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

VOL. IX.—No. 4. TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 16—White—Third Sunday after Pentecost. S. Joan France. Double.

Monday, June 17.—White—Ven. Bede, Confessor and Bishop. Double.

Tuesday, June 18.—White—St. Basil. Double.

Wednesday, June 19.—White—St. Julian. Double.

Thursday, June 20.—Red—St. Sylvester, Pope. Double.

Friday, June 21—White—St. Aloysius Gonzaga. Double.

Saturday, June 22—Violet—Vigil St. John Baptist.

CURRENT TOPICS

Longlived Popes.

His Holiness Leo XIII. was born on March 2, 1810, and was elected Pope on February 20, 1878; thus on October 18, 1899, he had reached the age of 89 years, 7 months, and 16 days, and 21 years, 7 months, and 28 days in the Pontificate The following is the place he at present occupies in the order of the longest lived Popes: (1) St. Agatho, died in 682, aged 107 years; (2) Gregory IX., died in 1241, aged 99 years; (3) Celestine III., died in 1198, aged 92 years; (4) Gregory XII., died in 1471, aged 91; (5) John XXII., died in 1334, aged 90.

Soeurs Hospitaliers.

The most rabid enemies of the Church in France do not dare to denounce such nuns as the "Soeurs Hospitaliers de Saint Anne," who look after the consumptive children, and spend their lives in an atmosphere laden with the germs of the most fearful diseases. Sister Candide, who with eight other nuns of this Order founded the Consumptive Hospital at Ormesson, near Paris, has just returned from Rome, where she was received with the greatest benevolence by the Sovereign Pontiff, who was deeply interested in the details which she gave him about her work. The Ormesson undertaking, after having been a small one at the beginning, has developed into an extensive affair, and branches of the original institution have been opened in other parts of France. The nuns hope in a short time to be able to open an establishment in the South of France, so that the delicate children of the poor, as well as of the rich, may be able to try the salutary effects of the fine climate of the Riviere.

Catholic Processions in London.

A remarkable religious demonstration was witnessed at Peckham, London, when the annual Whit Sunday procession in connection with the Franciscan Church took place. Owing to the opposition offered to these processions on previous occasions some disturbance had been anticipated, but the authorities took such precautions as rendered anything in the nature of a recurrence of these attacks impossible. Several hundred police were drafted from the surrounding districts, and the usual spectacle was presented of police marshalling the processionists and keeping back the vast crowds which congregated at various points, while mounted police rode in advance and also at the end of the procession. Several thousands of Catholics, men and women of Peckham, Camberwell, and adjoining districts took part. Banners, banucrettes, and statues were borne in the procession, and several bands played sacred airs, while the hymns were sung by the processionists. The whole affair passed off most successfully and without a hitch.

The Noble Guard.

The Noble Guard of His Holiness, the first centenary of whose institution we chronicled last week, was formed in the beginning of the last century to take the place of the Cavalleggieri ("cavalli leggieri," light horse), which at least had lasted from the pontificate of Pope Innocent VIII. (1484) until the French Jacobin invasion of the Papal city, and also of the "Lanci Spezzate," a body guard supplied to the Pope by the Roman people. By a "muto proprio" of May 11, 1801, Pope Pius VII. declared the Noble Guard to be constituted, while Cardinal Consalir, his Secretary of State, disposed that it should assume service on June 1, 1801. The first act of public service rendered by the corps was its attendance at the solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament on the feast of Corpus Domini, June 4, 1801. In the hundred years elapsing since these dates, the Guard has rendered honorable service constantly around the very person of the Sovereign Pontiffs, and as an appreciation of the fact, His Holiness condescended to participate in the festivities of its day of centenary celebration, May 11, 1901.

The Madeleine, Paris.

