ireland. The name is a form of Giolla-bearta, sometimes spelled Galvert, a name on the O'Shaughnessy or Chauncey pedigree. Lord Thomas Fairfax was a Kerby, which in Irish is rendered O'Kierme, sometimes Kerwick and Berwick. Fairfax is in Scotland, but Thomas appeared to be born in England. He was Irish or Scotch, as the name clearly proves. Hudson was originally MacAidheon, and is the same name as Hutchin and Hutchinson. The O'Keefes intermarried with this family, hence they were called Hudson-O'Keefes. There was a bishop in Ireland about that time whose name was Hutson. Some of the early Christian names were Michael, James, Christopher, John, etc. We also have the names of the sailors on one of Henry Hudson's voyages. They must have been largely Irish or Scotch, judging by their Gaelic names. Hudson discovered the New York river which bears his name, for the Dutch in 1610. He had no love for the English, as they had him in prison several times under various pretences.

Capt. Harley made a settlement opposite Plymouth in Martha's Vineyard, six years before the Puritans landed, but the colonists were driven off and the captain was wounded by the savages.

I am getting ready to "show up" the great English settlement at Jamestown. The following are some of the founders of the colony: King James VI., of Scotland, who became James I., of England, and the Kingdom of Ireland, etc., related to Edward Bruce, the last King crowned in Ireland, and brother of Robert, King of Scotland, and related to the O'Nials. The King was Scotch, his brother, the Earl of Clarendon, was Irish (born in Dublin); his first governor was James Moore, born in Drogheda. The first grant was made to Sir Walter Raleigh (O'Rahilly) of Rawleystown, Co. Cork. He planted the first potatoes and tobacco on his estate at Youghal, Co. Cork. William Shanley (O'Sean-Laech) of Droonard, was "Sovereign" of Jamestown. He represented that borough in the Parliament of 1688. He and his three brothers were loyal adherents of King James. All four brothers held commissions in the army, as did also Michael Shanley, of Carquinis, County of Leitrim. William Shanley, who was M.P. for Jamestown, was chief of his clan and a captain in O'Garra's regiment. His son, Godfrith, was chief of the clan Jeffrey or McJeffrey, before Cromwell's time. It may be possible that was the original of the Jefferson fam-

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ly, and not the Fitz Jeffreys of Galway.

The following names include the celebrated Canadian coalition ministry, formed previous to the Dominion Government in 1867, and which consisted of all the talents. It was organized in 1865, when Viscount Monk, of Ballytramont, County of Wexford, Ireland, was Governor-General: Hon. Sir Etienne Pascal Tache, Receiver-General, Minister of Militia and Premier. Hon. John Alexander Macdonald, Attorney-General West. Hon. Geo. Etienne Cartier, Attorney-General East. Hon. Alex. Tilloch Galt, Minister of Finance. Hon. Alex. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands. Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, Minister of Agriculture and Statistics. Hon. Jean Charles Chapais, Commissioner of Public Works. Hon. George Brown, President Executive Council. Hon. William McDougall, Provincial Secretary.

Hon. William Pearce Howland, Postmaster-General. Hon. Hector Lewis Langevin, Solicitor-General East. Hon. James Cockburn, Solicitor-General West.

It is a little singular that all those gentlemen should have passed away excepting two that hailed from Toronto. Those were Hon. William McDougall and Hon. W. P. Howland. Mr. McDougall resides at Ottawa, and Mr. Howland here. It is said, however, that Mr. McDougall has lost his mind.

In my interview with Mr. Teefy, he told me that when his father came to this province from Ireland, in the year 1824, he had to take an oath of allegiance, the following being the form of same:

Province of Upper Canada—I certify that John Teefy, a native of Ireland, hath taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance required by law before me in York, in the Home District, this 24th day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.—Grant Powell, Commissioner.

Grant Powell was an Englishman by birth, by profession a physician, and son of Chief Justice Dunmer Powell. The family were here during the war of 1812-13, and Grant Powell was provided with several Government positions at different times. He had charge of the building of the old hospital which was located at the northwest corner of King and John streets. When the Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire in 1824, the year this certificate was made, the Legislature assembled afterwards for several sessions in the old hospital building.

Mr. Teefy writes me as follows: "There is a mistake in Old Timer of 20th of April. Mr. Geo. Gurnett was editor and publisher of the 'Courier' newspaper. The 'Palladium' was published and edited by Mr. Chas. Fothergill, in the year 1838. He was prior to 'the King's most Excellent Majesty' in 1822, as announced in 'The York Almanac and Royal Calendar of Upper Canada, for the year 1823,' a copy of which I have in my collection."

WILLIAM HALLEY.

How They Treat Protestants in Quebec

The Montreal Daily Witness, the organ of the Protestant minority, says:

The opening of the Quebec Parliament was marked by two very interesting events—the election of an English-speaking Protestant to the Speakership and the delivery of the budget speech. In a very gracious way Mr. Gouin, the Prime Minister, made the motion to confer this honor upon Mr. Weir. It was a new departure, he said, as the Speaker hitherto had been always chosen from the French-speaking and Catholic members, but he considered the time had come when the majority might gracefully waive its claim to the important office as a proof of its good will towards English-speaking and Protestant fellow-countrymen. Mr. Gouin and the Quebec House are to be congratulated upon this proof of their hearty

friendship and good will towards the minority in language and religion. It must be admitted that the time was well chosen for this expression of generosity as it cannot fail to be found splendid debating material for orators at Ottawa whose task is to repel accusations of intolerance and narrowness on the part of their co-religionists. Like Pope's wounded snake, the Autonomy debate still drags out its slow length. Everything that can be said for and against has been said, and it is worse than useless to prolong the agony. The Opposition leaders feel that in failing to contest Edmonton and in the enthusiastic support given there to Mr. Oliver their plea for giving the new provinces a voice on the education question has lost its force. The opening of the Edmonton constituency was the very occasion to test the feeling of the Northwest both upon the separate schools and upon the provincial rights involved in the school question. The election of Mr. Oliver by acclamation has practically given the separate school debate at Ottawa its coup de grace.

Religious Freedom in Russia

New York, April 30.—The Sun publishes the following cable from St. Petersburg:—The Czar's Easter ukase, which is addressed to the Imperial Senate, launches the programme of ridding the peasantry of the autocracy, which the Imperial party under the Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch has adopted as the Emperor's shield against the reform agitation.

The ukase which will be issued to the nation to-morrow provides for the annulment of the peasants' indebtedness to the Government for advances in the recent insolvent conditions of village communes. It also orders that all Christian sects be permitted to exist without penalty. Adherents of the Old Faith, whose altars were sealed up by M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, twenty years ago, and now number 17,000,000, will have their altars opened to worship on the Russian Sunday undisturbed. The ukase provides further that converts from the Orthodox faith to other Christian creeds shall not be punished. This decree makes lawful changes in faith for which hundreds of thousands of families have been stripped of their property and exiled to Siberia.

The ukase further decrees that the Mohammedan and other non-Christian subjects of the Emperor, except the Jews, shall have equal rights, and shall no longer be styled pagans. Nothing is conceded to the Jews. The ukase names Baron Nolde, Secretary of the Council of Ministers, who recently drew up the proposals of the Grand Duke Alexander's party, as successor to M. Vorontzoff-Dashoff as Governor of the Caucasus.

