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PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.
 The Homo Rube resolutions, of which I spoke last week, and about which I expressed doubts as to whether they would be moved or not, have not come up, nor are they going to be brought before the House this session; and, it is to be hoped that by next session the British Government will have extended to Ireland such a measure of legislative autonomy that no such resolution will be needed. It was found inopportune to move in the matter, on account of the late stage of the session, the hurry to rush through the absolutely necessary work, and the practical impossibility of having either the subject fully discussed or of having any fair expression of the country's sentiment in that regard. Again, it must not be forgotten that resolutions, concerning the treatment to be extended to the Boers, which resolutions are practically based on the same principle as that underlying those on Homo Rube, had been moved, seconded, debated and almost unanimously considered as untimely. It would have been a very delicate position for Hon. Mr. Costigan to occupy were he called upon to bring in, under such circumstances the already thrice ratified principle of Homo Rube. Still, the very fact of having made public the original intention concerning such resolutions, is, in itself, a reminder to England that the spirit manifested in 1882, in 1884 and in 1887, has not died out in Canada, but is still as vigorous as in days gone past.

It seems to me that the Ontario contest, now in full blast, is drawing the minds of the members—at least the Ontario members—away from the great Federal arena. There is a magnetism in the battle that attracts and impels, even as the charger grows impatient for the fray, when he sniffs the smoke of contest. But, on the other hand, there are important duties yet to be performed in the House, and the Government is not to be caught napping. All manner of dates are being fixed for the prorogation, between the 10th and the 24th of May there are a half dozen of days pointed out by different people, each judging according to his supposed knowledge of what will take place. As matters now stand, despite the fact that next week will find the House sitting three times each day, I cannot see how the session can be closed before the 23rd of May. The supplementary estimates were not laid on the table until the 30th of April, and as I write this letter, have not yet been taken up for discussion; and I fancy there are a few items that will give rise to considerable discussion—at least as the irrepressible Dr. Sprule can hold out. He is the critic par excellence, and his capacity for minute and microscopic investigation is simply marvellous. Not that he is ever likely to surrender any stupendous monument of legislative construction; his ability is not of the constructive, but rather of the instinctive, attachment to the beautiful and the grand in nature. From the rear of the Gothic library the panorama that spreads out before the eye is one in which all the most soul-inspiring visions of landscape and variety of scenery, rush in upon the mind. City, river, bridges, trains, electric cars, waterfalls, distant islands, vast induta-



MR. D'ARCY SCOTT, OTTAWA, who has resigned his nomination for the legislature for the sake of the Liberal Party.

ing folds, fringes of woodland, specks of forest, blue and distant mountains, rolling up till they blend with the stray clouds on the horizon, and far from the vision the immenso north land that is an empire of the future, all these and a score of other pictures unfold their attractions before the gaze, while the long shadows of the magnificent pile of turrets and spires, gabled windows and irregular formations—all blending in one sublime entity—like the stalagmatic wonders of Milan's famed cathedral—of the hall of our Federal Legislature, reach over the landscape and seem to screen its beauty from the two ardent glories of a dazzling sun. One feels that it is good to be a Canadian and to know that yonder is your native land, and here is the shrine of the constitution under the salt, wards of which you live.

When, in the coming month, the Premier, fresh from his many struggles within those walls for the principle that he seeks to fuse into the country, for the greater glory of the nation hereafter, is surrounded by scenes far different; when in the heart of the Empire he sits in council with the great ones of the realm, and holds communion upon subjects that bear directly upon the interests of Canada and of the Canadian people, when his mind is filled with the details of projects and of arrangements in which our country's welfare must be for him of paramount importance, when so much shall depend upon his clear vision and firm grasp of the requirements of the hour—it is possible that, in the spare moments for reflection, not in "these grand old walls," but in the council halls of London, he may, after the example of Lady Dufferin's "Exile," then "sit and shut his eyes," and allow his juring up the very scenes upon which I am now gazing, and drawing inspiration from the sweet memories of them, to guide and impel him, in his efforts to make this vast Dominion great and prosperous, its people happy and contented, and all its spirit, its laws, its life, to correspond with the lavishness of nature and innumerable inspirations that man breathes when he luxuriates in its invigorating atmosphere.