The new rector of the Madeleine Parish, Paris, is the Rev. M. de Breon, for many years head of the parish of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. Great attention is always paid to the nominations to the Madeleine, and the newspapers, secular and religious, devote much space to the new rector, who succeeds M. Herzog. M. De Breon is nearly sixty, and was born in the Sarthe, near Le Mars. One of his brothers, a major in the army, now retired, sat on the second Dreyfus courtmartial at Rennes in August, 1899. Another brother is a prominent Conservative politician. The new rector of the Madeleine studied first in the Seminary of Chapelle Saint Mesmin, one of those scholastic establishments founded by the famous Bishop of Orleans, Monseigneur Dupanloup, and of which the renegade Renan wrote that only rhetoric was taught in them, as if all the pupils were to be future poets, orators, authors and not free enquirers, critics, and practical men, among whom he wanted to represent himself to be. From the country college M. de Breon came to St. Sulpice, and was ordained priest in 1866.

Diplomatic Looters.

The sequel is coming out of the looting of the Imperial Palace at Pekin, in which the wives of the Diplomatists assisted. General Chaffee's charge that Lady McDonald, wife of the British Ambassador, had participated freely in this robbery, is denied by that lady, who alleges, on the other hand, that the wife of an American Diplomat came accompanied by an expert who pointed out the good things that were worth taking from the rubbish. The great lament of the looters at Pekin has been not that they were concerned in a very unworthy business, but that owing to their ignorance of the genuine from false porcelain and Oriental art work, they took the worthless stuff and left the fine behind. It is easy to imagine the chagrin of a distinguished lady, connected with the civilizing mission in China of the Christian Powers, when on revealing her treasures to a Bond street dealer he simply turns up his nose, and with a comprehensive sweep of the hand condemns them all at once with the simple word "rubbish." This has happened in more than one case, and very few of the treasure-lifters lifted any treasures worth speaking of. Lady McDonald avers that she only plucked a rose in the Imperial garden, and she wants an apology and retraction from General Chaffee.

Consecration of the Bishop of Portland.

Rome, May 20.—Yesterday morning the solemn ceremony of the consecration of Monsignor William H. O'Connell, rector of the American College at Rome, as Bishop of Portland, Maine, U. S., took place in the Patriarchal Basilica of St. John Lateran It was in this same Cathedral Church of Rome that Monsignor O'Connell received ordination to the priesthood. The ceremony of yesterday, which was accomplished here only by special permission of the Sovereign Pontiff, is rare indeed, save when one of the Canons of this Cathedral is raised to the episcopal dignity.

The consecrating prelate was his Eminence Cardinal Francis Satolli, Arch-priest of this Basilica, who was assisted by the Most Rev. Monsignor Edmond Stonor, Titular Archbishop of Trebizond, and by the most Rev. Raphel Merry del Val, Titular Archbishop of Nica. The ceremony took place in the Corsini Chapel, one of the richest and most beautiful of all the chapels in Rome. No less than 200 persons assembled there by invitation. Amongst those invited were the rectors of the various colleges of Rome, the colleagues of the new bishop; Monsignor Camasei, of the College of Propaganda; Monsignor Michael Kelly, of the Irish College; Monsignor William Giles, of the English College; Monsignor Robert Fraser, of the Scotch College; and Monsignor John Prior of the Bede College. Amongst others were the Rev. Father David Fleming, O.S.F.; the Rev. Father Maurice Ryan, C.S.A.; Rev. Dr. Farrelly, Secretary of the American College; Rev. Edward J. Moriarty, of Concord, Mass., U.S.; the Ambassadors of Austria, France, and Portugal, and the Prussian Minister to the Holy See; the Duke and Duchess of Mondragone, the Prince and Princess Massimo, the Count and Countess Pietro Macchi, the Duchess and Donna Maria Salviati, Count Camillo Pecci, nephew of his Holiness Leo XIII., and the Countess Pecci; the Marchioness Lily Spinola, Count and Countess Carlo Santucci, Count Vincenzo Macchi, the Prince and Princess Piombino, Mgr. De Raymond, Countess De Salm, Prince Don Lelio Orsini, Mr. and Lady Susan Townley, Lord and Lady Kenmare, Lady Herbert of Lea, the Countess Dowager of Denbigh, Miss Osgoode Field, Hugh Gainsford, and Mr. Minot, of the English Embassy; Hector De Castro, United States Consul General for Italy; Charles M. Wood, American Vice-Consul.

