DEFOTED FOREIGN NEWS

ROME THE CRUCIFIX

The Athenaeum says that the Bole tin" of the Academy of History of Madrid for April has an account of recent Spanish pamphlet by Don F R. de Uhugon, which states that the crucity which Mary Queen of Scots wore at her execution was given by her to Jane Kennedy, and from Jane it passed to the French Roy I family. Elizabeth, daughter of Hen y IV, carried it into Spain on her marriage with Philip IV, and gave it to the Countess of Isscalcute, by whom it was left to the monastery of Comendadoras of Santiago in Valladolid Dona Maria Christina, to Alfonso XII, presented the historic erucifix to the new Queen according to a decree of the tribunal of orders

ENGLAND

BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM RESIGNS.

The following letter from Bishop Bagshawe to the clergy and faithful of the Diocese of Nottingham was read in the churches of the diocese Dear Rev Brethren and dear child-

ren in Christ --- We have to announce to you that our Holy Father the Pope has been graciously pleased to accept our resignation of the diocese of Nottingalim and that accordingly we have ceased to be your Bishop. His Holmess, nowever, desires that ve shou'd continue to administer the affairs of the diocese until further arrangements are made. Until further notice, therefore, things will remain as they have been. In taking leave of you, we desire to thank you all very heartily for all that you have done in the cause of religion, and also for the many kindnesses which we have received from you in the course of the twenty-six years during which God has placed you under our charge God has placed you under our charge We earnestly pray that the graces and blessings of Almighty Cod may be with you most abundantly, and may abide with you always. As there will be much to do in picparing for our departure from among you, we would ask you for the present to refer diocesan business, as much as possible, to our Vicar-General, Canon Dobson. Be pleased to make the collection for St. Barnabas' Apostolic Missionary Fund, for the training and maintennance of missionary priests for the Fund, for the training and mainten-nace of missionary priests for the diocese, as usual on the second Sun-day after Pebtecost, on which also this letter is to be read at all the services. We trust that remembering samportance of the object of this effection, and the great poverty of the diocese, you will make the col-lection a good one. On the same Sun-day please to give notice of the an-nual collection for the Catholic School Committee, which has to be made on third Sunday after Pentecost. Again third Sunday after Pentecost. Again wishing you every blessing, we remain, Your devoted servant in Christ, EDWARD G. BAGSHAWE.

Adm nistrator Apostolic of the diocese of Nottingham.

CATHOLI: ASSOCIATION AT OX-FORD.

One of the most pleasant and interesting excursions ever undertaken by the Catholic Association was a visit to the city of Oxford, which is to Catholics one of the most attractive places in England, as it was famous all over Europe for its learning, its devotion to the Blessed Sacrament and the Mother of God, and its lovalty to the Holy Father The association was most fortunate in obtaining the good offices of the Very Rev. Canon Kennard, M. A. under whose amiable guidance a party of about forty ladies and gentlemen were pleasantly conducted round the various places of interest Perhaps it may be mentioned that the Canon has charge of all the Ca holic undergranates at the university, and, having himself graduated there, no one could be more competent to explain everything in connection with Oxford life and its associations.

associations.

Canon Kennard very kindly met the party at the station and a once conducted them to Worcester College, where he explained the principal features He said that some very interesting manuscripts, written by one of the monks of this old boundation, had been discovered, and amongst them were notes of sermons and semionettes written by the students, in which it was clearly demonstrated how appropriate the children should exact in learning and the arts as well as in the ing and the arts as well as in the spiritual life. He mentioned this as showing how false it was for writers of history to say that the Church in those days was not desirous that the laity should be well instructed

those days was not desirous that the laty should be well instructed

The college gardens and take are particularly beautiful. Pastoral plays are occasionally acted in these grounds in the open air, the surroundings being specially suit. After a quiet stroll through these beautiful gardens, the party wended near way to St. John's College, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and originally a house of Bernadine monks. The Canon explained the objects most in teresting about the college and mentioned that Blessed Edmund Campion, poet and martyr, was a fellow of this college. After admiring the beautiful buildings, especially the garden front covered with luxurious growing climbers, the party leisurely strolled through the beautiful gardens, several acres in extent, which are famous for their quiet loveliness,

