THE CA' "OLIC RECORD.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE. ould be placed near the window Now that the gentle and kindly Leo estiny of the Barque of Peter, it will be interesting to our readers to know will h ow his august successor

When a Pope dies, nine days are de ted to his obsequies. On the tenth y after his demise, the Cardinals who ered to the Pope on Sunday afternoon then in Rome assemble in the Sis ine Chapel, where a Mass in honor of so critical that it was believed the Holy Ghost is celebrated by the hat only a few hours of life remained Cardinal Dean to obtain from God for him, and he again received the them light and grace to select the man he next Pope whom Heaven desires to loly Communion, have expressed : ish to this effect. On these occasion fill the place. all the Cardinals who were in the city,

Then the Cardinals and their attend nts go in procession to that part of the Vatican in which the conclave is to be eld. It adjoins and includes the Pauline and Sistine chapels, with three ourts and the surrounding apartments When the procession reaches the Paulne Chapel, the Cardinal Dean chants fore the altar the prayer, "Deus, ui corda fidelium ;" next the Papa astitutions or regulations for conclaves are read, and all present swea observe those rules.

Next the Cardinals select by lot their

On the evening of the tenth day, ery one not entitled to be inside the nclave (cum, with; clavis, a key) or hut-in place of the election, is excluded, and the only door communicating with he outside world is shut with two ocks on the outside and two on the inde. Then the Cardinals and their atndants meet in the chapel and take

he oath of fidelity and secrecy. Then ney retire for the night, every one t is own room. At 6 o'clock the next morning th

ardinals go to the chapel. At 7 the lass of the Holy Ghost is celebrated Next the Cardinals recite the penitenial Psalm and the Litany of the Saints aen they take the first vote for the ew Pope.

If there is no choice and an election equires a two-thirds majority of all the ardinals present, they retire to their lls, have breakfast, and are free until he afternoon. At 2 p. m. they mee or a second vote. If it, too, is not de cisive, they dine and wait until the next day, when the same routine served

Gregory XV. ordered that the Cardi conclave should vote by secre ballot. Papers of uniform size, textur and color are distributed. Each elec r fills the two blanks in the sheet :

"I, Cardinal —, elect for Sover ign Pontiff my Most Reverend Lord Cardinal ---The part containing the name of th ardinal voter is turned over an ealed, leaving visible only the name of Cardinal for whom he votes.

At the lower end of the sheet he vrites a text of Scripture, of his own hoice, which is also sealed up, and which can be used to verify his signa-When all the Cardinals have prepared

heir ballots, they go up, one by one, o the altar, where there is a large o the altar, halice and paten, made and conse rated to receive the votes. side the chalice, are three Cardinal who have been chosen as scrutineers t see that the votes are properly cash and afterward to count them. When a Cardinal reaches the altar,

he kneels down and says: who will all Christ our

Next the Pope-elect is conducted be ind the altar, divested of his habi or portable Papal throne, that has been placed there. The Ring of the Fisher accd there. The Ring of the Fishe an is placed on his finger. Then the Cardinal advance one by the foot and the hand of the n by one, kis nd by him are kissed on both chee io, likewise, do all the officers of the

oes to an interior balcony in the Vati-an looking out on St. Peter's and takes proclamation to the people : announce to you tidings of great We have a Pope, the Most Emin-"I announce to you tidings

to the assembled multitude. A few days later, the Sovereig

fealty of St. Peter

THE ACCESSION OATH AGAIN.

n, taken on the king's accession to

a bill to abolish the Royal Declaraion altogether. He contended that e law provides that " should the king at any time become a Roman Catholic, e shall cease to be king." He connded that "this is a sufficient safeuard for the continued Protestantism the Royal Family, and there is erefore, no necessity for any special

" It is necessary to face the facts of the situation. The Roman Catholics are deliberately excluded from the succession to the throne as a matter of Lord Aberdeen followed supporting ord Grey's argument with much force. le said that the Roman Catholic subects of the king are as loyal through ut the Empire, as any other subjects The Archbishop of Canterbury mad remarkable speech on the motion, and as listened to with great attentio oth by the Lords, and by the visitor ccupying the galleries, which wer ell-filled, as the debate was expected nd the subject was highly interesting. by the Catholic peers when the ques-

