The Catholic Register.

"I h is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. IX.—No. 21.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, May 26 - Red-Whit Sunday, (Pentecost), Double first class, with octave, Monday, May 27. Red-Of the Octave, Double first class.

Tuesday, May 28 Red Of the Octave. Double first class

Wednesday, May 29,—Red Fast, Ember Day, Of the Octave Semi Double. Thursday, May 30, -Red-Of the Octave, Semi Double,

Friday, May 30 -- Fast Ember Day, Of the Octave Senn Double Saturday, June 1 -- Red -Fast, Ember Day Of the Octave, Semi Double.

CURRENT TOPICS

Penal Days in England.

Mr. Locky, in his history of England Mr. Lecky, in his history of England in the Eighteenth Century, states that the mether of Dr. Lingard, who 'ared till her ninety third year, had a perfect recollection in her childhood of going to Mass disguised as a peasant, while the priest who was to celebrated the Mass, and was liable to imprisonment for lift for that "crime," was disguised in a smock coat as the driver of a carrier's year.

Jews Re-Adopt the Harp

Ireland's national instrument has of the become decidedly popular among wealthy London Jewesses, and more than one Irish teacher of the harp resi-dent in the British Capital has a sur-prising number of Israelite pupils on her books. The Irish musiclaus who went books The Irish musicians who went over to London for the rocent Celtic Festival in Queen's Hall were in rerested to hear that the Boer war has had the effect of compelling many of the pupils to abandon their music tessons

Irish Flock to America.

The total number of emigrants who left frish ports last month was 8,575. as against 8,105 for the corresponding month of last year. Of these 8,241, or over 96 per cent, were bound for the United States. For the four months of the year past the total of emigration from Ireland was 18,802, being an increase of 2,209 over the number for the same period in 1900.

To Pack a Jury.

To Pack a Jury.

Here is a brief word picture of the practice of jury.packing in Ireland. The evidence was given in the case of Editor ModHugh:

Mr. John Tarrant, solicitor, examined by Mr. Macinerney, said he was solicitor in the trial of Muff ny and McGuire. He received a copy of the jury.panel. It contained 258 names.

Were the majority of them Catholics? Yee.

Yer.
Is it the fact that in that trial 22 men

ere ordered to stand by by the Crown?

Yes.
Were they all Catholics? Kes. Is it the fact that the men who were

sworn to try the prisoners were Protest-ants? Yes. What was the religion of the two pri-soners? Catholics.

Protestant Unionists Only.

Here is a frank confession of jury packing in Iroland, taken from The Morning Post, a leading apologist of the Government's cours: "The authorities Government's cours: "The authorities are bound to pick men who will find according to law, and in doing so their choice falls on men who are Protes auta and, probably, Unionists. It is so use disguising these facts. The best thing to do is to be frank about them, and to say that, as things are in the west of Ireland to day a jury of Roman Catholics and United Longuers cannot be trusted. Though we presume there are good reasons for continuing the forms of trial by jury in Ireland, it is difficult to see what they are."

Union Condemned by Unionists.

Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., who is well remembered in Toronto, has frequently gone upon record as a Unionist, knowing that the Union was carried by force and fraud. Lucky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Continued. the Eighteeuth Contury," contains the following passage: "There are indeed fow things more discreditable to English few things more discreditable to English political literature than the tone of Progrish pallitation and even of eulogy that is usually adopted towards the authors of this transaction. Scarcely any element or aggravation of political immorality was wanting, and the term 'horor,' if it be applied to such men as Castle reagh or Pett, exace to have any real meaning in politics. Whatever may be thought of the abstract merits of the arrangement, the Union as it was carried was a crime of the deepest turpitude—a crime which, by imposing every dircumstance of infamy a new Governcircumstance of infamy a new Govern-ment on a reluctant and protesting nation, has vitated the whole source of Irish opinion.

General Buller and the Irish.