"Race Suicide" in Ontario

London, April 29.—The Tablet says: When the results of the last Canadian census were published some surprise was expressed at the fact that in spite of all the immigration from Protestant countries the percentage of Catholics in the Dominion had not increased. The explanation was not far to seek. The birth rate is dwindling in the Protestant provinces and is extraordinarily high among the Catholic population. In Ontario, for instance, what President Roosevelt recently denounced as "race suicide" is evidently a constant habit.

Death of Sarah Margaret Lellis

The death of little Sarah Margaret (Sadie) Lellis, the twelve-year-old daughter of Mrs. W. J. Lellis, of the Eagle House, Weston, has called forth much sympathy for her mother, who within a short time has lost both husband and child. The young girl had been ill for a long time, during which everything was done to bring about her recovery, but in vain. The funeral took place from the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of 204 Spadina avenue, on Friday, 28th April, to St. Mary's Church, thence to Mount Hope Cemetery. Besides the mother and grandparents, one little brother is left to mourn her loss.—R.I.P.

IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION

The British Conservative Leader Throws Down the Catholic Claim

Mr. Balfour said:—The hon. member spoke quite accurately when he stated that there is nothing I can say to-day which will add either to the argumentative or the rhetorical weight of any appeal which I have before made to the House, and through the House to the country, and whether I was responsible for plans that were made this particular cause has made no progress either in the House or in the country. I find it impossible as an honest man to say that in my judgment he is wrong. I think that while the hon. gentleman has done me justice, and more than justice, in that part of his speech, he has done me something less than justice in the later remarks which he made. He has asked me whether I was aware of the negotiations which he said were going on in Ireland, and whether I was responsible for plans that he seems to think have emanated from the Cabinet or from me in connection with University education in that country. He is entirely mistaken. I have done my best to persuade the House and my countrymen at large that the question of higher education in Ireland was one urgently deserving of their sympathetic attention, and I have never mixed myself in any way, and, indeed, was not aware of the transactions to which the hon. member referred in the latter part of his remarks. If he only refers to the argumentative basis of the speeches which have been made it would puzzle an auditor who for the first time became acquainted with the controversy to see where the insuperable difficulty is in settling the question of higher education in Ireland. My hon. and learned friend the member for South Londonderry made an able speech against the amendment and

HE LAID DOWN CERTAIN PROPOSITIONS

which, he said, ought to govern any dealings with education, whether primary, secondary, or University, in Ireland, conditions which if granted would make him and the hon. gentleman opposite fellow-workers, with the same educational object. I cannot make out how the principles laid down by my learned friend are repudiated by the hon. member opposite. He seemed to think that any system of education was satisfactory, which being established by this House provided that there were to be no tests and provided that there was not to be anything in the nature of public funds to be devoted to denominational purposes. In any scheme, which I have always endeavored to advocate, I have never suggested that there should be denominational tests applied to a new college or a new university, or that the funds which this House might give to such college or university should in any part be devoted to what might be properly described as denominational purposes. Therefore my learned friend and I ought to have no difficulty in coming to an agreement on this matter. I listened to the speeches made by hon. gentlemen opposite, speeches of great ability and in some cases of great eloquence, and I did not make out that they complained that the principles on which I and my learned friend are agreed would be transgressed by them if they had their way and were able to obtain the educational advantages which are urgently required in the interest of higher education in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) My hon. and learned friend on that last point seemed to hold a view with which I frankly admit I cannot agree, but I do agree with him as to the undenominational character of any new university that we ought to set up. But where I differ from him is as to the need of setting up such an establishment. My learned friend seems to think that Ireland is amply provided for. He took advantage of certain

STATISTICS PUT BEFORE THE HOUSE

by Mr. Haldane, who pointed out that the number of students at the Queen's Colleges had diminished in the course of the last few years, to say that if that be the condition of higher education in Ireland, if that be the true measure of the regard which the Irish people had for higher education, what was the object of spending money in establishing a new institution when the old institutions are evidently in excess of the demand? I cannot agree with that view of my learned friend. It is a melancholy fact that Trinity College has somewhat diminished in the number of its students, but I take it that is due principally to the great agricultural revolution through which Ireland has passed since 1881, which has gradually diminished the resources, and perhaps not inconsiderably diminished the numbers of the classes which used to

send their sons to Trinity College. It is impossible that you would expect the numbers to be kept up. The only indication that gives of the need for higher education in Ireland is to show that one of the classes, at all events, which greatly desire that education is less prosperous than it was. With regard to Queen's College, Belfast, situated as it is in the midst of a wealthy, thriving, progressive, and energetic community, one would have supposed it should have increased. I conceive that the diminution in the numbers may have more than one cause, but the principal cause is due to the sinister effects which, I think, the Royal University is having on the interests of higher education in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) I believe the Royal University does a great deal of very excellent work, but one thing it does do and must do by the very nature of its constitution, which is not at all excellent. By substituting openly and avowedly a system of examination for a system of University education it enables the student who has gone through nothing in the nature of University discipline, but who has studied through a coach or crammer with an assiduity sufficient to enable him to pass a degree, to go forth to the world as an M.A. or a B.A., or as a man qualified by his training to rank with those who have attended the great Universities of England and Scotland. Let us thrust away the fallacy from us. Let us not give in to the narrowest and shallowest view that can possibly be taken of University education, education by examination, as if that was the one thing that gave University training any value. Therefore.

THE SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION

that prevails now be right or wrong, not one of those who are in favor of it will dare in these days to advocate the heresy that it is an examination, or success in an examination, which gives the true measure of what education in a university can give to the youth of the country, and the Royal University in Ireland, whatever services it may have done to Ireland, has certainly done bad service in so far as it has spread abroad the idea that all a university can give may be readily, cheaply, and expeditiously obtained by success in some examination. I think that accounts, partially at all events, for the diminution of the number of the students in the great colleges. Another reason is that I fear that the Queen's College is in some important respects without the friends which would enable it to rank as a fully-equipped University. It lacks means. (Hear, hear.) It may be said that Belfast should provide them. I do not ask that. One thing is certain, this House cannot provide the means. It is impossible for any Government, any Chief Secretary, to come to this House and ask for additional funds for Queen's College, Belfast, if while they are bringing that great institution up to the highest educational level, they are leaving wholly untouched the grievances which have been brought before us by the amendment. (Cheers.) One most unhappy result of leaving this question unsettled is that it not merely injures the higher education which otherwise the population of Ireland might enjoy, but it stunts and sterilizes the means of education which are already at the disposal of the Protestants in the North. Therefore, while I am in hearty sympathy with those who desire to see the question settled, I ought not to let the debate end without saying that there is in the method by which we are asked to assist in this matter a certain tone which I think Englishmen naturally resent. Mr. Dillon said—"You refuse to do that, and that you refuse to give us the class of education we desire." In one sense it is true. In one sense this House has not given the money to carry out a complete scheme of higher education in Ireland, but this Government has never given the money for that purpose in England or Scotland. I am one of those who believe that

THE SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF IRELAND JUSTIFY SPECIAL PROVISION

by the Parliament of the United Kingdom; but I do not think Irish members further their cause when they say to Englishmen and Scotchmen—"It is your plain and obvious duty to give us that which you do not give to the English and Scotch Universities." Even the additional grant which it is proposed to give to the English Universities this year will not raise the amount to be given by this House, for higher education in England up to the level per head of population that Ireland already possesses. Hon. gentlemen may say the money is ill-used in Ireland and that

(Continued on Page Five.)