The Archbishop stated that : At the present date when the fulles of conscience is afforded to all berty reeds, the King's Declaration cann allowed to remain as it stands his is a freedom-loving country, an disability ought to be imposed upo British subjects on account of thei aith. At the same time, he con aded, it agreed universally that th ing must be a member of the Church England. This condition, therefore ught to be kept intact, but so long it is carried out, there should be fence given to Roman Catholics b of a Declaration which nee nces doctrines ssly Roman Catholics firmly believe. Po ibly in former times the strong guage of the present declaration necessary, but it had now become nachronism.

Besides the aspersion that Catholics "Some form of declaration is still nee adore the Virgin Mary, it is an insult sary, because the Coronation Oat of the worst character to select Cathbound the King to protect th only hir faith of Protestants, rty to p

which is palpable to all, rather than be that there is nothing to be gained by covert sneering falsehood, such as was npty protests without aggressivenes posed to be substituted for it. mpty protests are dangerous, he sai nd he therefore urged an active fol The Duke of Devonshire on behalf of owing up of the resolution as passe e Government spoke somewhat or Lord Robinson's lines. He said In the face of the discussion in the " So far as the Government is con-House of Lords, which is a forecast of erned, our policy remains as it was. in early and radical change in the We are willing to modify the form of ath, it must be inferred that Orangedeclaration, but we will not consent to its abolition. My own belief is that

m whether in Ireland or Canada still

ives in the atmosphere of a past age.

The Lodges may as well make up their

mind to the effect that the oath will be

hight as reasonably and with as much

vement for the abolition of the offens

Lord Burghelere, following the Arch

ishop of Canterbury, said that a Bill of

Government and not by a private mem

eclaration. He threw the blame for

Unless the Roman Catho

ion of modifying the oath was up two

years ago. The Catholic peers did not

efuse all compromise, but they refused

compromise on the basis of leaving

he oath almost as offensive and insult-

ing as it was before. They did per-

ectly right in refusing to accept

orm of oath which still states that

atholics "adore the Virgin Mary and

ther Saints," which the proposed

lteration did, the proposed words

"And I do believe that the invoca-

ion or adoration of the Virgin Mary of

any Saint and the Sacrifice of the Mass is they are now used in the Church of

are contrary to the Protestan

has said, that "the public policy of

Freat Britain is to exclude Catholics.

ers have declared they are willing

should continue. But the least that we

can demand is that the insult should

not be extended further by singling

out Catholics for special denunciation.

of the oath proposed by the Govern-

nent to be passed, on the advice of a

pecial committee of the House of

ords which was apppointed to investi-

This was done even in the amendme

com the throne."

eing

e Declaration.

per.

any attempt to get rid of the declar. ation altogether can only postpone reorm, and if the attempt is insisted in t will make reform impossible.' Be it so. The more nauseous the

JULY 25, 1908.

nodified right soon, and that they se which the Protestant majority decospect of success attempt to catch sires to force upon the King, the better, Niagara Falls in a barrel as to stay the o long as the pills must be a bitter one

> WHO SHOULD REDRESS THE GRIEVANCE

Lord Rosebery also summed up the this kind should be brought in by the ituation in much the same strain as he Duke of Devonshire. Lord Rosepery does not represent the Liberal Party but if he did so we would still nswer him as we have answered the Juke. But it is ominous that in the lved-in-the-wool Tory House of Lords. sixty-two members out of one hundred and seventy-one voted for the uncereonious abolition of the oath, notwithstanding that the Government used its whole influence to have Lord Grev's

notion negatived, and in the face of he Duke of Devonshire's "bitter complaint " that Lord Grey had defied the Government by making such a

motion in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, and "at a moment when the House had no time to read his he fact that the harsh language of the pill. The support which Lord Grey oath has not been modified already received under such circumstances is a tion the Catholic peers' demands, be retty broad hint to the Government use "they had plainly indicated that it must act soon on the very lines which Lord Grey pointed out as the way to be followed, despite the growlings of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. and the Protestant Association or eague of England.