General Baller feels that he has not been appreciated by the Government for his part in the war, and had a neat revenge on the War Secretary last week. Mr. Switz MacNeill, in the House of Commons, had asked the War Secretary for an explanation of the omission in General Buller's despatches of all mention of the part played by the Irish Fusiliers in the relief of Ludyamith and especially in the battle of Pieter's Hill, where they behaved with such unequalled gallantry. Mr. Brodrick in his loftiest manner declined to make any it quiries of Generals as to why they men tioned or omitted to mention any particular corps in their deepatches. Next General Buller feels that he has not cular corps in their despatches. Next day Nemesis came in the shape of a lot ter to Mr. MacNoill from General Buller stating that by a clorical error the Welsh Fasiliers were menticued by him instead of the Irish, and that when he discovered the error he not & the War Office to correct it, and thought they had done so. Mr. Brodrick's feelings on finding that Sir Redvera Buller had written to Mr. MacNeill over his head in order to enable Mr. MacNeill to expose his ignorance can more easily be imagined than described.

Centenary of Globerti. The centenary of the birth of Abbo Vincenzo Gioberti is at present heng calebrated in Rome. He embraced the Church, says the Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, and at sixteen years of age he had a position in the Royal Chapel at Turip. Later his writ ings made him known, and he became the leader of the democratic movement the leader of the democratic movement which dreamed of a federation of the Italian States under the Pope. In connection with his opinion, however, he found himself an exule from Italy for fifteen years. Returning when war was declared with Austria, he was received everywhere with the greatest enthusian everywhere with the greatest enthusi asm, the present Pope, then Archbishop of Parugio, showing him great honor, the Roman University making him and inscribing him among its doctors, the City of Rome giving him its citizenship, and Pius IX. receiving him in private audicace. Afterwards he became from mior, but, on a question of State policy, resigned, and died in Paris in 1852

Blake and Gladstone.

The speech of Hon Edward Blake, which we printed last week, made a great impression on the House of Commons. One of the parliamentary correspondents writes: Hon Edward Blake respondents writes: Hon Edward Blake made a speech in which close argument was combined with impassioned eloquence. He allowed for once his heart to guide his intellect. He spoke with out a note, and his audiouce, as the speech proceeded, caught the enthusiasm of the speaker. The rhythm of the sentences, Mr. I'lake's commanding pessand expressive gestures—above all, the certainty that he was giving utterance to his most interaction of the Irish had sacrificed much for the Irish cause—produced a storm of plaudits cause—produced a storm of plaudits
soth on the It.sh and the Radical
benoles. Mr. Blake spoke till the dinner time, when he resumed his seat;
the Chairman left the chair for the usual interval of twenty minutes, and then a tribute of admiration was paid to Mr. Blake which in 1889 was paid, under similar circumstances to Mr. Gladstone The cheers were renewed again and again within the Chamber of the House, and the Irish members as they followed Mr. Blake out of the House indulged in loud and prolonged cheeri ".

Newspaper Imaccuracy.

Newspaper Isaccuracy.

Some Cauadian papers, among others alleged Catholic newspapers, have nublished wishout comment, a New York deepatch attributing to a Catholic Church holds death the punishment of heresy. This paragraph has been eagerly snapped up by Mr. S. H. Blake; but Dr. Fallon, in his reply, remarks: "Mr. Blake's temper will not be improved by the perusal of the subjoined letter ad dressed by Father Harney to The New York Herald":—

dressed by Father Harney to The New York Heraid":—

Sir,—Though I tried, when interviewed, to correct the most glaring among the original defects of a report of remarks made by me last Friday night, they have rather been exaggerated, and an impression has been given which is utterly different from what I meant to convey, and think that I did convey. to my audience. Out of the meant to convey, and think that I did convey, to my audience. Out of the bree daily papers of New Branswick which reported my answers, only one took them up in this mocmplete and consequently very anisleading way.

I never said, or even hinted that the Catholic Church had ever taught that heratics about he appropriate with death

Carloilo Caurch had ever taught that heretics should be punished with death. I did say that the Catholic p-oples had by civil enactments made heresy a crime, and had put heretics to death. Protestant peoples had done the same. In fact it would hardly be fitting or wise for oither Protestants or Catholics to throw stones in these matters.

The day has gone by, never to tetuin thank God, when any Christian people will persecute their brothren in the name of Christ.