the result of centuries of careful cultivation. It was difficult to realize that this pleasant retreat is only a few yards from the very heart of the city. A visit was then paid to the handsome Jesuit church (St. Aloysius'), passing on the way "Clarke's Hall." founded not many years ago in memory of Blessed Edmund Campion by the Jesuits for Catholic students attending the university, so called after the comment scholar, the late Father Clarke, S. J., who was the first master. It may be mentioned here that although there was only a comparatively small number of students attending Clarke's Hall, as many have taken their degless with distinction as at Christ Church College, which numbers some 200 underlege, which numbers some 200 under-gradutes

gradutes
As lunch time was approaching, the
Canon, who was bombarded with
questions, and who at the same time
kept up a delightful running commentary on Oxford life and Oxford asmentary on Oxford hie and Oxford as-sociations, both old and new, took the party round by Keble College (a modern foundation for sons of elergy-men and those intended for the Church of England, and conducted on more economical lines than the other colleges), and other places of inter-est, upon each of which he had a lew interesting words to say

IRELAND

THE RECENT OUTRAGES IN BEL-FAST

The Dublin Freeman's Journal commenting on the discussion in the House of Commons raised by Mr. John Redmond upon the absolute failure of the Irish Administration to protect the rights of the Catholic minority in Belfast, says. Mr Redmond had quite rightly denounced the Orange Societies as the centres and fomenters of those prejudices and passions which produce scenes humiliating to every patriotic Irishman. Nobody who knows Uister and knows the methods and the results of the cuit of Orangeism will question Mr. Redmond's assection The whole aim and object of Orangeism is to foment those evil sentiments that have in the past issued in persecution to the extent of murder and to-day made Northeastern Ulster a disgrace to civilization The Orange anniversary and the Orange serinon, the Orange ritual and the Orange serinon, the Orange ritual and the Orange oath, are all devices to inflame sectarian animest ties and prevent the Protestants and Catholics of Ulster from coming together in a Christian and national gether in a Christian and patriotic spirit for any common purpose. The history of Orangeism in Ireland is a history of crime and civil discord But, according to Mr. Wydhain, the latest of "the heaven-sent" Englishlatest of "the heaven-sent" Englishmen who has come to regenerate Ireland, the Oreage Society is 'an important and a public-spirited body." Mr Redmond, the Chief Secretary, assured the House of Commons, was guilty of gross unfairness in ascribing to Orangeism any responsibility for the crimes that turn Bellast periodically into a verifable pandemonium. It is mere chance coincidence that these murderous outbursts are generally associated with Orange aniversaries and Orange celebrations generally associated with Orange anniversaries and Orange celebrations when the Orange preacher depicts his Catholic fellow citizens as engaged in a conspiracy against the liberties and the property of Irish Protestants, he never intends to engender anything but tender Christian charity in the breasts of his flock. And when the Orange lord and the Orange colonel threaten conditional rebellion, their harangues have never anything but the most pacifying effects upon the Orangemen of Belfast.

of Belfast.
That Mr Wyndham entertains any conviction of the kind we do not for a moment believe. But his larty de-pends for its life upon Orangeism, not merely in Ulster but in the North of England towns, and s. he is compell-cut to pickace his concennation of the ontrages that Orangeism produces with a paneovic of the institution itontrages that constitution itself the prosecutor of the United Irish League, the disperser of legal Nationalist meetings, the jailer of Irish Pressmen, was compelled by his dependence on Orangeism to appear as Irish Pressmen, was compelled by his dependence on Orangersm to appear as the panegyrist of a cult and an institution that has produced more riot, murder, outrage, hatred, and uncharitableness in Ireland than was ever fomented in any land by a society tolerated by law and leant upon by statesmen. What justice can be expected by Ulster Catholies from an Administration that is compelled thus to make its obeisance to the system that produces the outrages of which they are the victims? They know from past experience the outrage monger and the criminal will go anipunished. They know that no serious attempts will be made to precent the recurrence of similar outrages. In the luture, Like the pioneers of American civilization, who had to be prepared at any mement for the interest of the government of the country to reveal themselves as patrons of the very system that produces the evits from which they suffer It is a lamentable position. Mr. Wyndham's declaration that these uncivilized on the interest of the prominent politicians and Ministers of State patronize and deter to Orangeism the outrage-mongers will escape the penalties of their crimes.