The Duke of Norfolk on behalf of the Catholics spoke fairly enough, but peraps not with not as much spirit as the ccasion demanded. He admitted that the Protestant Succession is a fixed fact, and that the Sovereign must be a Protestant. He said that all he asked or was that " the form of declaration hould be made palatable to Catholics."

But little more remains to be said by s on the matter further than that the iscussion holds up in a very ridiculous ight the pretence made a few days ago by a Montreal Anglican clergyman that rotestantism is a positive and not negative creed. It has been reeatedly said by the Lodges, the Press, and the Palpit while discussing this ubject, that the Protestant succession, nd even Protestantism itself, would be ndangered if the King's Declaration did not specify "the opposition of Proestantism to the Church of Rome.' This is an admission that Protestantsm is not a complete entity of itself.

would have no being if it had not the Catholic Church against which to proest. This is precisely what we mainained in a reply to the Rev. Osborne Troop's recent sermon on the positive haracter of Protestantism.

We deem it necessary also to remark that Lord Robertson's statement that Roman Catholics should agree to a nodified form of words before any

JULY 25, 1

Happily religiou

Province of Ont

A CASE (

occasionally ther little flicker of the Monday of last w the Public Schoo received for the al school of London tender for paint firm of Pace & committee, of whi man, recommende be accepted, beca firm whose tende nota Public scho words, one memb Catholic, and th sidered on o versary of the would be were the comm opportunity to s The fever was committee. Per help it. But w the friends and religious liberty manly, and boldl have no rights respect? Hypo beings at best. be admired in t proclaim his en faced bigot, wh

Catholic, will his liberality, the lodge root him under the save contempt We may ask t ious committee business being ate School Public school words. Protest without quest

Catholic so I

that Protestan

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ed. It is a should be fro citizens. tha Now have been af taking the me tees we hop municipal ele home. It is being of the men positions pal affairs. We are to note that minority. T committee w of Pace & Fi who voted f tender we English, Bla

> for the ado committee Fitzgerald, We hope thi They have e of themselve

and Birtwist

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The Ca

the Officers Day Allian of the Cat reference t dvertise

If it be worthy. Lord, thy pitying breast The path to heaven; and freely shall I own Twas thy sweet care that gained my blis

hrist from St. Peter inclusively, and he s likely to receive permanently the me of "Leo the Good."

to on March 2, 1810. He was ordained priest on Dec. 31, 1837. He was afterwards Apostolic Delegate at Benevento and Papal Nuncio at Brussels. In 1846 he became Archbishop of Perugia all of which offices he filled with much ability and success In March 2, 1903, he celebrated hi inety-third birthday. During his ontificate he revived the Catholic ierarchy in Scotland, and in 1894 he

From the beginning of his last illthe Holy Father realized that his

The Catholic Record. verlooking the piazza of St. Peter hence noticing many persons in cariages, he said : "The piazza looks as it does when about to perform some public func

The Last Sacraments were admini

and the whole Pontifical Court as

During his illness, many members of

he diplomatic corps, including the

rench Ambassador, called upon Car-

dinal Rampolla daily to ask the latest

ews regarding his condition, and

elegram was shown the Holy Father

isted.

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ed Weekly at 484 and 486 Richn street, London, Ontario.

KDITORS !

Price of subscription-\$2.00 per annum.

ent for Newfoundland, Mr. T. J. Wall.de B. tes of Advertising—Ten cents per line each tion, againe measurement. proved and recommended by the Arch-ope of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and Si. face, the Bishops of Hamilton. Peter ugh, and Ogdensburg. N. Y., and the respondence intended for publication, a may that having reference to busines all be directed to the proprietor, and mus-hen subscribers change their residence in portant that the old as well as the new ress be sent us.

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900. ditor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Ont: For some time past I have rea ble paper, THE CATHOLIC RECOR blate you upon the manner

Dear Sir. The CATHOLIC Among and rour estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC Among and made congratulate you upon the manner in which its published. The matter and form are both good: and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure. I can recommend is to the faithful. Bieseing you, and wishing you success. Believe me, to remain. Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ, Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ, Abost. Delex.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903.

