

News From Catholic England.

Catholics held solemn open air procession of the Blessed Sacrament in London.

London, June 24th, 1909.—In Catholic circles considerable interest has been shown as to the result of the open air procession of the Blessed Sacrament which passed, in short but solemn state, through half a dozen densely populated thoroughfares in South London during the Octave of Corpus Christi. Owing to the observance of strict secrecy beforehand the Congregation themselves not being informed of the impending procession till the morning dawned, there were no Kemsit agitators on the scene to create disturbance, but so far as the law was concerned there was no wilful concealment, and policemen guarded the route of the procession. Still a few timid souls have been expecting legal proceedings, or at least a question in the House on the subject, neither of which events has yet taken place. In fact Mr. Kemsit and his followers are so incensed at the behaviour of their co-religionists as manifested in the Church Pageant at Fulham that for the moment at least all their energies are devoted to the unmasking of these traitors in the English camp, and the humble Romanist goes unmolested. The procession and its reverential reception emphasizes the fact that unless driven by bigoted busybodies the authorities themselves will not take any steps towards curtailing the religious liberties of His Majesty's Catholic subjects.

are making history." It was from about this time that lists of Primates and Bishops to unbroken succession from Augustine began to appear in the historic Cathedrals which were the work of Catholic hands, and were built to "form canopies over the Blessed Sacrament," as a London Priest eloquently put it a few days since. The work has been amplified since then in many directions, but a few plain questions are sufficient to shiver the foundations. If the pre-Reformation Church and that of to-day are one and the same, why the "Act of Uniformity" which abolished the Mass, why the new Articles and the change in the liturgy, why severe and crushing penalties against the worship which had been known for more than a thousand years; and above all, why the Sovereign's Coronation Oath. Why disregard the Encyclopedia Britannica which says the "Episcopal Church established by law in this Kingdom which has existed ever since the reign of Henry VIII, with the exception of his daughter Mary's sovereignty, is chiefly Lutheran in doctrine," or rather did say so, before it fell into the hands of the Continents.

COSMOPOLITAN CROWDS PARADE

And the last and perhaps most powerful comment on the pageant was the delightful procession of Wycliffe preachers, Orangers and an indiscriminate rabble who paraded through the streets of Fulham carrying aloft the Iron Virgin, many of the party wearing thumb screws, gages, and other small instruments of torture, one stretched upon an improvised rack, another bound ready for the faggots of Smithfield fires, while the vanguard distributed pamphlets, or "Foxes Book of Martyrs" to the jocosely and uncomplimentary crowds who lined the route. Never were the words of our great Scottish poet better illustrated than in the career of the Anglican Church pageant. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley." It has certainly gone "a-gley" from the moment when Mr. Frank Lancelles resigned the mastership because he could not get the rev. principals to see history eye to eye with him, or with fact; through the episodes when angry Protestant spectators started hissing St. Anselm when he ordered the married Canons out of Winchester, to its final accomplishment of sowing discord and raising the hot simoon of controversy. Truly "a messenger of doubt and doom" so far as the pretensions of the pageant go. The Archbishop of Westminster has returned from the memorable "pilgrimage" to the glorious shrine of Compostella, after a journey which was one long triumphal progress for those who were fortunate enough to pass through the old Castilian towns and enter beneath the marvellous "gate of glory," the wondrous Cathedral where rest the bones of the Apostle James. Spain is one of those few remaining countries which are as yet unspoiled by the tourist, and a rare delight awaits the Catholic traveller to whom this region will now be opened up by the enterprise of the Catholic Association for the Spanish pilgrimage. The news of the birth of a daughter to the King and Queen of Spain was received with much enthusiasm in London, and at the noble Church of Spanish Place—which has taken the place of the little Spanish Embassy chapel, once a refuge to Catholics in the days of persecution, and which, by special privilege of the Spanish monarch, flies the flag of Old Castille—a solemn Te Deum of thanksgiving will be sung.

On his arrival home Archbishop Bourne found an immense budget of correspondence awaiting him, almost every member of his great flock having written to congratulate his Grace on the attainment of his jubilee of ordination and to make him the spiritual offering of Mass or Communion. The Archbishop has been deeply touched by the reverent affection shown, and has made public acknowledgment through the columns of the Catholic press. From all quarters of the North, and indeed from all over England come tributes to the memory of the late Canon Richardson, whose death has struck such a heavy blow to the cause of religious education in the land. The Canon though attached to the Salford diocese, was known in practically every Catholic College or school in the country, and was on the board of management of many of the seminaries. He was a great organizer and a public man in every sense of the word. Despite his arduous labors in the cause of education, where his advice and leadership were continually sought, he found time to devote to the temporal wellbeing of his parishioners at Chorlton, and was a member of the Manchester Citizen's Association giving it as his opinion that it was impossible for the poor to live thoroughly virtuous lives in the hideous surroundings which were all our vaunted civilization offered them.