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BARNABY RUDGE

By CHARLES DICKENS

John Willet was so amazed by the exasperation and boldness of his hopeful son, that he sat as one bewildered staring in a ludicrous manner at the boiler, and endeavoring, but quite ineffectually, to collect his tardy thoughts, and invent an answer. The guests, scarcely less disturbed, were equally at a loss; and at length, with a variety of muttered, half-expressed condolences, and pieces of advice, rose to depart...

traced—tall steeples looming in the air and piles of unequal roofs oppressed by chimneys; then, the noise swelled into a louder sound, and forms grew more distinct and numerous still, and London—visible in the darkness by its own faint light, and not by that of Heaven—was at hand. The locksmith, however, all unconscious of its near vicinity, still jugged on, half sleeping and half waking, when a loud cry at no great distance ahead roused him with a start.

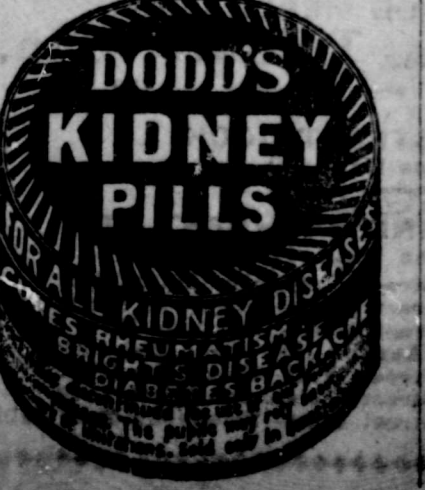
CHAPTER IV. In the venerable suburb—it was a suburb once—of Clerkenwell, towards that part of its confines which is nearest to the Charter House, and in one of those cool, shady streets of which a few, widely scattered and dispersed, yet remain in such old parts of the metropolis, each tenement quietly vegetating like an ancient citizen who long ago retired from business, and dozing on in its infancy until in course of time it tumbles down, and is replaced by some extravagant young heir, flaunting in stucco and ornamental work, and all the vanities of modern days...

After a long and patient contemplation of the golden key, and many such backward glances, Gabriel stepped into the road, and stole a look at the upper windows. One of them chanced to be thrown open at the moment, and a roguish face met his; a face lighted up by the loveliest pair of sparkling eyes that ever locksmith looked upon; the face of a pretty, laughing girl; dimpled and fresh, and healthful—the very impersonation of good-humor and blooming beauty.

Table with 5 columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, COLOR OF VESTMENTS, and names of saints. Includes 'FIFTH MONTH 31 DAYS' and 'THE BLESSED VIRGIN'.

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any one of these occasions, that his soul had got into his head; and in this novel kind of intoxication, many scrapes and mishaps befell him, which he had frequently concealed with no small difficulty from his worthy master. Sim Tappertit, among the other fancies upon which his before-mentioned soul was forever feasting and gazing itself (and which fancies, like the fever of Prometheus, grew as they were fed upon), had a mighty notion of his order; and had been heard by the servant-maid openly expressing his regret that the 'prentices no longer carried clubs wherewith to mace the citizens; that was his strong expression. He was likewise reported to have said that in former times a stigma had been cast upon the body by the execution of George Barnwell, to which they should have basely submitted, but should have demanded him of the legislature—temperately at first; then by an appeal to arms, if necessary—to be dealt with, as they in their wisdom might think fit.



.....The HOME CIRCLE

GET RID OF MICE. Make a mixture of cayenne pepper and finely powdered quicklime. Lay a little heap in front of their holes and with a pair of bellows blow the powder into them.

MY SHARE. I have no lands, I have no gold; Fame's way my footsteps miss; But I've my baby girl to hold, My little lad to kiss.

SOME RECIPES. Turkey Surprise.—Chop fine sufficient cold turkey to measure a pint. In a saucepan put five tablespoons of grated cheese, two tablespoons of butter, one teaspoon of salt and a saltspoon of paprika or white pepper.

Sweet Potatoes au Caramel.—Cut cold cooked sweet potatoes into carrels like those cut from an orange. Butter an earthen baking dish lavishly, lay in the carrels neatly and closely side by side, sprinkle with a tablespoon of brown sugar, a trifle of salt, a tablespoon of butter cut in bits and two tablespoons of milk.

Grape Fruit.—Cut five grape fruit in halves, loosen the pulp, removing all fibres; mix with an equal quantity of fresh or preserved pineapple; refill the shells, place a lump of sugar in the centre and a tablespoonful of the pineapple juice. Garnish with candied cherries. Tart oranges may be substituted for the grape fruit if desired.

Doughnuts.—One cup of sugar, nutmeg to taste, a spoonful of salt, half a cup of sour cream, a cup and a half of sweet milk, two tablespoons of melted butter, half a teaspoon of soda, and a teaspoon and a half of baking powder. Flour to roll. Fry in hot fat.

Old-Fashioned Scotch Cake.—Mix one-quarter pound each of butter, lard and sugar thoroughly with the hands. Add salt and one pound of sifted flour, using only the hands.

Chicken Terrapin.—Cut chicken that has been boiled the day before into small pieces, about two and one-half cups. Put into a saucepan with one ounce of butter, one-half saltspoon of red pepper, a pinch of salt, and cook five minutes. Add a wineglassful of Madeira wine, and boil three minutes. Have beaten the yolks of three eggs, to which is added one-half pint of cream and a little dust of flour. Add the chicken, gently stirring until it thickens. Serve very hot, with strips of buttered toast, or with bread and butter sandwiches.

WHAT SOME MEN WON'T SEE. That they have left their newspapers scattered over the floor. That cigar ashes have to be cleaned up. That the soiled linen has to be put in the laundry bag.

Was Blinded By Eczema. SUFFERED INTENSELY FOR THREE YEARS AND WAS HORRIBLY DISFIGURED. SKIN NOW AS SMOOTH AS A BABY'S, THANKS TO DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

THINGS ONE OUGHT TO DO. Why don't you answer your friend's letter at once? It will have double value if written promptly, and will take no more time than by and by.

WE ALL WANT MORE REST. Rest is just as necessary for everybody as eating and sleeping is. Men, women and children, old and young, rich and poor, the literary man and the laborer, the merchant and mechanic, the clerk and the artisan, all require rest.

stitution, their ability to stand the work that they go through and the strain that such work has on their nervous system. Doctors, in talking of rest, all agree that it is not taken judiciously, and that, if one attempts to go through any great mental strain, or to do any extraordinary amount of work without rest, eventually the constitution will become undermined, the nervous system thoroughly disorganized, and then the would-be hard worker will have to enjoy an enforced rest.

CONFIDENCE. Confidence is an aid to success. The optimist usually wins. A strong heart does not go slow because difficulties arise. Hope nerves the cheerful man to victory.

THE WRONG KIND. A resident of Newark tells of an amusing experience he had last summer while staying at a country place in Pennsylvania with his wife and baby.