DEATH OF POPE LEO XIII.

The tolling of the Church bells on Monday last announced to the people that the illustrious, learned, venerable and kindly Pontiff Leo XIII. is no The Holy Father had made the more. exchange of an earthly though spiritual, for a heavenly and Eternal Crown.

We gave full particulars in our lates issues of the seriousness of the begin ning of his last illness, which was general weakening of the system inseparable from old age. To this was added an attack of pneumonia, complicating the disease. This disease is regarded in nearly all cases as sure to end in death within a very short time and in the beginning it was confidently predicted that the end would be within a few hours. Nevertheless he continned to live on from July 3rd, when the first attack of his last illness came, till July 20th, when at last his spirit departed for the life which has no end either in duration or blessedness. The hour at which he died was 4.04 p. m

Physicians agree that the vitality o the Holy Father during this trying

period was wonderful, and even when his breathing became difficult owing to an accumulation of fluids, and the physicians deemed it necessary to subject him to the painful operation of tapping the pleural cavity, the relief afforded was much greater than was expected.

om the German Emperor expressing Is Majesty's deepest regret for the Ioly Father's illness, and the hope hat he might speedily recover. In 1897 the Holy Father felt that h

as in declining health, and that deat vas not far off, and composed the folwing poem which is applicable at the

esent moment : The westering sun draws near his cloudy been been and gradual darkness veils thy bead :

The sluggish life blood in thy withered veins More slowly runs its course-what then re

Lo! Death is brandishing his fatal dart. And the grave yearns to shroud thy

But from its prison freed, the soul expands My weary race is run-I touch the goal :

May I behold thee. Queen of earth and sky, Whose love enchained the demons lurking

Pope Leo XIII. will undoubtedly be

egarded by posterity, as he is by the iving generation, as one of the greatest the two hundred and sixty-three vereign Pontiffs who have occupied he Supreme Headship of the Church of

The Holy Father was born at Carpin-

addressed a strong appeal to the people

eath created a profound impression

ot only in Rome, but throughout the

whole Christian world. The end came.

as was expected, happily and peac

vords being a benediction.

e said, solemnly :

ast greeting."

fully, His Holiness's last articulate

Around him knelt the Cardinals and

ther members of the Papal court,

oraying and not knowing whether the

ope was not already dead, without

any preliminary restlessness the Pon-

tiff opened his eyes, which fell on Car-

linal Oreglia, who was at his side, and

"To Your Eminence, who will so

soon seize the reigns of supreme power, I confide the church in these difficult

Then Monsignor Bisleti, the Master

of the Chamber, asked for the Pope's

enediction for the court, which the

Pontiff granted, adding : " Be this my

Then the Pontiff gave his hand t

iss to the Cardinals present, who wer

reglia, Rampolla, Serafino, Vannutelli,

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock

Della, Volpe and Vives Y. Tuto.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE !

of England for the reunion of Christentheir return to the one fold

Meanwhile the great door is un locked, the barricades are removed, and announcement is made that the conclave is happily ended. elect is conducted be

hind the altar, divested of his habit as Cardinal, and is vested in the white robes of the Sovereign Pontif. Then he comes out, ascends the altar, and seats himself in the sedia gestatoria,

Next the senior Cardinal Deac

----, who joy. We have a rope, ent and Most Reveren has given himself for name ——, who Next the new Pope himself appears and imparts the Apostolic Benediction to the assumbled multitude

ntiff is solemnly crowned

age of the e renewal of their pledge of him as the successor of St. Pe the visible head of the Church.

he House of Lords there was a lively ebate on June 25th upon the question

he throne.

claration on the matter."