John B. Harkey. New Brunswick, N.J., May 7, 1901.

The Popes and the Jews. Professor Starbuck, a Pro'estant con tributor to The S cred Heart Review. says: " Waiving Protostautism for the present, it is true that even in the depths of the middle ages, when nudurbtedly religious hatred, in the best men, was much stronger than could have been wished, Rome was string to excite the fercest hatred against every form of alien belief? It is not I see here, in alien belief? It is not. I see here, in my extracts from the Regesta of Iunoceut III, how tuis mighty Pope bends his imperious will not to persecute, but to protect the Jews, by pronouncing excommunication against all who shall impede them in the exercise of their rolligion. I see how St. Bernard pleads for mildness toward God's ancient and still elect neonly with such paramatic along. mildness toward God's ancient and still select people with such persuasive eloquence that their rabbis likes his words to those of Jehovah Himself I see how the stern Pope Gregory the Nieth, who set up the luquisition, is even more benignant in his words concerning Israel than the sainted abbot. I see how, when all the world hunted out the Jows, the Popes welcomed them into their terrisers. I see in Rome the one city where tories. I see in Rome the one city where no synagogue was burnt, and where no I-raclite was murdored or plundered for his croed. I am far from pretending that a'l is fair in even the Papal treet ment of the Jews, but it was fair enough to call out from their chief assembly public acknowledgment and thanks, now just a hundred years ago."

Ottawa Correspondence.

Ottawa, May 14. -- In closing a brief communication last wook, I made r passinv reference to a sense of disappointment, if not of irritation, created by the defeat of two Irishmen-one a Liberal and the other a Tory-at the last elec tion for the Provincial Ligislature, at Ottawa; and, if I resume further con sideration of this , testim, I do so do void of all feelings of a party character. Mosars. George O'Keefe, a Liberal without repreach, and Bernard Slattery, a Conservative equally irreproachable. were so ected as standard bearers by the respective political parties to which they were each long and closely identifled But that spirit of blind sectarian intolerance, which is unworthy of the age, and decidedly unworthy of an abid ing place in a community so proportionately blended with religious, races and nationalities as Ottawa, rose above its political predilections, and banished from the polis, defeated but not disnon-ored, the two Irish Catholics whose names I have already given. To heat such a festering sore, and to remedy so abnormal a state of affairs at the seat of the Federal Government is, I believe, of the Federal Greenmont is, I believe, the aim of Irishmen in this city at the mext provincial elections. "Where are your men?" said the late John Sandfield Macdonald in reply to a demand made by a number of prominent Irishmen for a fuller representation in the councils of the Provincial Government, s well as in the L gislature itself. The area insulting question has been added.

councits of the Provincial Government, s well as in the L gislature itself. The ame insulting question has been frequently heard in Ottawa from the wardheelers and tooters of both political parties. Well, I will answer the question, and thus gratify an impertinent curcestry. Without any desire to drop the names of those gentlemen whom fanaticism singled out for defeat at the last provincial election, I will give the names of some of our "men," who, although not up to the standard of the ward politician, will not, I think, bring diahonour, in any Legislature, to the race to which they belong, and amongst those whose names is uppermost in people's minds, and pronounced more readily from people's lips, is that of Mr. D'Arcy Scott.

Mr. Scott, who is the clever son of the Sceretary of State, is a young man who entered public life when several years younger than he is at present. It was a crime for Mr. Scott to attempt anything of the kind, until his hair commenced to take a silvery turn, but judging from the experience which industry has in a few years accumulated, and the broader development of his fine taleats, we can readily predict that when he adde half of the present century to the years which he has already reached, the awful

of the present century to the years which he has already reached, the awful orime of being young at any time will be scarcely remembered. Mr. Scott, who has accepted a tow evenings ago a third term as President of the St. Patrick's term as President of the St. Patrick's Literary Association has, through his saterpriss and ability marked an important epoch in the history of that organization, and signs are in the air that the right man has been selected for the right place, and that they are bound to keep him there.

Mr. Charles Murphy, barrister, of O. tawa, in another of those time.