ism the outrage-mongers will escape the penalties of their crimes When Mr. Wyndham declares that only a disreputable tringe of the Pro-

testant population takes part in these he attempts to distinguish between the riots he says what is true. But when Orangeism that he panegyrises and that "disreputable fringe" he labors to establish a distinction where no difference exists. Now that "the disreputable fringe" knows that Mr. Wyndham thinks Orangeism "an important and a public-spirited body," it will feel encouraged to seek for new glory. Its importance lies in its solid vote for Mr. Wyndham's Party upon all occasions; its public spirit has been shown in opposing every reform that was ever passed for the benefit of Ireland, and in countenancing every violence ever done to Irish rights and liberties. That the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant should be found among its panegyrists 't the opening of the twenteth century is a startling exposition to Irishmen of the meaning of British Party Government applied to the problems of Irish progress and social order.

CLARE'S POPULATION. House of Commons, June 13, 1901.

To the Editor To the Editor

Dear Sir—I have extracted the figures herewith a reference to the population of County Clare from the recent Census return. It would be un necessary to comment upon the terrible story which these figures tell. The decrease in population and the decrease in the inhabited houses in the county during the last 60 years. the county during the last 60 years has been of a character which is simply appalling. The principal lesson, of course, to be drawn from this terrible record is that, the people should organize and band themselves together organize and band thenselves togethere in every way to remain upon the land. This, of course, can best be done by establishing the National Organization of the United Irish League, and so strengthening the hands of the Irish members in their effects to root the people, upon the hands of the Irish members in their efforts to root the people upon the soil. Every interest, National, as well as religious, demands that an effort should be made to stop the decrease of the population. I am certain that it only needs for the people of Clare to study these figures to become determined to try and saye their come determined to try and save their courtry from further disaster.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM REDMOND.

CENSUS OF IRELAND FOR 1901

Table 1, showing the number of inhabitants (including the Arry and Navv) in the County Clare in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901, with decrease between 1891 and 1901, allowance using made for alterations made in county boundaries under the I, G (Ireland) Act, 1898: 1: 1841 1851 1861 1871 1881 286,523 212,734 166,305 147,804 141,457 1891 1901 126,244 112,129

1901

Total-Males- 57,265. Females-54. 846.
Decrease in persons between 1891
Rate per cent—11 2 Decrease in persons between 1891 and 1901—14,115. Rate per cent—11 2 Table 2, showing the number of inhabited houses in County Clare in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891 The total number of houses in 1901, and the decrease in the number of inhabited houses, between 1891 and 1901:

1861 1851 4,870 31,412 28,108 26,069 24,459 1891 22,609 Total number of houses, 1901

Building Inhabited. Uninhabited. 20,969 1,321 37 Decrease in number of inhabited ionses between 1891 and 1901–1,640