State policy, and it is necessary that the fact of this exclusion should be ande public whenever a new Sovereign lics will themselves agree to a modi-fied form of words, the present form ust continue. Lord Robertson stands on the brink the Orange position on this matter, and to justify his churlishness, he ctually misrepresents the stand taken

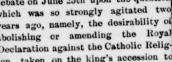
Lord Llandaff, a Catholic peer, ex ressed his strong objection to any orm of declaration which singled out atholics for exceptional treatment. A FEEBLE OPPOSITION. Lord Robertson, one of the Scotch aw-Lords, was the only peer who emed somewhat opposed to any ange at present in the form o

Lord Grey moved the second reading

that they would accept nothing as a mpromise, and that their whole ob ect was not the reform, but the aboliion of the declaration." He continued :

nevertheless Lord Grey's Bill ought to pass if the Government fail to triple tiara, receiving again the hon age of the Cardinals and listening bring forward a bill to effect. He wa nderstood to threaten to vote for Lord Grey's Bill if the Government refuse bring forward a similar measure.

We learn from English papers that i



work on earth was done, and he wa hrist. He entertained strong perfectly resigned to depart in peac lso of the conversion of the Oriental like the aged Simeon who upon seeing Schismatics, but unhappily this was not our Lord Jesus Christ in the temple fected though thousands of Copts. and having had a revelation from God Bulgarians, and Turkish Nestorians to the effect that he should not die returned to the faith during his pontiuntil he should see the Christ, exfical reign. The news of the Venerable Pontiff's

elaimed :

" Now thou dost dismiss Thy servant, O Lord, according to Thy word, in peace: Because my eyes have seen thy salvation which Thou hast prepared fore the face of all people, a light to the revelation of the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people of Israel."

Several times since his illness began the Holy Father was reported to have zallied greatly, and he was able even to walk to his chair with the assistance of a cane. During his whole illness he retained perfect consciousness, hi mind remaining unimpaired, showing his peculiarly strong brain capacity and mental vigor. His complete resignation to God's

holy will was manifested in an exclamation which he made during the night o July 5th, when he said feebly :

" God's will be done. Who would have believed that I would be so soon thus, cnly ten days ago when I was pre-siding over a public consistory ?" On July 6th Dr. Lapponi recon mended him not to speak, and to pa so attention to what was going on sround him or outside. The Holy

Pontiff answered :

"I know you say this because of your affection for me, but either my last end is approaching, in which case here will be a Solemn Mass of Requien ffered up in the Cathedral for the all the time which epose of the soul of the Venerable and I must employ left to me so far as I can; or else shall recover, again postponing the end. If this is the will of the Almighty, beloved Leo XIII., and on Thursday at 8 o'clock in St. Mary's church, this nothing can change it."

Later, he asked that his arm-chair city.

to witness that I elect the faith, adge me, person who, before God, I think should be elected, and which I shall make

good in the accessus." Then, ascending the altar, he lays his ballot on the paten and from this When all the Cardinals have voted,

the three scrutineers or tellers go up to the altar. One of them holds the chalice. Another one takes the vote out, one by one, and places them in second chalice, held by the thir by the third

If the number of votes is not just th ame as the number of the Cardinal resent, the ballots are at once burne nexamined, and the balloting mus egin again.

The second chalice is now carried large table placed in full view of al he Cardinals. There, the ballots are aken out, one by one, and, as they are vithdrawn, the first scrutineer re of the Cardinal vote name Then the next scrutineer take ballot and reads the name. The he third scrutineer does the samech name being thus thrice proclaime

As the votes are read, all the Cardinals keep tally. If no Cardinal has received a tw

thirds majority of the votes, the ballots are at once burned. The smoke issuing om a slender stove-pipe, thrus rough a window in the chapel, tell chapel, tell the people assembled in the Square of St. Peter's that no Pope has been

as some Cardinal has re-As soon

weived the necessary two-thirds major ty, he is asked if he will accept th ceived the necessary two-thirds major-ity, he is asked if he will accept the election. If he refuses, the Cardinals go on voting until another one has the required number of suffrages. If he accepts, then all the other Cardinals trand up, while he remains reacted d up, while he remains seated, and Il ehe canopies above the seats, except the one above his, are lowered. Then the sub-deacon asks the new t the one above his, are lowered. hen the sub-deacon asks the newly-sted Pontiff: "By what name do wish to be called as Pope?" ected

Then the prothonotary apostolic raws up a document testifying to the lection, which is signed by him, by election, which is signed by him, by the prince-marshal, the master of cere-monies, the secretary and the assistant secretary. It is then placed in the archives of the Vatican.

including Buddhism or Mohan lanism.