Mr. Charles Murphy, barrister, of O.tawa, is another of these "men" whose fine abilities are at his country's service. To the prophets of wisdom who have frequently told us that Mr. Murphy was a "coming man," I now beg leave to tell that that gentleman has actually arrived, that he is here for actually and is here to start and that nas actually arrived, that he is here for act as an extended to be should be clothed with repre out tative honors, as I am certain he will be, tey will have fallen upon shoulders quite competent to bear them to a degree, alike crolitable to himself and the race to which he fairly claims ancestry Mr Samuel Bingham is another of these trues. "men" not unknown to fame, and as he holds civic, social and polifical aspir-scious I will I trust be pardon d, if it falls to his lot to secure a more lengthy notice. For two years Mr. Biogham filled the position of Chief Magistrate, the highest in the gift of his fellow citizens, a id it is no exaggeration to say that, figuratively speaking, he cavel pad the Civic Chair in a radiant blaze of glory. Glancing over his many achieve ments, his crowning triumph rests on the extraordinary success which a tended him when, for the first time in Ottawa him when, for the first time in Ottawa history, he gathered together nearly a thousand women, and f d them to the very verge of explosion with the choicest dainties and delicacies for which the Russell House was rendered tributary. Besides strengthening his "pull" on people having votes in this happy manner, Mr. Binghau made herculean efforts a least his wame decolumner. ner, Mr. Binghan made herculeau efforts to have his name deeply engraven on iron, on the summit of a lofy pedestal standing at the end of a bridge which standing at the end of a bridge which stand the end of a bridge which stand the end of a bridge which stand have contributed largely towards carrying him safely over to whatever destination he sought, I deeply regret that his efforts were attended with so disastrous a failurs. But the boldest and brightest strategem which the Ex. Chief Magistrate employed to garnishee, for possible contagencies, a floating Chief Magistrate employed to garnishee, for possible contingencies, a floating vote, was when he rigged himself out in the full glories of gold chain and cocked hat to welcome a representative body of O-angomen which had met at Ottawa during his incumbency; and so it the glitter of golden pharaphernalia was not enough to strike dumb, without astonishment, a crowd of any color, whether orange or green, Mr. Bingham commenced one of his many brilliant orations, in the course of which he held up to view his own genealogical tree. That settled it!

Amongst other names frequently

settled it !

mentioned in connection with the representation of Ottawa in the Provincial Logislature are Mr. Richard Tobin, a level headed and progressive resident of St. George's Ward, as w. I as that of Mr. M. J. Gyrman, a clever barrister, and a man of splendid character in this city. More later on.

RAMBLER.

La League Française au Canada.

THE REGISTER publishes with plossure the following concerning a lecture delivered by Mr J. P. Tardivel, on March 10, 1901, before the Catholic Union, of Montreal. The particulars are from Semaine Religiouse:

The Rev. Director of the Catholic Union of Mouteal, Father L. Lalonde, S.J., and many of the gentlemen who had the privilege of hearing Mr. Tardivel's masterly lecture on the 10th of March last having expressed a strong desire to see at published in pamplet form so that it makes be utilized. form, so that it might be utilized for the purpose of disseminating informa-tion, Mr. Alphonse Leclaire, with the author's kind consent, undertakes to be ready to fill all orders by the 10th of June, if a sufficient number reach him before the 4th of June.

before the 4th of June.

A full report of the lecture will be found in the May number of The Revus Cauadienne, and the heads of our cut cational institutions will thus have the opportunity of reading it before souding their orders. Furthermore, they will be in a position to see whether or not there is a shadow of exageration in recommending the dissemination of this pamphies as a patriotic act deserving of the warmest encouragement at the the warmest encouragement at the hands of all those who have at beart the interests of the French-Canadian

the interests of the French-Canadian race.

Nor is the subject treated one of merely passing interest. The lecture will be real with as much pleasure and profit twenty or thirty years heads as it is to day. While addressed especially to French Canadians, it may be read with advantage by all who desire to obtain information about their fellow-countrymen of French extraction.

The price is to be 10 cents a conv. The price is to be 10 cents a copy

postage free.