A MORNING SONG. Little streams of light Slipping 'cross the meadows; Eastward are tall trees Dwelling among the shadows.

DON'T FOR GIRLS. Don't be rude toward your brothers. Boys' feelings are as sensitive as girls'. Don't forget that you owe the same respect and obedience to your father that you do to your mother.

LITTLE JOHNNY KNEW. The gentleman was giving instructions in physiology to a class of boys. He said to the boys, "Now, boys, if I stand on my head, the blood all rushes to my head, but if I stand on my feet the blood does not rush to my feet. Now, boys, how do you explain this?"

DON'T SQUEEZE IT. The other day I read of a little girl who was wondering what was the matter with her thumb. She complained that it hurt every time she squeezed it. Her mother advised her not to squeeze it.

ODD MINUTES. "Dear me," said Sue, "isn't it mean that there's not time for things?" "For what?" asked a tiny, white-haired lady, tilting her head on one side like a bird, to see if a bit of pink muslin looked well beside a brown gingham triangle.

PUTTING HER AT HER EASE. "Did your playmate enjoy her visit?" said mamma to her small daughter, who had just bidden adieu to her little friend.

HER PREFERENCE. A little girl is taken daily to the park for an outing, where, to her great joy, she is permitted to feed the squirrels. A few days ago, much against her inclination, she was kept at home to be exhibited to friends who were lurching with her mother, says the Columbian Dispatch.

IF NOT, WHY NOT? "So many jokes said to have been made by pupils in the public schools are told every day that I almost fear to tell this genuine one," said a teacher lately. "A youngster who had but just reached the 'smart age' asked me the other day, 'If a man who writes an oration is an orator; is a man who writes an ode an odor?'"

CHILDREN'S CORNER

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

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EXCLUSIVE. The three-year-old daughter of the house resents too great familiarity. A few evenings ago, a caller took her upon his lap, whereupon she said, with great gravity:

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FATHER KOENIG'S FREE NERVE TONIC. A SURE CURE FOR NERVOUS DISEASES AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Poor get this medicine FREE. KOENIG MED. CO., 100 Lake St. CHICAGO.

Williams, and write to Pauline to keep her from being homesick at boarding-school, and lend Nell some of my birthday books; and here it is Saturday, and I've not done any of them—only regular things."

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THE RHEUMATIC WONDER OF THE AGE Benedictine Salve

This Salve Cures RHEUMATISM, PILES, FELONS or BLOOD POISONING. It is a Sure Remedy for any of these Diseases.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS RHEUMATISM

What S. PRICE, Esq., the well-known Dairyman, says. 212 King street east. Toronto, Sept. 18, 1900. DEAR SIR,—I wish to testify to the merits of Benedictine Salve as a cure for rheumatism. I had been a sufferer from rheumatism for some time and after having used Benedictine Salve for a few days was completely cured.

475 Gerrard Street East, Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1901. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Nealon House, Toronto, Ont. DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in recommending the Benedictine Salve as a sure cure for lumbago. When I was taken down with it I called in my doctor, and he told me it would be a long time before I would be around again. My husband bought a box of the Benedictine Salve, and applied it according to directions. In three hours I got relief, and in four days was able to do my work. I would be pleased to recommend it to any one suffering from lumbago. I am, yours truly, (MRS.) JAS. COSGROVE.

256 1/2 King Street East, Toronto, December 16th, 1901. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto. DEAR SIR,—After trying several doctors and spending forty-five days in the General Hospital, without any benefit, I was induced to try your Benedictine Salve, and sincerely believe that this is the greatest remedy in the world for rheumatism. When I left the hospital I was just able to stand for a few seconds, but after using your Benedictine Salve for three days, I went out on the street again and now, after using it just over a week, I am able to go to work again. If anyone should doubt these facts send him to me and I will prove it to him. Yours for ever thankful, PETER AUSTEN

198 King street East, Toronto, Nov. 21, 1902. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto. DEAR SIR,—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism. I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted, I might say, every physician of reputation, without perceivable benefit. When I was advised to use your Benedictine Salve I was a helpless cripple. In less than 48 hours I was in a position to resume my work that of a tinsmith. A work that requires a certain amount of bodily activity. I am thankful to my friend who advised me and I am more than gratified to be able to furnish you with this testimonial as to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve. Yours truly, GEO. FOGG.

12 Bright Street, Toronto, Jan. 15, 1902. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto. DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I write this word of testimony to the marvellous merits of Benedictine Salve as a certain cure for Rheumatism. There is such a multitude of alleged Rheumatic cures advertised that one is inclined to be skeptical of the merits of any new preparation. I was induced to give Benedictine Salve a trial and must say that after suffering for eight years from Rheumatism it has, I believe, effected an absolute and permanent cure. It is perhaps needless to say that in the last eight years I have consulted a number of doctors and have tried a large number of other medicines advertised, without receiving any benefit. Yours respectfully, MRS. SIMPSON.

7 Laurier Avenue, Toronto, December 16, 1901. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto, Ont. DEAR SIR,—After suffering for over ten years with both forms of Piles, I was asked to try Benedictine Salve. From the first application I got instant relief, and before using one box was thoroughly cured. I can strongly recommend Benedictine Salve to any one suffering with piles. Yours sincerely, OS. WESTMAN.

241 Sackville street, Toronto, Aug. 15, 1902. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto. DEAR SIR,—I write unsolicited to say that your Benedictine Salve has cured me of the worst form of Bleeding Itching Piles. I have been a sufferer for thirty years, during which time I tried every advertised remedy I could get, but got no more than temporary relief. I suffered at times intense agony and lost all hope of a cure. Seeing your advertisement by chance, I thought I would try your Salve, and am proud to say it has made a complete cure. I can heartily recommend it to every sufferer. JAMES SHAW.

Toronto, Dec. 30th, 1901. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto. DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say to the world that your Benedictine Salve thoroughly cured me of Bleeding Piles. I suffered for nine months. I consulted a physician, one of the best, and he gave me a box of salve and said that if that did not cure me I would have to go under an operation. It failed, but a friend of mine learned by chance that I was suffering from Bleeding Piles. He told me he could get me a cure and he was true to his word. He got me a box of Benedictine Salve and it gave me relief at once and cured me in a few days. I am now completely cured. It is worth its weight in gold. I cannot but feel proud after suffering so long. It has given me a thorough cure and I am sure it will never return. I can strongly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was. It will cure without fail. I can be called on for living proof. I am, Yours, etc., ALLAN J. ARTINGDALE, With the Boston Laundry.

Corner George and King Streets, Toronto, Sept. 8, 1904. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., Toronto. DEAR SIR,—I wish to say to you that I can testify to the merits of your Benedictine Salve for Blood-Poisoning. I suffered with blood poisoning for about six months, the trouble starting from a callous or hardening of the skin on the under part of my foot and afterwards turning to blood-poisoning. Although I was treated for same in the General Hospital for two weeks without cure, the doctors were thinking of having my foot amputated. I left the hospital uncured and then I tried your salve, and with two boxes my foot healed up. I am now able to put on my boot and walk freely with same, the foot being entirely healed. I was also treated in the States prior to going to the hospital in Toronto, without relief. Your salve is a sure cure for blood-poisoning. MISS M. L. KEMP.