The ceremonies, which begun before ten, were concluded shortly before mid day. All those invited to this most interesting function then proceeded to the beautiful cloisters of the Lateran, on the left of the church, where a refection was prepared. In the cool and shaded cloister, with the wondrously carved arches opening into the garden—a marvellous specimen of monastic architecture dating from the 13th century—the prelates sat down to a table decorated with vases of beautiful flowers Here sat his Eminence Cardinal Satolli, with the newly consecrated bishop on his right, and on his left and on the right of the bishop the assistant consecrating prelates, Archbishop Stonor and Archbishop Merry del Val. The people came to offer their congratulations to the new bishop, who received all with that kindly and gracious manner which has always been a distinctive characteristic of his, and which has tended during the five years of his rectorship of the American College in Rome to win him the esteem and friendship of the Cardinals and the ecclesiastical authorities. His success as a rector argues favorably for his future success in the more arduous work of the episcopate.

Horrors of the War.

FOR THE REGISTER

The relentless tragedy of the South African war is the part of it that is hidden from the public. Speaking at Mr. Chamberlain's luncheon, in London, Lord Milner said: "We could not have held our own by any other methods than those which we have been obliged to adopt. I do not know whether I feel more inclined to laugh or to cry when I have to listen for the hundredth time to those dear delusions, this Utopian dogmatising, that it only requires a little more time, a little more patience, a little more meekness, a little more of all those gentle virtues of which I know I am so conspicuously devoid in order to conciliate—to conciliate what?—panoplied hatred, incensate ambitions, invincible ignorance. I fully believe that the time is coming—heaven knows how we desire to see it come quickly—when all the qualities of the most gentle and forbearing statesmanship possessed by any of our people will be called for, and ought to be applied in South Africa. I do not say for a moment there is not great scope for them, even to-day, but always, provided they do not mar what is essential for success in the future, the conclusiveness of the final scenes of the present drama."

The English papers are full of the methods which Lord Milner has been obliged to adopt. These methods certainly look like senseless devastations. The Grantham Journal, for instance, publishes a letter from Sergeant Letts, of the 9th Lancers, giving a vivid description of how, in Lord Milner's words, England is giving the Dutch a conclusive demonstration of British supremacy. "It is distasteful work," he says. "Some days there is so much to destroy that we find ourselves at night only three or four miles ahead of where we started in the morning. Our usual method on getting to a farm is first to search it, then collect all grain and produce, putting on one side the stuff we can make use of, then burn the remainder, or scatter it on long grass or drop it in a pond. Then we collect all conveyances and harness—if serviceable, keep it; if not, destroy it. Farmhouses and other residences, and also farm implements, are not damaged, but outhouses, if containing much grain, are sometimes fired as they stand, to save time and labor. It is hardly necessary to tell you that the scenes we witness are at times enough to upset the hardest man, and at best are very depressing. The men frequently pass remarks to the effect that they would sooner see the bullets falling than the tears, and I must say in their praise that they behave as considerately as circumstances will allow, never necessarily hurting the feelings of these unfortunate women."

Trooper F. Smith of the West Kent Imperial Yeomanry, says: "Ours is called the commandeering troop. We ride next to the advance guard, and have to take all horses, sheep, and cattle we come across. When we come to a farm or other house we walk in with our officer, who tells the people in the name of King Edward of England that they must at once pack up and come along with us. We only allow them to take one bed, one table, and two or three chairs. The rest we burn with the house. You wouldn't believe the quantities of splendid furniture we have to smash up and burn. It seems very hard to us to see the poor women and children crying when they see their dear old homesteads burnt down, but there, we can only do our duty. The responsibility of the right or wrong of it lies elsewhere. This morning we had to lift one old fat Dutch lady up into the waggon; she must have weighed something over twenty stone. Any chickens, ducks, pigs, or anything else of that sort we kill and eat. . . . . We must soon starve Botha, De Wet, and the rest of them out, for we take or destroy everything we see. We generally march about twenty miles a day. Sunday makes no difference out here, although the Queen did use to say that the secret of England's greatness lay in the Bible."