But, for educational institutions (sem-But, for educational institutions (seminaries, colleges, convents, academies, and all other schools), the price will be reduced to 4 cents, if not less than one thousand copies are ordered; and to any dollars a hundred. Special terms also in behalf of booksellers. Only a limited number of copies will be issued. All orders to be sent to Mr. Alphonse Leclaire, 20 University Street, Montreal.

Archeishop's House, Montreal, May 7th, 1901.

Alphonan Luclairn, Esq., 290 University street, Montreal. 290 University street, Montreal.

Dear Sir,—Some little time ago I was very much impressed on reading in the city papers an abstract of a lee ure delivered by Mr. J. P. Tardivel becore the Catholic Union of Montreal, and entitled "The Freuch Lauguage in Canada."

I have just read a fu'l report of this lecture in the May number of The Ravue Tanadi-nue," which you have been so kind as to send me

It is, in my opinion, an eloquent and powerful appeal in favor of the beautiful Freuch lauguage which our ancestors bequeathed to us as a sacred heritage, and which we should be foutle our efforts to preserve inviolate.

and which we should reloable our efforts to preserve inviolate.

I heartily approve of your intention of bringing out in pamphles form Mr. Tartily accellent and well considered cessay, and I sl on d be glad to see copies of it in every French Cauadian home, and in all our educational institutions throughout the Prevence, from the high cest 4 the learner. es' to the lowest. It is well ca cutated to dispels cloud of prejudice, and to clear us of many false nupressions which have remained

so long unexpered that they seemed likely to all different equals to. With kind regards to yourself, and best wishes for the success of your undertaking, I remain, etc. PAUL, Archbp. of Montreal.

CATHOLIC ART FOR CATHOLIC HOMES

The beautiful oleographs which The Catholic Register is offering to paid-in-advance subscribers has already met with so much appreciation wherever our agents have shown them that we have thought well to add to the list advertised in our last issue. Costly pictures are given absolutely free. They are suitable for any home, and will grace the palace or the cottage. It is confidently asserted and all who see the Pictures instantly recognize the fact, that newspapers have never before offered premiums costing near y so much. Our list now includes the following aubjects, which subscribers are at liberty to select

Thece Homo," 18820, also 12816 The Virgin and Child 18820 The Holy Panilly, 18820 "Plight Into Rgypt, 18820 "Unmaculate Conception," 18820 "Child Ruterin, Jerusalem" 15x20. Also a beautiful portrait of the Holy Father, 12x16, which should be in every Catholic home in Canada,

Human Sympathy Makes Appeal.

For THE RESISTER.

The articles of Mrs. John Richard Green, wid aw of the English Instorian, two of which have already appeared in The Ninoteenth Century, are so ele quent of that rare human sympathy that rises above all hate and passion that they cauno' correctly be called war ar icles The object of Mrs Green is to enlist the sympathy of the English peo ple in behalf of the Boer prisoners in St. Helena. Mrs. Green writes in a manner that must convices all of the extremity of suffering to which these poor people ore reduced Some day they will return to their own country, and unless they are now, in their deep distresse, to experion to some kindly consideration they and their descendants will ever hate England with an abiding hate. Mrs. Green says of vhem :

"I saw some sinking day by day into deeper gloom; and it was pitiful to observe the men, old and young, that carried their wooden stools after the Sunday ried their wooden atools after the Sunday service, and formally ranged themselves round the pastor in a class for special consolation. 'No pen can tell what we have suffered, no pen can ever, ever tell it,' a young giant said to me. One told me of the awful scene in the ship that took them from Natal. There was a sterm in which they avected to such sook them from Natal. There was a storm in which they expected to sink, and every wave that flung the ship down the men shouted a great hurrah! The captain came to sak this man what its meant. He did not know that shout for meant. He did not know that shout for death. I feared, as I watched some of these men, that evil would come in the form of melascholia, developing into acute an violent manis. Among others, I hear Madame Cropje goes about for ever restlessly thinking the English want to burn her and her husband."

Mrs. Green is not alone in the effort

want to burn her and her husband."