It is a sane and a holy sentiment, that of love of native land; and next to that affection for our country itself, should we be animated with confidence in and attachment to the men who are carving out the future greatness and the inevitable prosperity of that land.

CANADA AT THE CORK EXHIBITION.
 Cork (Ireland), May 5.—The Canadian Pavilion, to the erection of which the Canadian Government have subscribed some \$10,000, has been designed by Mr. Arthur Hill, B. E., and, like the rest of the more exclusively educational portion of the Exhibition, it will be under the management of the Department of Agriculture. The pavilion will be decorated with wheat sheaves and other characteristic emblems, and will contain a valuable collection of agricultural and technical exhibits, illustrative of Canadian methods of cultivation and instruction. Near it is the Aquarium which boasts a fine doorway of Celtic design, with interlaced and other Celtic ornament, and further on is the model farm, with its dairy, byres, hay-bed, poultry-runs, sheep-dipping station, and other outlying buildings. The most novel feature of this model farm will be the experimental plots, which have been stocked with the view of showing the best methods of cultivating fruit, flowers and vegetables. The orchard is now in full blossom, and contains over 200 different varieties of fruit trees trained on the pyramid, bush, espalier, cordon, and half-standard systems, as well as a strawberry bed, arranged according to a novel method, in which the plants are grown between bricks placed one above the other. Adjoining the orchard is the school garden, with its potato and vegetable plots, its flowering shrubs and its bed of roses, cut in the form of a huge shamrock; while close by is the miniature plantation, in which specimens of every kind of tree and shrub suitable for growing in Ireland have been placed, and a special feature of which will be the fine collection of Continental willows. The soil composing these plots is so excellent that it required little or no preparation, and all the trees and plants are well forward and look very healthy. Demonstrations in the different methods of intensive cultivation will be given in these plots during the summer, as well as in the drying and preserving of fruit. For these latter experiments a special building is being erected close to the orchard and gardens.

MR. D'ARCY SCOTT'S RESIGNATION

The Register expresses a very general feeling of disappointment, particularly on the part of the younger men, that Mr. D'Arcy Scott, in the interests of his party, has been constrained to withdraw his name as the Irish-Catholic Liberal candidate for Ottawa. In his letter to the Liberal Association Mr. Scott confesses that the cause of the party might suffer for the moment—that is in the result of the election—if a wedge were driven in by a third candidate determined to stay in the field. Therefore, he has made "a personal sacrifice" to this third candidate, in the hope of holding the party vote together.

Let us understand the situation. Mr. Samuel Bingham, who is not a Liberal, and certainly not a representative Irish-Canadian, is willing to get into the Legislature by the use of the Ottawa Liberal vote. With this one idea in his head he "did and he didn't" allow his name to go to the convention. In other words he was proposed—and if the proposition carried Mr. Bingham would accept the verdict, but in case of failure, he would stand as an Independent. That was his position. That is to say, Mr. Bingham would not only repudiate the convention if it declined to accept him, but he would forfeit it by running as an Independent, thereby securing the election of the Conservative candidate.

Mr. D'Arcy Scott was the nominee of the convention, beating Mr. Bingham by a close vote. Mr. Bingham, as he had previously declared, then stood upon his selfishness, and so accursed were his calculations that the party managers say the seat would be lost if Mr. Bingham were allowed to split the party vote. Mr. Scott himself must have seen this, too; and his resignation "for the sake of the party" was the evidence of his "acknowledgment of the corn."

The circumstances of the case are for the young men of the province to ponder over. Ontario is withering under the influence of the "dry as dust" politicians in both parties. A man

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN IS DEAD

New York, May 6.—Archbishop Corrigan died at 11.05 o'clock last night at the close of a day which the doctors said was the most favorable he had passed in a week.

The Catholic diocese of New York, which has watched with tenderest interest and poignant anxiety the daily bulletins from the sick chamber of the distinguished prelate, is plunged from hope and assurance that recovery was in sight into gloom.

Favorable reports from the Archbishop's bedside up to almost the last moment were confirmed all day by the news given to the throng of visitors who called at the archiepiscopal residence, Madison Avenue and Fifth Street. Father Curley, the Archbishop's secretary, said in the morning that the patient had passed a comfortable night and slept well, and seemed more cheerful than for several days.