Toronto, April 16th, 1902. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq., City. DEAR SIR,—It gives me the greatest of pleasure to be able to testify to the curative powers of your Benedictine Salve. For a month back my hand was so badly swollen that I was unable to work, and the pain was so intense as to be almost unbearable. Three days after using your Salve as directed, I am able to go to work and I cannot thank you enough. Respectfully yours, J. J. CLARKE, 72 Wolsely street, Ont.

Toronto, July 21st, 1903. JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq. DEAR SIR,—Early last week I accidentally ran a rusty nail in my finger. The wound was very painful and the next morning there were symptoms of blood poisoning, and my arm was swollen nearly to the shoulder. I applied Benedictine Salve, and the next day I was all right and able to go to work. J. SHERIDAN, 34 Queen street East.

JOHN O'CONNOR 100 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO FOR SALE BY WM. J. NICHOL, Druggist, 170 King St. E. J. A. JOHNSON CO., 171 King St. E. And by all Druggists PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX

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THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905.

THE TEST OF AGITATION.

This week the echoes of the Autonomy discussion will die away upon the political air, that always becomes sluggish with the advance of summer.

The only speeches that will live are the addresses of the leaders, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge that the record will stand as a testimony to the high ideals and pure sense of justice that inspired the Premier and his associates in the Government by whom the constitutions of the new provinces were framed.

The Register can say for itself, and we believe for the great majority of Catholics, that we have carefully abstained from that particular branch of controversy that could have no other effect than to stir up antagonism between honest advocates of common schools and of the rights of religious minorities.

The Catholics of Ontario can point to the steady growth of the school population of their schools throughout Ontario, under conditions of constitutional right not involved in the debate that has waged around the school clauses of the western Autonomy Bills.

To the rancorous influence of a section of the public press no countenance or allowance is possible. We have passed through a period when the patriotism of all good Canadians has been tested by the acid of reckless and mischievous journalism.

A LEVEL-HEADED OBSERVER.

Perhaps the best informed review of the separate school question in Canada that has come under our notice in any United States publication, appears in the current number of the Messenger, New York.

ment to his intelligence we give his estimate of the Catholic attitude from first to last, as well as his opinion of the general condition of Canadian public opinion with regard to the bills now before Parliament.

"B. S." writes—"A contest over the question of separate schools is no new thing in Canadian politics. The question is but one in a series of struggles which the Catholics of Canada have made in defence of the right to educate their children in schools where religious and secular training go hand in hand.

Having done ample justice to the tested sense of right of the Canadian people as a whole, the article concludes—"In a month or two there will be heard no more of the agitation that has made memorable the entry into confederation of the two new provinces.

MR. MACDONELL'S SPEECH.

It is no pleasure to the Register to comment upon the grounds of opposition to the school clauses of the Autonomy Bill chosen by Mr. A. C. Macdonell, member for South Toronto, in his speech of Tuesday last in the House of Commons.

Mr. Macdonell's constituents demanded no pledge from him with regard to Catholic education in the west or anywhere else. Some obscure lodges outside of his constituency asked him to declare himself after the autonomy measures had been introduced.

It may be well, however, to remind Mr. Macdonell that neither his constituents nor his leader could exact from him the service he has given. The experience not only of Canadian politics, but of Imperial politics, must convince him that party service has its limits and parliamentary freedom its field.

We need not dwell upon Mr. Macdonell's argument in favor of a reference of the whole question to the law and the province. In view of the renewed shameful baiting of the Catholics of Manitoba by the Roblin Government at this very hour, it is idle to prophesy that settlement or peace could ever be expected were the existence of minority schools dependent upon the exigencies of provincial parties.

BLIND ABUSE.

The Toronto press has become a bye-word in Canada. Newspapers like the News have made this so. These papers, conducted by men who are steeped in sectarianism, profess to decry the very animosities that for months they have been frantically endeavoring to stir up.

As an instance of stolid, featureless abuse, instigated by the vague notion of intimidating a public man, we would draw attention to the cartoon in last Friday's News of Sir William Mulock. If there was any idea at the back of that ugly plaster of scurrility, it was ridicule of the Postmaster-General's official record.

But Sir William Mulock is one of the "coercionists." It needs the assurance of the News to back up in his native city this cry against the Postmaster-General. Cartoons like that of Friday are too dull-witted to pass even for buffoonery.

ENCYCLICAL ON DOCTRINAL TEACHING.

The Pope has addressed an Encyclical to all members of the Catholic Episcopacy in the world on the manner of teaching Christian Doctrine. The Encyclical sets forth rules for the instruction of children in the Catechism, and directs the Bishops to see that the priests apply these rules in teaching the young.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Prince Max, of Saxony, is a priest who believes in practical religion. He is at present in Paris and preached on Palm Sunday in the Church of St. Eugene in aid of the German Catholic Mission. His Royal Highness himself carried around the collection box after his sermon.

The 50th anniversary of the fall of the floor in the Convent of St. Agnes Outside the Walls, Rome, was celebrated on April 12. The celebrant of the Mass was Mgr. Burtzell, of New York, who was a student in Propaganda at the time. Among the other persons in the convent when the flooring gave way were William Dillon, Halifax, N.S.; John Madden, Westport, Canada; Patrick Cannon, Quebec. We do not know whether the three Canadians who were in Rome 50 years ago are living.

The Jesuits still hold their place in the leading rank of the scientists. Our readers have no need to be informed concerning the views of the German professor, Haeckel, whose works are an attack upon the foundations of religion. But Haeckel has been obliged to admit that Father Wassmann, in his work, "Modern Biology and the Science of Evolution" must be conceded a complete victory over the teaching of Darwin and the modern biologists.

Mr. George Gooderham, who died in Toronto this week, at the age of 75 years, was one of the personal contradictions of a pretence often put forward by the apologists of race suicide that a large family and a life competency cannot easily be cultivated together. Mr. Gooderham was the richest man in Toronto and was the father of twelve children. Mr. Schwab is the father of a numerous tribe. In the city of Toronto no more rich men with large families can be

picked out than rich childless men. And this is according to the natural order of things, as the family is the highest cultivator of thrift and incentive to energy.

A provincial election was held last week in the riding of Mountain, Manitoba, and the seat was captured by the Roblin Government. Messrs. Roblin and Rogers would have the country believe that the Mountain labored and brought forth a lion or at least a coyote, who will worry the Dominion Government and send the federal authority up a tree.

Mr. Oliver Banqueted

Winnipeg, April 30.—The banquet tendered by Winnipeg young Liberals to Hon. Frank Oliver, the new Minister of the Interior, last night in the Liberal hall, was a most successful gathering. Mr. Oliver spoke for over an hour. He paid a tribute to Mr. Sifton and his most successful work as Minister of the Interior. He dealt at length with the school clause. The question had been intentionally misrepresented by comparing the Northwest separate schools with the separate schools of Ontario.

SCHOOLS

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

The following are the names of the boys who received testimonials for deportment and application to study during the month of April: Form IV, Senior Division, Excellent—S. Leary, C. Grant, R. Stormont, F. O'Hearn, B. Lalor, O. O'Leary, J. O'Connor, L. Devaney, Good—J. Dissette, R. Harmon, L. Hennessy, V. Smith, J. Meehan, Junior Division, Excellent—P. Small, J. Lobraico, B. Doyle, C. Schmuck, E. Lockhart, Good—W. Hutchinson, A. McLean, W. Gearon, J. Kane.