Mrs. Green is not alone in the effort to awaken in 13 igland some consciousness of the future danger of this conviction of wrong and barning injustice now sinking into the heart of the Boer race. tion of wrong and barning injustice now sinking into the heart of the Boer race. The Daily News, for instance, says: 'Death is reaping a rich harvest in those camps of concentration in South Africa, which British Ministers still persist in calling, with a hypocrisy which must rouse the envy of General Weyler, 'camps of refuge.' The figures of Mr. Brodr ck s reply in the House apply only to the camps in Natal and the Orange River Colony. The camps in the Transvant, where food is barder to got, surprobably much worse, but the figures from the Orange camps are sufficiently horrible. Out of 2,814 men, 41 died during February, or a rate of about 175 per 1,000 in tue year. Out of 5.621 women, 80 died, or a rate of about 170 per 1,000 Out of 11,245 children 261 died, or at the rate of 260 per 1,000 in in the year. The normal death rate varies from 160 to 260 per 1,000. This terrible massacre of the innocents is going on from month to month in South Africa in these camps, and yet permission is withheld from the occupants to jin their frie ds outside. They are called by Mr. Brodrick "rest camps." Pethaps this is Mr. Brodrick's way of saying that the only refuge for these poor women and children is—leath."

Perhaps this is Mr. Brodrick's way of saying that the only refuge for these poor women and children is—leath."

Some signs are not wanting in Eugland that the people are growing tired of the harsh jit compirit. At the annual meeting of the National Liberal Club, over six hundred members attended, with L rd Carrington in the chair. Mr. Wilberfore, the spokesman of the Jingo Liberals, movel a resolution censuring the committee for not having expelled Dr. Clark, for his letter to President Kruger. Mr. Wilberforce read at large D. Clark's letter. This gave rie to an extraordinary demonstration. The vast majority in the room cheered wildly at overy refl. clon on Mr. Chamberlain, and punctuated the most salient passages with crics of "Quite right." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Raphael, a Jow financier Mr. Sammels, speaking for the Committee, denounced the resolution as mischlesous one and declared. for the Committee, denounced the resolution as a mischievous one, and declared, aundst great applause, that if it were passed, Lord Carrington, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and other members of the Committee would at since resign. In two brief debate which followed, Mr. Conybeare, so well known in Ireland in the old League days, delivered a passionate and elequent eulogy of Dr. Clark, winding up with the declaration "and this man, this robel, this traitor, as you call him, has had all the time his son fighting for England in the front ranks in S ath Africa Mr. Conybeare was cheered to the echo, and a lover of peace, propo ed the "previous question." But L rd Carrington insisted on the amendment being put. This was done, and although a mest elaborate "whip" had been made by the Jugoes, only 43 voted for the amendment, which received practically no support outside the Jew and stockbroking crowd.

Bishop Clouthier on the Schools.

Montreal, May 20 .- Bishop Clouthier of Three Rivers, referring to education, in a recent sermon said it was threaten ed by three great perils; the pentral school, the compulsory school and the freschool. "The neutral school," said His Grace, "was formally condemned by the Church, and on many occasions by the last Popes, Prus IX and I so XIII., and it is this bateful school which NIII., and it is this baseful school which was sought to be imposed upon ton Catholic parents of Manitoba in 1890 by a law which injures at the same time positive law by the blow it aims at the constitution of the country, the natural law of perents and the divine law of the Church. Whatever suyone may say,

this unhappy Manitoba school question is not yet sottle?, and the principles which dominate this question of education, such as laid diwn in the teachings of the Church, are not yet fully applied of the Church, are not yet fully applied in practice in the western province. My brothers, I have just come from Rime, where I was able to inform myself on what was thought of this question, and I can toll you this, at Rime they still expect the full realization of the promises made in this regard. The question can therefore, not be considered settled so long as these promises are not fully carried out.

Translation of Bishop Talbot's Body.

Iranslation of Bishop Talbot's Body.