International Catholic Truth Society

The International Catholic Truth Society of New York, of which many Torontonians and other Canadians are members, has issued its second annual report. The most prominent feature of the work of the society in the defence of Catholic truth is the refutation of public assaults made upon the doctrines of the Church. In this regard the report says: "It was found desirable in the latter part of the year to create a new committee—the Law Committee, as in some instances, notably the case of Mrs Shepherd, an alleged ex-nun, it is necessary to put in operation the machinery of the law in order to accomplish the ends of the Society. The committee was appointed on February 12, 1901.

"Early in the year the society's attention was called to the unjust Brooke Marriage Law in Cuba, by Bishop Sbarretti, of Havana. In the purview of this law, no marriage, unless performed by the civil authorities, was recognized as valid. The Society immediately took up the matter and, as will be found elsewhere in this report, was largely instrumental in the repeal of a law that was at once un-American and anti-Catholic.

"In the Ruthven case in England, wherein a priest was sued for slander by a man named Ruthven, the result of the investigations in this country of the character of Ruthven, which were transmitted by the Society to England, were recognized by the Hon. Secretary of the Catholic Truth Society of London as materially contributing to Ruthven's failure to secure a verdict.

"In the case of Mrs. Shepherd, the Society's efforts were finally crowned with victory and, as a result, this famous 'ex nun' is now a fugitive from justice.

Some insulting reflections on the Church having appeared in 'The Book World,' a publication of the Siegel-Cooper Co., of New York, the Society, as will be seen in the Report of the Press Committee, was instrumental in causing the resignation of Rev Mr. Peters from the editorship of the magazine."

St. Mary's branch (Toronto) is in affiliation with the International Society, but does its work independently to suit local conditions.

Quebec Protestant Schools.

In the case of an interview with a Star reporter, the Rev. Principal Rexford, who is a member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, said in reference to the decrease in the Protestant Schools of Quebec: "In the Eastern Townships it is true that there certainly has been a decrease in the number of English schools. But it is wrong to say that Protestant education is progressing in these places. The facts of the case are that a great deal of the taxable property formerly owned by the English-speaking residents of these townships has been purchased by the French fellow citizens with the result that the school tax on these properties now reverts to the Roman Catholic School Boards, who are thus enabled to open Catholic Schools in districts which hitherto have been without them. The withdrawal of the tax from the Protestant School Boards has made it necessary for the members of these boards to close certain schools which were formerly kept open during the whole of the scholastic term, and to send the children to other schools at a little distance from the district in which they live. So you see we have not lost the pupils, although the schools are less than formerly. If the pupils find it difficult to attend the schools to which the Commissioners have limited them, owing to distance, etc., they are conveyed thither each morning and returned to their homes at night at the Commissioners' expense. This, of course, entails considerable expense, as teams and rigs have to be kept for the purpose of conveying the children to and from school. But under such a system the expenses are considerably lighter than would be the case had the Commissioners to maintain a properly equipped school in the district. The whole matter may be summed up in the following words: The boards have found it cheaper to close certain schools and send the children to other schools in the same district, than to keep all the schools in their respective districts open. Some day when an increase in the number of English speaking children occurs in the district in which schools have been closed, the Commissioners will undoubtedly re-open several of those whose doors are now shut. In the meantime the work is being carried on very successfully, when one considers all the obstacles which have had to be overcome."

Sir William Hingston Honored.

His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. has awarded to Sir William Hingston, the distinguished surgeon, the Papal Cross "for the Church and Pontiff," in recognition of his eminent services in the cause of charity, and his unalterable devotion to the Church. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi conveyed to Sir William the gift of the Head of the Church, which was accompanied by the following letter from Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State:

"His Holiness has deigned to accord 'The Cross for the Church and Pontiff' to Sir William Hingston, as a recognition of his devotion and fidelity to the Church and its Supreme Head. The Cardinal Secretary of State has the pleasure to transmit him the diploma and the said cross, in order that he may wear it on his breast, as it is customary to do with other decorations."

Increase of Emigration From Britain.