QUARTERLY EXAMINATIONS, EASTER, 1905.

Fourth Form, Senior Division—1, L. Hennessy; 2, R. Stormont; 3, R. Harmon. Christian Doctrine—1, Geo. Rennie; 2, L. Hennessy; 3, B. O'Leary. Reading—1, G. Rennie; 2, J. Dissette and V. Smith; 3, R. Stormont. Spelling—1, L. Devaney; 2, R. Harmon; 3, L. Hennessy. Grammar—1, L. Hennessy; 2, R. Stormont; 3, C. Grant. Composition—R. Stormont; 2, L. Hennessy; 3, B. O'Leary and C. Lalor. Literature—R. Stormont; 2, L. Devaney; 3, G. Rennie. Arithmetic—1, R. Harmon; 2, L. Hennessy; 3, V. Smith. Geography—1, R. Harmon; 2, C. Grant and R. Stormont; 3, G. Rennie. History—1, G. Rennie; 2, R. Stormont; 3, J. O'Connor. Writing—1, R. Stormont; 2, J. O'Connor; 3, J. Dissette. Drawing—1, R. Stormont; 2, O. O'Leary; 3, B. O'Leary and J. O'Connor. Fourth Form, Junior Division—1, P. Small; 2, B. Doyle; 3, H. O'Halloran. Christian Doctrine—1, P. Small; 2, B. Doyle; 3, W. Hutchinson. Reading—1, E. Lockhart; 2, P. Small; 3, J. Kane. Spelling—1, E. Lockhart; 2, P. Small; 3, S. Warren. Grammar—1, P. Small; 2, B. Doyle; 3, H. O'Halloran. Composition—1, P. Small; 2, B. Doyle; 3, J. Kane. Literature—1, E. Lockhart; 2, P. Small; 3, B. Doyle. Arithmetic—1, P. Small; 2, B. Doyle; 3, H. O'Halloran. Geography—1, B. Doyle; 2, P. Small; A. McLean. History—1, P. Small; 2, S. Warren; 3, J. Kane. Writing—1, B. Doyle and W. Hutchinson; 2, W. Wright; 3, A. McLean. Drawing—1, H. O'Halloran; 2, A. McLean and W. Gearon; 3, C. Malone. Prizes kindly donated by Rev. Father Whelan for greatest endeavor were won by: Senior Division, B. O'Leary, O'Leary, C. Lalor, R. Stormont, G. Rennie, C. Grant, J. O'Connor, L. Hennessy, L. Devaney; Junior Division, P. Small, K. Schmuck, J. Lobraico, B. Doyle. Form III, Examinations, Senior Division—1, G. Baker; 2, A. Phillips; 3, A. Gilmore. Junior Division—1, W. Hickey; 2, J. Deacon; 3, F. Malorana.

DR. DRUMMOND THE POET OF THE HABITANT

(Written for The Register.)

Few books during the last decade have been more thoroughly enjoyed by English-speaking people familiar with the French-Canadian character than the "Habitant" and "Johnnie Courteau." When I read the first volume of Dr. Drummond's poems, published some years ago, I said to myself, "Here is a poet; here is a man who sings because he has a mission to sing, who writes because he has something to say, and who speaks the language of the heart."

Again Dr. Drummond is thoroughly Canadian in his sympathy and sentiments. The spirit of freshness and of freedom that pervades our Canadian lakes and rivers, the very odours of our pine and hemlock forests, and of our autumn woods, breathe through his poetry and proclaim, better than any avowal of his, how much he loves the land of his adoption.

O Memory, take my hand to-day. A head me thro' the darkened bridge. Washed by the wild Atlantic spray. And spanning many a wind-swept ridge.

The breeze that blows o'er Mullaghmore, I feel against my boyish cheek; The white-walled huts, that strew the shore, From Castlegal to old Belleek.

The thrush's song, the blackbird's note, The wren within the hawthorn hedge, The robin's swelling, vibrant throat, The leveret crouching in the setge!

So much for the man. Now for his poetry. The first thing that strikes you is the simplicity and naivete of his style. There is nothing very subtle in his writings, no great flights of fancy, no brilliant metaphors.

This is the people that Dr. Drummond has described to us, and he has painted them as they are, simple yet intelligent, religious and patriotic, fond of their homes and families, with a heart full of native poetry, lovers of the old time of long ago. He has described them to us in every phase of their life—the little Baptiste with "the double joint in his body," the daring lumberman, with his "Ceinture flechee" and "bottes sauvages," the Canadian-errant, who imagines he hears the bell of his parish church at home, the adventurer to the north country, the well-to-do farmer, proud of his lands and marriageable daughters, and last of all the old habitant sitting in the chimney corner, dreaming of the scenes of his youthful manhood, or entertaining the children with strange tales of the "Loup Garou" or "La Chase-Galrie."

We indeed owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Drummond for having in his own charming style revealed to us the wealth of a homely virtues, true poetic sentiment, and keen appreciation of the beautiful whether in nature or in art, that is enshrined in those little white-washed cottages on the banks of the St. Lawrence. He has in his inimitable verse portrayed for us the French peasant of Quebec, as truthfully and sympathetically as Walter Lecky has in prose described to us the mountaineers of the Adirondacks. I feel that the reading of his poems will make for a better appreciation of the character of our French Canadian fellow-citizens—whose manly nature after all is very like our own—and for a more kindly feeling between the two races that are destined to live and prosper side by side in this Canada of ours under the same flag and the same laws.

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JAMES MASON, Managing Director

our faith than the early days of Canada. Here we find side by side with the uncouth manners and pagan savagery of the Indian tribes, all the valor and chivalry, culture and piety of old France.

Madame D'Youville, Madeleine Vercheres—these are some of the characters that have cast a halo over the early days of our country's history. It is of the descendants of this noble race in whose veins still courses the conquering blood of Normandy and Brittany, that Dr. Drummond writes. The subject is certainly interesting. We must not forget for a moment that we owe at least indirectly much of the liberty we enjoy to the French-Canadians of Quebec. They deserve much credit for having preserved their faith and their language.

Some wrongly imagine that the use of the French language in Parliament was guaranteed by the Treaty of Paris. Such is not the case. That the French tongue is to-day spoken in the Provincial and Federal Parliaments is due to the zeal of the French-Canadian clergy and people. At the time of the union of Upper and Lower Canada, in the year 1840, the use of the French language as an official one, was vetoed by an Act of the Imperial Parliament; but during the first session a French member, Lafontaine, had the courage to deliver his first address in his native tongue, and that Act was afterwards repealed, and ever since the French tongue has been the official language of the Provincial Parliament, and has been of equal standing with English at Ottawa. That valiant defender of his faith and nationality, who has recently gone to his reward, Tardivel, the editor of La Verite, of Quebec, proved beyond peradventure in an essay read before the Catholic Union at Montreal, that the language spoken by the people of Quebec is not a patois, but the original French spoken at the time of Louis XIV. The majority of French-Canadian mothers have been educated by the Ursuline and Congregation Sisters, who brought to this country and have preserved a knowledge of French as it was spoken in old France. This accounts for the language of Champlain, Brebeuf and Laval having been preserved so well by the French-Canadian people.