An event of so race a character as the final laying to rest of the benes of a Bishop with was one of the last to exercise powers as Vicar-Apostolic in England is one which is fell of attraction for all who have an interest in modern ecclesiastical history. St. Edmund's College has the bodies of other Vicars-Apostolic, and last week, with full rite and ritual, received that of Bishop Talbot, which for over one hundred years had been lying in the Protestant cometery of Hammerremith, London. The Bishop was coadjutor for some time to Dr. Challener, and afterwards himself became Vicar Apostolic of the Southern District. He had founded Old Hall, the School which was the beginning of the present flourishing college. He was the last priest against whom the informer Payne appeared before Justice Mansfield to obtain the £100 which was the award of those who could prove that a Roman priest had said Mass. How he was discomforted by the judge, and how for his apparent partiality to the present the index of the recommendation, all this is well known. The forted by the judge, and how for his apparent partiality to the priest this judge had his windows smashed by the Gordon rioters, all this is well known. The Bishop died in 1700 and was buried in Hammersmith Cemetery. After a good deal of delay, permission was at length obtained from the Home Secretary for the removal of the body. The old leaden coffin was placed in a new and very elegant wooden one, and journeyed to St. Edmund's on Wednesday afternoon. It was met at the lodge gates of the college by the students, a number of priests who had been invited from London, the professors of the College and Monsignor Ward, the president. To the music of the "Miserere" it was borne to the college chapel, where Vespers of the Daad were sung. These were followed later by the Matina and Lauds for the dead, and at 11.30 on Thursday Canon White, of Hammersmith, ang the Requiem Mass After this the body was inserred in the passage leading into the college chapel. Among the clergy who were invited to assist at the ceremony were:—The Revs. Garrie Francis Stanfield, G. R. Assist at the ceremony were:—The Revs. Gaorge Carter, Francis Stanfield, G. B. C.x. Henry Greech, Pollen, S.J., Duplerney and others. The coffic plate bore the following inscription:

The Hon and Rt, Rev. Jas. Talbot, Lord Bishop of Birtha, V.A., Obiit. 26 Jan., 1798, Etat 64.

The King and the Pope.

In the British House of Commons last Thursday Mr. MacNeill saked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would state the reason of the omission to make, by means of an ambassador extraordinary, the formal communication of the accession of King Edward VII. to Pope Leo XIII., and on what grounds had a compliment conferred on the heads of other states, including the Sultan of Tuckey, been withheld from the Sovereign Puniff.

Mr. Baifour:—There is ne diplomatic representative between this country and the Vatican. It has not been the practice to communicate officially to the Pope the events that befall the Royal family, and which are announced to foreign sovereigns. His Majesty's Govoroment are deeply sensible of the kindly sympathy the Pope has expressed toward this country on account of the recent national herearcment, and in addition to the official notification of the late Oveen's death. a militable in addition to the official notification of the late Queen's death, a suitable acknowledgment of the sympathy has

Death of the " Miners Friend."

Pittston, Pa., May 20.—Father Ed. ward S. Phillips, the "miners friend," ward S. Phillips, the "miners friend," who met a mysterious death in Now York, was buried in the Catholic cemetery in this city this morning with impressive ceremony. On the altar of the elifics where Father Phillips had served as altar boy and priest, clergy from every section of the State were gathered. Thirty minutes after the doors of St. John a the largest Catholic edifice in John s the largest Catholic edifice in North eastern Ponnsylvania, were opened, 6,000 people filled all the available space and it is estimated that 15,000 were in and about the church. The floral gifts repres nted nearly two hundred accieties

Ireland and Scotland.

London, May 20 .- The census of Ireland shows the population to be 4, 156, 546, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. This is less than during the previous decade. less than during the previous decade. Scotland's population numbers 4, 471,557 persons. In 1891 the figures were 4,025,647. The gross total of the population of England and Wales is 32,525,716, made up as follows:—Administrative counties, 18,850,492; county boroughs, 9 189,190 The total increase over 1891 is 3523,191, being an increase of 12,15 per cent, during the decendiam, compared with an increase of 11 65 per cont. during the intercensal period from 1831 to 1891 Forty-eight of the administrative counties record increases; the remaining fourteen show decreases. remaining fourteen show decreases.