The increase of immigration is already attracting attention in England. Last year 189 391 English people emigrated to the United States, 50,007 came to Canada, 15,728 went to Australia, and 25,518 to South Africa. The best judges of the tendencies of the times look for a more rapid movement of emigrants during the present year. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, M.P., has been speaking on the subject at a London gathering. He said the question now facing Englishmen is whether the military or civilian party shall rule the country. If the former, the present ruinous taxation is trifling enough compared with what must follow. This is not a pleasant outlook.

Pilgrimage to St. Anne.

The Annual Pilgrimage from Ontario to the Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, under the auspices of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston and the rev. clergy of his diocese, will take place this year, on Tuesday, July 23rd. Pilgrims will, as usual, be conveyed by special trains over the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways. The Pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twomey, Tweed, Ont., who will cheerfully supply all necessary information to persons wishing to visit the Shrine. Further particulars in a later issue.

Irish in Great Britain.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., was one of the speakers at the annual convention of the United Irish League of Great Britain, held in "College Green" Bristol, on May 26. Mr Blake spoke on the position of the Irish in Great Britain in support of the following resolution:

"The self-government of Ireland is the supreme purpose of the organisation, and to that purpose all others must remain subordinate until the full concession of the Irish National claim by the establishment of a native Parliament in Ireland."

Mr. Blake said: We all recognize the extreme difficulties under which the Irishmen of Great Britain have been accomplishing, and must continue to accomplish, their great and most important work in accomplishing the freedom of Ireland. We recognize the circumstances under which they live, the associations which they inevitably make, the sacrifices which they are obliged to make from day to day and hour to hour in business, social concerns and soforth, in the unflinching pursuit, through all difficulties, and in times of low water as well as high water, of that purpose (hear, hear). We know that during the period of division, depression and disaster which we are now overcoming, during that period efforts were made to divert the attention, to disperse the energies, and thus to break the power of the Irishmen in Great Britain by suggesting some other objects, important I grant, fit to be urged I grant, which have been urged, which will be urged in Parliament under the present dispensation still, but to suggest them as reasons why the Irish voter should not at an election be fixed as with one eye, and march as with one step towards the one single supreme object, all-embracing and to which all others must yield, of the accomplishment of self government in the country (cheers).

You, Irishmen in Great Britain, exercising your rights and powers as electors in this country, have a unique position; I have often envied it to you; you are in a position that you are near your own country, you are in touch with your own people, you are able from time to time to know and to feel what the pulse is as it beats in Ireland, and you are at the same time able to reinforce the Irish forces effectually by seeing that as many men as possible are returned to that Parliament to swell their numbers in aid of the accomplishment of the freedom of your country (hear, hear). That is your great power and object, and to that end it is essential that we should keep our eye on the one purpose and act together as one man without reference to any other question, however seductive, without reference to any other call or appeal however persuasive, or by whatever influences surrounded, we should act as with reference to that one single purpose, and cast our vote as one man in favor of and in furtherance of the cause of Home Rule for Ireland (applause). It is just because the time seems now propitious that we should re-affirm and place on record that, which is, which has been, and which ought to remain, the fundamental principle of our constitution, that the Executive have thought fit to lay before you this article of amendment (loud cries of "Agreed.")

Russia in Comparison.

Mr. Michael Davitt, having been invited to address a meeting in Trafalgar square on Sunday, June 2nd, to denouce the Russian Government for its acts of repression, has addressed a reply to the circular of invitation, of which the main portions are given below. The invitation, among other statements, says:

"Russia is in a state of general ferment, and the pressure of the Government to change its methods and constitution is very great. At such a time there is much value in expressions of sympathy from other countries, and a representative committee has been formed in order to arrange a demonstration in London at an early date, due notice will be given, to denounce the atrocities of the Russian Government, and to express sympathy with its victims."

Mr. Davitt replies: "Why should you propose to denounce what is alleged to have been done in a few street disturbances by the Government of another country without first denouncing what is being actually committed by your own Government, with the sanction of the English people, in South Africa? England is at this very moment making war on liberty, outraging justice, devastating what were peaceful countries two years ago, burning homes, harrowing women and children, looting farms, and killing better men and braver men than the capitalists of Johannesburg and London, for whose benefit an infamous war was purposely provoked by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner. Surely you have in this great crime against a freedom-loving people a matter for denunciation ten thousand times more urgent than anything connected with a few instances of military repression in Russia?