Rate per cent-7 3 SCOTLAND

SCOTIA'S SAINTED OUEEN Sunday was the vigil of the Feast of St. Margaret, Queen and Patroness of Scotland Preaching on that day in St Patrick's Church, Edinburgh, Rev. Father Payne, S. J., said one great duty of Christ's Church, and one to which she had ever bound herself, is the celebration of her saints From end to end of the year, the Church's saints are the theme of her daily praise and thanksgiving Margaret, Queen of Scotland, as her name indicates, was indeed a pearl, and honored was Scotland in receiving such a Queen. There is, says the historian, himself a Protestant, no more virtuous character of anyone re-Maragaret. For purity of motives, for an earnest desire to promote the wel-iate of her people, for a deep sense of religion, for a great personal piety, for an unselfish performance of whatreligion, for a great personal piety, for an unseltish performance of whatever duty lay before her, for her entire self-abnegation, she is unsurpassed St. Margagaret was born in the land of Hungary Edward, her father, was exiled from his native land, and was kindly received in that country. During his sojourn in Hungary he married the sister of the Queen. There were three children of the marriage—Edgar, Christina and Margaret. The King recalled them to England, and they received every honor when they arrived. Soon Almighty God cailed Edward to Himself, and the three children were left to the care of their mother. In the year 1006 was fought the great battle of Hastings, which caused Margaret to like from the land of her lathers. In hit exile she was kindly received by the King of Scotland, Malcolm, who had recovered his dominion of that country. They were married in 1070, and she was crowned Queen in the Palace of Dunfermline.

FRANCE

MINISTER ANDRE'S TROUBLES.

The French Minister of War, General Andre, is reported to be seriously exercised in his mind as to what he ought to do with young ecclesiastical students who are serving their time with the colors. He is said to be drafting a law for the incorporation of the Seminarists into a special corps of hospital attendants. It appears that the ordinary barrack-room life, instead of having a permicious effect on the young cleri has been productive of a state of attacts which has given anxiety to the War Minister. The Seminarists have, in fact, the productive converts anywing the conbeen making converts among the con-scripts, and are turning infidel or

merely indifferent soldiers into good Catholies. It is true that in the calier years of the "hapsack on priests" law, as it was termed, some vocations were lost. This is not now the case, for ordinations increased in 1900 to a notable figure, and it is set forth in confidential reports that for every ecclesiastical recruit who loses his vocation in camp or burracks two ordinary, soldiers at least are won over to the Church by the staunch students. This is why the Masonic War Minister wants to isolate the students, or Semmanists, by enrolling students. This is why the Masonic War Minister wants to isolate the students, or Senimarists, by enrolling them in a special corps which will only bring them into occasional contact with the rank and file of the army. The curious thing is that long ago the Bishops asked that this should be done, as they were estaid of the effects of promiscuous barrack life or their young men. In this connection M. Jean de Bonnesou is doing a good work M. de Bonnesou is doing a good work M. de Bonnesou is doing a good work M. de Bonnesou is doing a rule, tender towards the great dignaries of the Cathone religion. He has gone out of his way to attack Cardinal Richard and others, and his opinions and points of view are often those of the non-Catholic. Sometimes, however, he has happy inspirations, and this is now the case in his attack on the War Ministèr in connection with the latter's project about Seminarists M. de Bonnesou also shows that French priests are did in 1870 71, when chaplains actually led on whole regiments to the charge after the officers were shot. only too ready to serve their country, if necessary, as many as them charge after the officers were shot-only too ready to serve their coun-try, if necessary, as many as them Father Rouvier, a Jesuit, has con-consigned in a book the deeds of the religious priests during the war.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Some of the leading French architects and builders have sent a letter to the Senate protesting against the unwise and unjust Associations Bill. The architects point out that the buildings raised by the religious Orders are not only artistic glories of the country, but are useful and necessary. Thousands of men are employed in building and in keeping in repair churches, convents, and monasteries, not to speak of the censeless stream of charity flowing from such places. It is to be feared that the protest of the architects will have little effect on hard-heared politicians. politicians.

politicians.

Some men, shopkeepers, and others lave also been petitioning the Government not to pave the way to the disappearance of the Orders and Congregations from France, for which they have done so much The Government has replied to all the petitioners by directing Cardinal Lecot, Archibishop of Bordeaux, to replace by secular priests the present rectors of the parishes of Talence, Verdelals, Soulac, and Arcachon The two parishes first mentioned were in the lands of the Marists, Soulac belonged to the Benedictines, and Arcachon to the Olivetans, another branch of the great Order of St. Benedict. The State allowances litherto made to these parishes have been suppressed pending the appointment of new rectors from the secular clergy.