This is the people that Dr. Drummond has described to us, and he has painted them as they are, simple yet intelligent, religious and patriotic, fond of their homes and families, with a heart full of native poetry, lovers of the old time of long ago. He has described them to us in every phase of their life—the little Baptiste with "the double joint in his body," the daring lumberman, with his "Ceinture flechee" and "bottes sauvages," the Canadian-errant, who imagines he hears the bell of his parish church at home, the adventurer to the north country, the well-to-do farmer, proud of his lands and marriageable daughters, and last of all the old habitant sitting in the chimney corner, dreaming of the scenes of his youthful manhood, or entertaining the children with strange tales of the "Loup Garou" or "La Chase-Galrie."

We indeed owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Drummond for having in his own charming style revealed to us the wealth of a homely virtues, true poetic sentiment, and keen appreciation of the beautiful whether in nature or in art, that is enshrined in those little white-washed cottages on the banks of the St. Lawrence. He has in his inimitable verse portrayed for us the French peasant of Quebec, as truthfully and sympathetically as Walter Lecky has in prose described to us the mountaineers of the Adirondacks. I feel that the reading of his poems will make for a better appreciation of the character of our French Canadian fellow-citizens—whose manly nature after all is very like our own—and for a more kindly feeling between the two races that are destined to live and prosper side by side in this Canada of ours under the same flag and the same laws.

THE HAUNTED HAT

I had taken my evening repast, after my customary modest fashion, at the Hotel Benvenuto, a cozy little Italian restaurant in Soho. Lest the fact that I had been dining should, in skeptical minds, tend to cast a doubt upon the strict accuracy of the strange story which follows, I hasten to add that my potatoes had been limited to a flask of Chianti and a cup of black coffee.

peg, and the rabbit came out of it." In view of my recent experience, the statement did not appear so incredible as it would otherwise have done, and as he spoke I perceived that a small rabbit was dodging about among the legs of the office stools. This time, however, I could safely disclaim responsibility.

greater part more or less soiled and dog-eared. "Oh, Arthur!" exclaimed Ethel, in tones of horror; "and I thought you never played cards."

he uses in his famous trick of the Chapeau du Diable. To my mind, one tall hat's very much like another; but he doesn't seem to think so. I'm told he has had to cast out the trick for the last two nights for lack of this particular hat, and he's been in five times to know if we had any tidings of it. I can't see anything very special about it myself—and he turned it over in his hand—but he says he wouldn't part with it for a hundred pounds. Ah! here he is."



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French Masonry Arraigned

London, April 24.—The Daily Express publishes the following from Paris:—A vigorous, attack on the Grand Oriental Lodge of French Freemasons is delivered by M. Bidgeman, its late Assistant Secretary, in his book which has just been issued.

The Tail of the Kite

Speaker Cannon's all but indecipherable handwriting got Congressman Cushman into a mess a few days ago. The Washington representative got a note from the speaker, but was unable to make out more than two or three words. Then he showed it to several friends, and between them they read it all but the last three words, though. "Why," said Mr. Cannon, "the last three words were 'personal and confidential,' you chump."

Speaker Cannon is a great lover of green corn. He boards at the Arlington, and one day took one of his Illinois farmer constituents to dinner with him. Cannon made his dinner on green corn, eating seven ears. The farmer asked him how much he paid for board at the Arlington, and Cannon replied: "Six dollars a day."

An End to Bilious Headache.—Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.

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Do Not Go to Roost

A matter-of-fact mind like Mrs. Salter's is a comfort to the person who has it, and a never-ending delight to the person's friends. "I suppose you went to bed with the chickens while you were away," said one of the neighbors, after Mrs. Salter had returned from her vacation visit to a farm.

Jack-Bess said "No" to me last evening, but I don't think she really could tell why she did it. "May—Oh, yes she could. She told me."

Jack—Did she? May—Yes, she said she didn't think you'd take "No" for an answer.—Philadelphia Press

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Kitty's Social Evolution

By Eugene L. Didier.

One morning Stuart Allston went to his studio two hours earlier than usual, as he wished to give the finishing touches to a portrait which he had promised to deliver that morning. As he entered the room his eyes fell upon an object the sight of which almost paralyzed him with astonishment. In the middle of the studio, on her hands and knees, with her sleeves rolled up to her shoulders, and her dress pinned to her waist, was a young girl engaged in the most undignified of occupations—scrubbing the floor.

the mouth. It was a great triumph of female loveliness—the golden apple would have been instantly given to Kitty Armstrong as the prize of beauty. Allston, who was a professed admirer of beauty, found his highest ideal realized in this matchless girl—this warm, blooming, peerless flower of young womanhood. "This lovely being, scarcely formed or molded—A rose with all the sweetest leaves unfolded."

WHAT TO DO WITH EGGS

Eggs are preferred to meat by most persons for summer breakfasts, and they may be varied in a host of ways. For Spanish omelet cook a tablespoonful of minced onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter until it is a golden brown. Then add a cupful of canned tomatoes and cook until most of the liquid has boiled out. Add two tablespoonfuls of sliced mushrooms (either canned or fresh), a tablespoonful of chopped olives, a dash of tabasco sauce or paprika and salt. Cook slowly for three or four minutes. Make an omelet in the usual way and turn the sauce into and around it.

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SARCASM "What is your brother doing now?" "Oh, he is a painless surgeon." "A painless surgeon?" "Yes; he operates in a Christian Scientist hospital."—Norsewoman's Home Companion.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY FIRE and MARINE HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, ONT. CAPITAL \$2,000,000 Assets: \$3,545,000 Annual Income: \$675,000 Losses paid since organization: \$7,000,000 DIRECTORS: Hon. G. A. COX, President. J. J. KENNY, Vice-President and Managing Director. Hon. S. C. Wood, Geo. R. K. Cockburn, Geo. McMurich, Esq., H. N. Baird, Esq., W. R. Brock, Esq., J. K. Osborne, E. K. Wood, C. C. FOSTER, Secretary. WM. A. LEE & SON, General Agents, 14 VICTORIA STREET, Toronto. Phone—Main 592 & Main 509 Residence—Park 667.

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In and Around Toronto

THE MONTH OF MAY.

When some time at the end of the 18th century, a little peasant boy gathered two or three young companions about him, and with them built where a votive lamp lighted up a statue of the Blessed Virgin in a remote corner of the streets of Rome...

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL.

St. Michael's Hospital was amongst the institutions favored last week by having the Forty Hours' Devotion, which was opened on Wednesday morning by Rev. Father Murray, chaplain of the house.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

At the meeting of the Associated Charities, held in the city during the recent visit of His Excellency, the Governor-General, the interest shown by the Catholics of Toronto in the work was evidenced by the presence on the platform of Rev. L. Minnehan, Mr. E. J. Hearn, Mr. F. Walsh, and a number of others who helped to swell the audience.

SACRED HEART ORPHANAGE.

At the Sacred Heart Orphanage, Sunnyside, the devotion of the Forty Hours was made as impressive and attractive as possible to the large number of children who make their home within its walls.

VESTMENTS Chalices Ciborium Statues, Altar Furniture.