"Russia has never been guilty of anything so abominably vile or so atrocious in its moral infamy as to make war upon a little Christian nation solely because it possessed rich gold mines, and was deemed to be too small a power to offer much resistance to the Imperial burglary of its wealth. This is the sordid and cowardly crime of which your own country and people stand convicted before the tribunal of universal civilized opinion, and, in face of this fact, it is nothing short of an outrageous exhibition of impudent hypocrisy for Englishmen to call on people with minds and consciences of their own to shut their eyes to England's doings in South Africa and to search for acts of injustice in the wide dominions of the Russian Empire.

"To be consistent with the alleged high motives which prompted England to prosecute war with the Transvaal, namely, 'to vindicate an outraged freedom, and to obtain equal rights for all European races in South Africa,' a meeting of Englishmen burning with sympathy for Russian students should pass a resolution calling upon the present Tory Government to declare war upon Russia unless she gave a franchise law to her people forthwith. Sir Alfred Milner is now conveniently available to instruct your statesmen how to provoke such a war."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Lord Spencer told a story at the dinner of the Palmerston Club at Oxford last week which supplies a much needed definition of the epithet "pro-Boer": "A very distinguished member of Parliament on the same platform as himself said an examination was going on in the capital of the Midland counties, and the teacher was very enthusiastic about the beauties of nature, and having dilated upon the beauties of mountains, skies, clouds, trees, flowers, and he know not what, he said: 'My dear children, tell me to whom do we owe all this?' There was a considerable silence, and then one of the children answered, 'Mr. Joseph Chamberlain' (laughter). When the teacher explained that the answer was quite wrong, the child said: 'Oh, sir, we did not know you were a pro-Boer' (laughter).

The following comments of The London Universe are significant: "Some surprise has been occasioned by the declaration of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords to the effect that the proposed committee of Protestants of both Houses of Parliament to consider the wording of the Coronation Oath and Declaration could not be formed for the simple reason that no Protestant member of the House of Commons was willing to serve on the committee. Owing to this fact, the committee will now be composed exclusively of members of the Upper House. For this we, as Catholics, ought to feel grateful on the whole. The Lords, owing to the fact that they have nothing to fear from troublesome constituents, will be free to act all the more thoroughly in this matter. We are glad to notice that a Liberal and a Protestant of the type of Earl Spencer is profoundly convinced of the necessity of eliminating anything likely to offend the feelings of Catholics from the royal declaration. We have no objection, as we have over and over again explained, to His Majesty proclaiming himself a Protestant, or to his giving public expression to his determination to uphold that branch of the civil service known as the Church of England. What we insist upon is that all this can be accomplished without the remotest reference as to the beliefs and convictions of His Majesty's Catholic subjects, who maintain at the beginning of the twentieth century the same principles that His Majesty's ancestors did in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, to go no further back into antiquity."

The New York Freeman's Journal:—"There is a man out in Chicago by the name of John Alexander Dowie. Last Sunday, addressing a vast assemblage in the Auditorium, he said: "I am the messenger of the covenant. I am the forerunner of Christ. I am he who will smite the enemies of the Lord of Hosts. I am he who will subjugate all government. I am Elijah.' There is no significance in the fact that there is a lunatic in Chicago. There are many of them roaming about the country, harmless and otherwise. There is, then, no significance in this Dowie's being abroad. The significant fact is that he had a large and applauding audience, and had thousands of followers, and that their contributions for the last few years have made him a millionaire. Barnum was an adept in the foibles of mankind, and he meant more than a joke when he said: 'The people like dearly to be humbugged.' There is an old woman up in New Hampshire who announces to the world that there is no such thing as sickness or disease. She is the inventor of the Christian Church, Scientist, and has, it is claimed, over a million of followers, and the adepts among them undertake, for a consideration, to cure diseases which they deny. This inventor, like Dowie, has accumulated a fortune. The age of incredulity is the most credulous age. This may look like a contradiction, but it is an idea of Pascal."