RELIGION IN FRANCE

The great pilgrimage movement to Parav-le-Moniai, which took so many thousands of the famous little Burgundian village last year, has begun again This month has already seen the hirst pilgrimage thither of a series which is to extend over the whole summer It was a splendid manifestation in which pilgrims from all parts of France took part and in which Paris had the first place. A feature worth noticing was that numbers of men were there belonging to the working classes. This fact alone indicates that a religious evolution is taking place. A first, and even until quite recently, it was the cultured element of the religious classes to whom devotion to the Sacred Heart especially appealed and who undertook pilgrimages to Paray. Now the poor and unlettered as well as the rich and cultured have begun to understand something of the Divine message transmitted to the world through the Blessed Margaret Alacoque. Question on this subject the Rev. Pere Lémius, of the Montmartre Basilica, and he will tell you that some of the choicest fruits of his apostolate in favor of devotion to the Sacred Heart and of the apostolate of his Oblate fellow-workers in the same direction, is to be found among the poor of the French capital. So crowds go to Paray, though there are no such imposing natural features as at Lourdes and though there few striking miracles take place in the shape of bodily cures. People go there to be touched by the supernatural in another sense.

AUSTRALIAA thousands of the famous little Burgundian village last year, has begun

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN HIERARCHY AND THE KING'S OATH.

The following emphatic protest has been received by the Federal Prime Minister of Australia, the Right Hon. Edmund Barton

We, the Catholic Hierarchy of the Australian Commonwealth, hereby record our solemn protest against studied insult offered to the Catholic subjects of the Empire by the declaration and Oath required from the

Sovereign on his accession to the Throne.

We protest against the Catholics of the Empire being branded as idolaters, and we protest against terms of insult being used regarding doctrines which are dearer to all Catholics than high itself.

insult being used regarding doctrines which are dearer to all Catholics than life itself.

We cannot but regard such a Declaration and Oath in this twentieth century as an outrage against common sense, no less than against religion, and we protest against it as an infringement of the religious equality to which we are entitled by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and which we cherish as our birthright.

Devoutly and joyfully our Catholic people throughout Australia have proclaimed their loyalty to the Throne, and to its present august occupant; but they will not endure from any source words of insult hurled against the truths of the Divine Faith, which they profess.

One third of the Australian military contingents who are ghting for the honor and the interests of the Empire in South Africa are Catholies With them religion and freedom and loyalty go hand in hand it cannot be prudent or honorable or wise to repay their heroism and patriotism by wanton insult, and to brand their nost sacred convictions with a stigma of infamy from which the belie's of all other subjects of the Empire 212 exempt.

exempt.

We request the Right Honorable the Premier of the Commonwealth to for ward this protest to the Prime Minister of His Majesty's Government, and we most respectfully ask him to bring the influence of the Commonwealth Government to bear apon the Hone Administratio, that those offensive parases, which are a relie of barbarism from the penal days, may no longer deface the Statete Book of the realm. exempt. the realm.

PATRICK FRANCIS C. RDINAL MORAN.

Archbishop of Sydney. In the name of the Catholic Hierarchy IRISH AUSTRALIAN BISHOP.

The Sydney "Freeman's Journal

gives a full account of the celebration of the diamond jubilee of the Right Rev. Dr. "rane, OS A., Bishop of Sandhurst. The following short sketch of the venerable Bist p's career by the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney will be read with interest.