The Archbishop then showed how the king of England might evade the taking of the Coronation oath, if he so esired ; namely,

"By postponing his Coronation s not deemed a necessary cere For this reason an additiona which is nony. For this reason an additiona Declaration is necessary in order to assure his firm adhesion to Protestant pire. ism. Nevertheless he believes that it is within the wit of men to devise a form of oath which will secure the Proestant character of the successi while avoiding the use of words which are offensive to Roman Catholics.

behalf of the whole bench o Bishops, I can say that they all desire able solution of this question and that the Government will intro-duce a bill dealing with the matter." After such a declaration from the ighest authority in the Church of England, it appears highly indecorou on the part of any faction to make the retension that the stability of Pro-

estantism requires that the Accessio Dath should be retained in its presen form ; and it is evidently unmitigated bigotry alone which has induced the Orange lodges of Canada to petition the British Government for the reten-

tion of that Oath as it stands.

was not passed as the Catholic Lords We notice also that the Grand declared that it made the matter worse Drange Lodge of Ireland at its annual as it was more offensive than the oath eeting held in Dublin on July 15th, tself. And this is the foundation for manimously passed a resolution amid Lord Robertson's sneering remarks. oud acclamations to the effect that The Catholic Lords showed their man unceasing and determined opposition iness in the firm stand they took in the will be given by the lodges to any atter. The CATHOLIC RECORD stated odification of the King's Coronatio at the time that the proposed amend Dath." To this it is added that sim nent was agreed to, that if there must lar hostility will be shown to the estab e an insult in the Declaration, it is ishment of a Catholic University in etter it should be a gross one that its reland.

bsurdity may be one that he who runs A Canadian delegate who was pres nay read it. If Protestantism needs nt, the "Most Worshipful Brother, to be propped up by a false oath taken Rev. William Walsh of Brampton, by its supreme head, let that perjury Grand Chaplain of British America remain as it is at present, an absurdity tated in reference to this resolution

olics as the special object of the oath. ere are Buddhists, Mahor ession of Governmental and Parlia etich-worshippers, Lamaists, Shinte entary incapacity to deal with a sts, and Confucians within the British essing question of administration. Empire, but Catholics are singled out Why should it be necessary for Cathofrom among them all as the object of ics to agree upon a course to be folspecial repudiation by the King. We wed? Catholics are not a majority of regard and must regard this as a gross ither House of Parliament, and they insult to fourteen millions of Catholics an therefore do nothing in the matter who are living within the British Em-

inless Protestants agree to take a ourse which they have themselves ad-We are aware that the defenders of nitted to be reasonable. he King's oath say, as Lord Robertson

There are other reasons why Parlianent, and especially the House of ords, should not wait for a suggestion from Catholics on this matter :--

We say that this is itself an insult ; 1. The injury and insult are the out we are aware that it is one which work of Protestants, and from Protestnust be endured for the present, and ne which the Catholic people and ants the reparation should come.

2. We have been plainly told that it is a matter for Government action and not for private members. Why then should not the Government act comptly and satisfactorily?

The whole discussion has shown that the Protestants who are the great majority in both Houses are ashamed of he oath as it stands. It is a testiony to Protestant intolerance, and it chooves that Protestant majority to

gate what could be done in the natter, but the reported amendment But if Catholics are required to nake a suggestion on the matter our uggestion would be to abolish the oath nce for all.

> Two English officers on their way up to the Kebrabrossa Rapids on the Zamesi in a gunboat, stopped to rest at a lesuit mission on the way. One of

them writes: "We both came to the conclusion that t would be hard to find a more cultured, self-sacrificing and capable body of men; as with all the disconforts of an African life and the monotony of teaching, they still keep up and enforce the rigid discipline of their Order. Antigonish Casket.

nove the cause of their shame. A Jesuit Mission.

Gentlem the Lord's express II vertised y vertised y the 19th fr We reg of the Che observed 1 preursor, fringemer Such ex labor on who ente val at the This express others withe specified you in a t We the specified Saventh Ontario, On acc many of being rm in the ur listen ur l