Only yesterday a cablegram was received from Pope Leo XIII. congratulating the Archbishop on getting past the serious stages of pneumonia and expressing the warmest wishes for his safe recovery.

When Dr. E. L. Keyes, the attending physician, called at the residence yesterday morning he remained inside just three minutes. As he came out Dr. Keyes said as he jumped hurriedly in his carriage to make other professional visits:

"You can judge of the condition of the Archbishop by the short stay I made in there."

All the callers in the morning were told that the Archbishop was getting along fairly well, but was still weak. None of the callers were admitted to the sick room, but all went away feeling much encouraged.

Among them were John D. Crimmins, former School Commissioner, Thaddeus Moriarty, Col. McInerney and several clergymen, including Fathers Lavelle and Murphy, of St. Patrick's Cathedral; the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Braun, of St. Agnes' Church, and the Rev. Mgr. John Edwards, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in East Fourteenth Street.

The element of danger which the physicians had to fear from the first was that the Archbishop, because of his advanced age—he was in his sixty-third year—and because of a recent fall, had not a large stock of vitality in reserve to meet such a physical shock as his attack of pneumonia. His life had been a sedentary one, and one of the physicians, who was called into consultation last week, remarked to a friend wondering after he left the residence:

"The Archbishop's flesh is as soft as a baby's. He is the reverse of a robust man. I don't believe he has taken a sufficient amount of exercise for years."

The first time in several days he was able to see visitors in his sick chamber last evening. His brothers, Father George Corrigan, of Newark, and Dr. Joseph Corrigan, a physician in Gate City, Fla., who have been staying in the archiepiscopal residence since the first attack of illness, were admitted to his bedside last night. Dr. Corrigan brought his young son with him. The Archbishop talked with them quite cheerfully.

Twenty-five minutes before he died the Archbishop was talking with Father Curley. A few minutes later one of the nurses noticed signs that the patient was sinking. She sent for Father Curley, who was preparing to retire for the night. He summoned all the priests from the rectory and they gathered around their beloved superior and waited at the death-bed. The last breath was drawn until the Archbishop breathed his last without the slightest evidence of pain and the end came as if it were a sweet sleep.

All in the group about the bed were on their knees in prayer, and as the last few breaths escaped the dying prelate a crucifix was placed in his clasped hands and he died holding

CAREER OF ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN

Michael Augustine Corrigan was born in Newark, N. J. The house in which he was born was for a long time one of the quaint landmarks of the city. It was a centre of attraction for farmers who came to town to market and to buy supplies. It stood in Market Street, just east of Broad. In front of it was a big trough in which there was a constant supply of fresh water. Here the farmers brought their horses to water them. They hitched the horses in front of the store and many of them bought their supplies from the Archbishop's father.

The store was that of John Corrigan, a native of Ireland, who had come to America to seek his fortune. Here the future Archbishop was born Aug. 13, 1833, nearly sixty-three years ago.

He had been christened at old St. John's and Patrick Kearney had stood as his godfather.

The boy was a phenomenal student and went rapidly ahead of his school-fellows. When he was still a schoolboy his parents determined that he must be well educated and given an opportunity to become the great man that every one predicted he was going to be.

They sent him to St. Mary's at Wilmington, Del. Here the young student distinguished himself indeed. A mere strapping just out of the parish school, he quickly mastered the classics and took nearly all the prizes. He captured the first prize for his Latin thesis, the second Greek prize and won honorable mention in many other studies.

When he was sixteen he was sent to the larger school of St. Mary's at Emmetsburg, Md., to continue his studies. Here he won more honors. He cared nothing for athletics or outdoor sports, but devoted his time to study and preparation. He was always of a grave and religious turn of mind.

While he was at the Emmetsburg school his hard study broke down his health. His devotion to books to the exclusion of outdoor life had weakened his health, and he had to leave school. He was sent abroad to travel for a year and to recover his health. He travelled in Ireland and Switzerland, visiting the native place of his father and mother. He came back in rugged health and resumed his place in the school.

He was graduated at twenty with the honors of his class, and was sent directly to Rome, there to begin serious preparation for his future work. His sister Catherine went with him. He entered the American school and backed down to his studies. In the atmosphere of the ancient city he received the final preparations for his work and was graduated with the highest honors.