"Ho was born at Barry's town, in the County of Wexford, Ircland, in 1818. At an "arly ago he entered the Diocesan College at Wexford, but being desirous of joiding the Augustinian Order, he made his novitiate at the Convent of Grantston, the same which some years before had given the illustrious Dr. Doyle to the Diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, and at a later period had given its first Archbishop, Most Rev. Dr. Goold, to Victoria He completed his ecclesiastical course in Italy, and was for a few years Superior of the Augustinian Convent in Rome. He subscquently founded the Augustinian mission with its monastery and church in London He also labored with untiring zeal at the head house in Dublin, and he was twhee chosen Provincial of the Order in Ireland Those who visit Dublin at the present day cannot full to admire an abiding monument of his persovering toll, in the maguiffeent Church of St. Augustine in Thomas street It was whilst he was engaged in the United States collecting funds to pay off the debt incurred in this great undertaking that he received the summons from the Successor of St. Peter to assume the burden of the distant missionary fiel" of Sandhurst. Returning to Dublin, he was consecvated in the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, on the 21st of September, 1874, by his Eminence Cardinal Callen, Arohbishop of Dublin, the assistant consecrating Prelates being the Bishop of Ferns, Right Rev. Dr. Warren, and the Bishop of Ossory, subsequently Cardinal-Archbishop of Sydney. Three Australian prelates were present, the Bishops of Bathurst, Ballarat, and Auckland, and with them were the Bishops of Bathurst, Ballarat, and Auckland, and with them were the Bishops of Bathurst, Ballarat, and Auckland, and with them were the Bishops of hastened Pontifical High Mass in S

A THRILLING RAILWAY ROUTE

Of all the railway lines round our coast that which hugs the shore in North Walce has the most thrilling memorles, says a writer in "Chums." Extending, as it does, from Chester to Holyhead, it is the road over which the traveller to Ireland passes, and if he knows anything of its history and its peculiarities I will guarantee that his brain keeps active during the first half, at least, of the journey. He will have plenty to think about, particularly on a rough night, when there is a wind from the sea that you could almost lean against. Leaving quaint Chester behind, one is soon at Bagillit, the scene of an old-time disaster. Here happened an accident of a character to which portions of the line are peculiarly liable—invasion by the sea. To keep it at bay strong defence walls have been built at certain points; but when a gale is accompanied by a high tide there is always the possibility that it may force its way on to the metals. For this reason some sections are patrolled night and day in times of storm. Each of the platelayers is given one mile of the permanent way, and over this "beat" he is constantly passing, in readiness to give the alarm immediately he discovers that the sea has succeeded in making an incursion on his territory. In spite of these precautions, however, the wild waves have on several occasions played havoc with the Chester-Holyhead from road. During one of these terrible gales in which the Royal Charter perished, they made an attack on it at Bagillt, carrying away the rails and the telegraph posts, and outting off communication with Ireland. Where the accident occurred these precautions, however, the wild waves have unimpeded progress till they dash against the mountain slope on the other side of the line. Butween Liandulas and Penmaemmaw there is a clear run, without much to awaken memories of the past, and then one reaches the spot where, in the early days of 1890, a train plunged into the waves. Unknown to awaken memories of the past, and then one reaches the spot where, in the early day is truly amazing, considering that the sea wall at this point was 25 ft. high and nearly two yards thick The gap must have been made in a quar-ter of an hour at the outside.

Confirmation at St. Mary's Lindsay.

The Lindsoy Evening Post of May 17th, says - Yestorday was a memorable day at St Mary's Church for the children of the purish, who had the happiness of receiving the sacrament of Confirmation from His Lordship, Rt. Roy. R A. O'Connor, D.D., Bishop of Peterboro.

There was a large congregation present at 8 o'cleak mass, the church being erowded to its utmost capacity with the parents and friends of the young candidates. The boys were neat white badges on their sleeves and the girls were attired in immaculate white dresses and veils. It was a pretty and edifying sight. The children showed the most careful training and were complicanted by His Lordship for the manner in which they had rassed their examination in Christian Doctrine. He also congratulated the children on their deportment, and the priests and teachers in the parish schools on the admirable results of their instruction.