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prayers after Mass were answered by the children, and the Litany of the Saints chanted by Rev. Father Murray, and answered by a party of ecclesiastics from St. Michael's College. The altar and sanctuary were the result of much artistic skill, the Easter lilies here as elsewhere this year being particularly profuse.

MALLON-MARTIN.

May-morning at St. Helen's Church was the scene of a pretty wedding, and one in which many were interested, the groom Mr. Henry Edward Mallon, third son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mallon, has been born and reared in the parish, and the bride, Miss Ellen Martin, having since coming to that part of the city made for herself many friends amongst the congregation.

AT ST. HELEN'S.

At the 9 o'clock Mass on Sunday, St. Helen's Catholic Order of Foresters received a Holy Communion of a most edifying appearance of this large body was the occasion of much favorable comment, and Rev. Father Walsh, P.P., congratulated them on turning out in such large numbers.

ST. MICHAEL'S 12, VARSITY 10.

The first of the series of three games arranged between Varsity and St. Michael's College to decide the city championship, was played Wednesday afternoon on St. Michael's College grounds. The St. Michael's students came out on top, the score being 11 to 10 at the end of the seventh inning, when the game was called.

ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL.

The following boys secured 95 per cent. and 85 per cent. of notes received to merit testimonials "Excellent" and "Good" respectively for month of April: Form IV., Excellent—W. Arkin, R. Clarkson, T. Colgan, T. Dault, G. Dwyer, J. Foley, A. Fayle, H. Goodwin, V. Kirby, B. Kearns, C. O'Connor, C. O'Leary, V. Pegg, F. Riordan, F. Redin, F. Wilson, E. Hartnett, P. Boland, Good—F. Brennan, J. Gilroy, J. Gibson, W. Markle.

AT ST. PETER'S.

After High Mass, sung at 10.30 by the parish priest, Rev. L. Minnehan, the Forty Hours opened at St. Peter's Church on Sunday last, and the devotion was inaugurated and carried out with all the ceremony possible. At the hour appointed for Mass, the church was so crowded that it seemed an impossibility that all could be accommodated.

mediate want of the parish. The procession of the Blessed Sacrament was particularly pleasing; it may have been that the difficulties under which it took place, the close quarters and so on, enhanced its value. The bearer and acolytes were followed by a number of little girls in dainty white, with wreaths and veils, whose meek and bearing were extremely devout. The boys, too, were well trained and devotional, and the little lads who scattered sweet smelling petals and leaves from fairy-like baskets were particularly attractive.

OPENING OF FORTY HOURS.

The Forty Hours open on Friday of this week at the Church of the Holy Family, and on Sunday next at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes.

ST. LEO'S, MIMICO.

St. Leo's Church, Mimico, had its Forty Hours, beginning Sunday, and ending Tuesday last. Rev. Father Coyne, P.P., officiated at the opening and closing, and during the entire devotion was kept busy, a very large number availing themselves of the opportunities offered. The church was crowded at every exercise, and the altar reflected great credit on the ladies in charge.

PARSIFAL.

The great music-drama, "Parsifal," occupied the attention of musical Toronto during the early days of last week, and in point of interest divided the honors with the visit of their Excellencies and the attraction at the Armories. It had been looked forward to with a mixed feeling of curiosity and pleasure, and its results are somewhat hard to define.

FUNERAL OF LEO RICHARD SPELLEN.

On Monday morning the funeral of Leo Richard Spellen, the nineteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Spellen, took place from his late residence, 394 Rusholme road, to St. Helen's Church, thence to Mount Hope Cemetery. Rev. Father McGrand said the funeral Mass of requiem.—R.I.P.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER MULCAHY.

Many will learn with sorrow of the death of Rev. Father M. J. Mulcahy, C.S.B., which took place suddenly in Toronto on Sunday, a few days after his return to the city, from which he had been absent for some years. Rev. Father Murray, an old friend of deceased had called on the previous day, and though Father Mulcahy was not then in the best of health—he had been ailing for some time—yet no serious results were feared. On Sunday, Father Murray, in company with Father Frachon, called again only to find that Father Mulcahy had shortly before expired.

The deceased priest was well known in Toronto. Born in Ireland over sixty years ago, he had settled with his parents in Oshawa. His education was received at St. Michael's College and in France. As a member of the Basilian order, he was on their teaching staff in Louisville, Ohio, and for many years at St. Michael's College. He had also done parish work in Weston, Toronto Junction, and in North Toronto, in all of which places he is keenly remembered.

forward to prevail upon Amfortas, even the dead body of his father being placed before him on a bier in order to plead the cause, and the return of Parsifal, holding in his hand the Spear with which he touches the side of the diseased king, who is immediately cured, and who with his followers kneel in a grand act of thanksgiving and worship, while Parsifal, who has previously been appointed by Gurnemanz, ascends the altar and raises aloft over the kneeling assemblage the Holy Grail. This is the closing scene. An exquisite chapel, the coloring delightful, a costly altar, stalls filled with soldier-like monks, the penitent Amfortas kneeling, a pathetic yet kingly figure, the Magdalen Kundry, forgiven and dying at the feet of Parsifal, a darkness almost obscuring the scene, and only the one ray of light that makes the figure of Parsifal stand out on the highest step of the altar, a true spirit of beneficence holding aloft the Chalice, all red and glowing. This is the barest outline of the story, and is open to criticism. Wagner seems to have based his work on an old German legend, with touches of Tennyson, and of course, scenes and characters from the Holy Scriptures. The environment is made as reverential as possible, even clapping or any audible applause being prohibited. As was remarked at the beginning, musically, dramatically, and from a scenic point of view, it is without parallel, but the plot, if one dare say so, seems somewhat unsatisfactory, and the scenes at times too much prolonged. With all this there is no doubt but that the witnessing of Parsifal is amongst the treats of a lifetime.

THE LATE H. C. STUART.

The death of Harry C. Stuart, to which a passing reference was made last week, has caused widespread sorrow amongst a large circle of friends with whom he was a great favorite, and by whom he was appreciated on account of his willingness and endeavor to aid in the works of the societies with which he was connected. The only son of the late Charles J. Stuart, his school days in Toronto had finished at the De La Salle Institute, where his amiable character gained for him many friends. For some years past he was one of the most active of St. Mary's C. L. and A. A., in which society his death has caused general regret. The funeral was largely attended, the C. L. and A. A. attending in a body, took place from his late residence, 90 Peter street, to St. Mary's Church, on Thursday, April 27th. Rev. Father Kelly saying the funeral Mass of requiem. Deceased was 32 years of age, and is survived by a widow and one child, to whom much sympathy is extended.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Father Guinnane, late of Assumption College, Sandwich, is a patient at St. Michael's Hospital.

HER FAR-AWAY LOOK.

"She had a far-away look in her eyes when I proposed."

"Was she trying to recall the past?"

"No, I guess she was trying to anticipate the presents."—November Woman's Home Companion.

Miss White—I've never been able to get a good photograph of my face.

Miss Black—Allow me to congratulate you.

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celebrant of the Mass of requiem, assisted by Rev. V. Murphy and Rev. Mr. Carr as deacon and sub-deacon. Many relatives and friends were present, and afterwards followed the remains to St. Michael's Cemetery, where they were laid to rest in the plot belonging to the congregation of St. Basil.—R.I.P.

INFORMATION

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

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