In Rome the young student was ordained to the priesthood for the New York diocese on Nov. 19, 1853. Impressed by all the years of his training and his solemn nature with the gravity of his mission, the young man returned to America to take up his work.

Fortune took him right back to Newark, his native city which was then in the territory of the New York diocese. His achievements in school had won him a big name for him, and the youthful priest had a reputation already made for him when he began his work in Newark. His first work as a priest was among the people who had known him as a boy, and loved him and loved his father and mother.

It was not long before the young scholar was recognized. He was soon made Vice-President of Seton Hall College. In 1868 he became the head of the college, and was made Vicar-General of the diocese. It was in this capacity that Mgr. Corrigan attracted the attention of Cardinal McCloskey, then the high prelate of the New York diocese. His youth, earnestness and deep religious feeling greatly impressed the Cardinal, whom in later years he was destined to succeed.

It was by quick steps that he rose to be Bishop of Baltimore. He happened when Archbishop Batley was called to be Bishop of Baltimore. Before he left, Archbishop Batley had been a great friend of Mgr. Corrigan. The consecration of the young Bishop took place in the Cathedral at Newark, May 4, 1873. He was then only thirty-four.

His splendid work in his new position attracted Cardinal McCloskey, who asked for his appointment as his coadjutor. The appointment was made, taking with it the right of succession to the Cardinal. In October, 1880, he was named Archbishop of Petra and sent to New York. Five years later, upon the death of Cardinal McCloskey, he succeeded to the highest position, the one of chief authority, in the diocese of New York. After that he was still further honored by being appointed assistant to the Pontifical Throne.

In his more than twenty years of

service in New York, Archbishop Corrigan did great work or his diocese. It was all done quietly and modestly, but most effectively. He completely rehabilitated the parochial school system. This was the outcome of his strong belief that Catholic children so far as possible should be taught in Catholic schools. This did not mean that it was opposed to the public schools, but he thought that the groundwork of the Catholic religion was in the training of children. Under his administration, then, the parochial schools were completely rehabilitated.

As a monument to his work he conceived the idea of building the great seminary at Dunwoodie. He started the work in 1891. In the next two or three years and during the very hardest times he collected \$700,000 for the building. His success in such stringent times was due alone to the great earnestness with which he prosecuted the work.

Characteristic of him and of his great modesty was the manner in which he gave \$100,000 to the seminary. The money was left to him as a legacy by a relative. He quietly donated the entire amount to the school. Not a single word did he ever say to the outside world about it. A few intimate friends closely connected with the seminary project knew about it. When, through one of these friends, the matter leaked out, the Archbishop, who ever disliked publicity or notoriety, was greatly distressed. He felt embarrassed lest it might appear that he in some way, might have been instrumental in letting it be known.

Archbishop Corrigan was never a great pulpit orator.

In 1898 the silver jubilee of Archbishop Corrigan was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral with impressive ceremonies. It was attended by high church dignitaries.

The most intimate layman friend of the Archbishop was John D. Crimmins. Mr. Crimmins knew him as perhaps no other man did. The Archbishop was outspoken in his views against anarchy and socialism. As a pulpit speaker, while not oratorical, he always claimed the closest attention and was an unusually able and thoughtful talker.

GLENCOE AND ITS PROPHECY.

The massacre of Glencoe is familiar to all students of history; and a strange statement has brought the name into prominence again. In 1692 an old woman, popularly believed to have the gift of prophecy and "second sight," predicted that no soldier belonging to Glencoe would ever be killed in war. Since the South African war commenced this superstition has been frequently recalled, as out of the numbers from the district not one has been killed; twenty-seven volunteers of Glencoe, who have been in engagements, have escaped without a scratch. The prediction that some of the perpetrators of the massacre of Glencoe should never have direct heirs has undoubtedly proved true. It leads one to have a leaning towards the theory of "second sight" in the Highlands, although it also suggests that the soldiers of Glencoe have regarded their personal safety and prophecy too highly to afford targets for Boer sharpshooters. It suggests the story of the captain who asked the corporal, "What would you do if you were to face death this instant?" to which the corporal solemnly replied, "Abjourn face!"

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