His Lordship, Bishop O'Connor, celebrated mass, assisted by Monsignor Laurent and Rev. Father Phelan. Those of the children who had not done so last year made their first communion. Previous to adminis-tering the sacrament His Lordship delivered a very instructive address upon the nature and effects of the sacrament of confirmation, and urged those to be confirmed to be always faithful to the graces they received in the sacrament. The Bishop required three promises, namely, to say their prayers night and mornto say their prayers night and morning, to go to their confession and communion at least once a year, and to abstain from intoxicating liquor until they reached the age of 21 years. He spoke eloquontly on the necessity of children leading sober lives, walking in the path of virtue and rectitude, being an honor to the church, to themselves, to parents, as good upright citizens. After confirmation the Bishop again dwelt on the im ort.—ee of the ceremony for the little ones who had been made soldlers of Christ. He spoke on the virtues of the soldler—courage and self-sacrifice—and he exhorted, in foroible terms, all those who had been confirmed to practice those virtues in the Christian life.

Then turning to the adult portion of the congregation, His Lordship reminded them of that memorable day—years ago—when they knelt at the altar and in the presence of loving parents and devoted pastors received the same sacrament and repeated the same promises. He asked how had they observed those promises made on that day, and he finally exhorted all to pray that these little ones of Christ who still wore the white flower of a blameless life might never stain their youthful innocence and never tarnish the puring, to go to their confession and

the white flower of a blameless life might never stain their youthful innocence and never tarnish the purity of their young lives. After mass the children returned in procession to the content, where they dispersed. At high mass, which was t iebrated by Mgr. Laurent, His Lirdship preached on the gospel of the day, taking for his text the words, "There shall be joy before the angels of God upon one sinner doing penance." The discourse was repliete with instruction and produced a lasting impression tion and produced a lasting impres-

tion and produced a lasting impression on the large congregation.

The children re-assembled in the charch at three o'clock in the afternoon, when they renowed their baptismal yows and were enrolled in the Confraternity of Our Lady of Mount Carnel. May the memory of the day ever be to hose happy children one of the sweetest recollections of their lives.

The music chosen for the occasion was admirably rendered by the full choir, assisted by Miss Annie Maddon, organist, and choir instructor, of the Church of the Angel Guardian, Orillia.

Orillia.

At low mass at eight o'clock a number of h mas were sung, "Venl Creavor" being given as the candidates for confirmation kneit at the altar rail.

altar rail.

't Grand High Mass at 10 80 the chart mass, of the second tone, harmonized, was sung the sole parts being taken by Miss Lena Shannon and Mr Thos Brady, A duet, "O Sponsi Mi" was rendered at the offertory by Miss Madden and Mr E. P. Gillogly with fine effect. Seldom have we heard a more pleasing full-toned voice than Miss Madden's. and the many complimentary remarks passed on her singing by lovers of good music were thoroughly deserved.

desorved.
Full choral vesperr were sung at 7 pm. Gounod's "O Salutoris" and Lambillotte's "Tantam Ergo" at the benediction deserve special mention. At each of the services, Miss Corkery, the talented organist and leader of the choir, presented and rendered the beautiful music in her usual bril-liant and impres ive style

THE JESUIT'S PEBUKE.

THE JESUIT'S PEBUKE.

From The Peccot I Louisville
A tamous Jesuit missionary had just
concluded a successful mission, and
vas walking up and down the platform of a Furop an railway station,
awaiting the arrival of a train to
convey him hore. On the same platform stood several well-dressed athoists, intently observing him, and among themselves exchanging derisive
remarks about him "Wait one moment," said one of them, "we will
have a little fun out of him; I will
give him a nut to crack." Courteously approaching the Jesuit, he bowed
and said "Pardon me, reverend sir.
I have always heard that the Jesuits
are very knowing men. Therefore I
am so bold as to ask if you can tell
me why it is that my head of hair is
vet all black, whilst my beard, as you
see, is white." Nowise disconcerted,
the Jesuit answered in all courtesy,
but in a tone of voice casily heard by
all on the platform "The reason, sir,
is self evident in your life time you
have exercised your mouth more than
your brains." The laughter of the
waiting passengers was not suppressed, and happily for the crestfallen
atherst, the train just then came
along.