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DEEPLY MOURNED

He was the life and soul of the Catholic Federation in Manchester, and to his energy and organization are due those magnificent demonstra-

CORONATION OATH INTERESTS TORONTO

DISCUSSION OF DISABILITIES.

Delegates to Women's Congress Hear Some Striking Facts on Alcoholism.

(Special Staff Correspondence.) Toronto, July 5.—Naturally enough the doings of the International Council of Women occupied a large share of Toronto until a couple of days ago, and, of course, secured a great deal of space in the Toronto press, but the roving eye of a wandering scribe lit on some other matter, which, if it did not prove of first interest to a majority of the good people of this town, had an attraction for him. There has been an echo of the Catholic Disabilities bill here and it has made itself apparent in the form of letters to various Toronto papers. This is a fine place in which to hear orthodox Protestant opinion and there was an air of study Protestantism about some of the correspondence that was at least refreshing. One man wrote protesting against any change in the Royal Declaration or in the Coronation Oath either. He said that Catholics were not loyal and in support of his statement offered as an example the fact that "a number of small boys, who, on enquiry, were found to be Roman Catholics, remained outside St. George's Church, Guelph, instead of participating with their comrades in a united worship once a year."

A reply to this was furnished by "One and All," who said in part: "If he had weighed his own words he might have seen in the first sentences of his own letter that those same Roman Catholic boys might not unreasonably be excused from worshipping with those who permit their King to call some of the main tenets of their religion 'superstitious and idolatrous.' How could there be 'unity of worship' anyway, and what lesson can any Protestant teach a Roman Catholic about 'united worship,' when they are so divided into sects and schools of thought? Certain passages in the King's Coronation Oath are offensive to all gentlemen—whether Protestant or Catholic. They were so offensive to our present King that it is said that he uttered them under his breath for shame. Lord Salisbury called them 'a stain on the statute book.' It is a poor sportsman, with a still poorer religion, who has to seek refuge in gratuitous insult to bolster up his beliefs, and your correspondence mistakes consistency for intolerance."

Another correspondent answered and said: "Millions of Catholics glory in their British citizenship, as St. Paul did when he implored the protection of Roman civil power; then why deny the alteration of a grossly of-

fensive oath, framed in the seventeenth century, when religious animosity was at its highest. People say that 'Catholics want everything and will give nothing.' Have they not given their treasure, services, yes, their blood in the building up of Britain's might? It is not necessary to speak of the great Catholic jurists who have graced the British bar, nor of the thousands of crumbling little crosses in many lands that gloriously tell the tale how Catholics died for England. Because Catholics absent themselves from Protestant services is no reason why their present request should be scoffed. Would a High Anglican attend a Dissenting service, or, to go further, would the Dissenter patronize the Unitarian chapel. That is merely theological intolerance."

It is quite evident that there are worthy defenders ready to battle for the cause in this city of God. It would be a herculean task to attempt to summarize the many excellent papers read before the Women's Congress, to say nothing of the ones which were not excellent, but a paragraph from a paper read by Dr. Louisa Martindale of Brighton, England, will serve to show the serious purpose of the women, and, for its own purposes, should be carefully considered. "Infantile Mortality" was the subject of Dr. Martindale's paper, and during the course that alcoholism in the parent was responsible for much physical and mental debility in the children. It had been found that whereas 23 per cent of the children of sober mothers died before they were two years old, 55 per cent of the children of alcoholic mothers died before this age. This habit in the mother induces a lower vitality in the child and also causes deficiency of milk in the mother.

The effect of alcoholism in the father was shown in the case given by an authority of the father and mother starting life, both sober, and having two sound, healthy children; then the father took to drinking and the next two children were defective; his habit increasing, the next two children were complete idiots. One authority states that only 6.4 per cent of the children of drunkards are physically and mentally sound. The mere drinking of parents prior to the birth of their children causes instability. At a discussion on the subject at the Vienna Congress against alcoholism, a medical man stated that the school teachers in the wine growing districts of lower Austria know that a supply of very bad scholars in any one year denoted a good vintage six years previously.

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Perhaps if she were not, some of the household effects might find their way to the Sukharev Bazaar, commonly known as the Thieves' Bazaar. Whether or not this market of odds and ends merits such an ill-favored name does not keep patrons away. It is held on Sunday mornings from six until twelve o'clock, and when I visited it, there must have been 2000 persons moving among booths laden with a motley collection—ikons, pictures of the faith which for the past few years have wended their way through the streets of the city on Whit Friday, the processions numbering on some occasions as many as twenty thousand persons. Yet in all these public engagements he still found time to live the true life of a parish priest in intimate touch with every member of his flock, always ready to advise, direct or assist, and never was a Father more truly mourned than he was. During his illness the presbytery was surrounded by waiting crowds, many of whom watched through the night during the last few days when there seemed little hope of his recovery, and during the which his few words spoken with difficulty at the Requiem for the dead, and the great congregation which filled every part of the church was shaken with an suppressed grief which broke forth into audible lamentations as the coffin was carried down the nave to the beautiful strains of the "In Paradisum." Of Canon Richardson it may well be said in the words of St. Paul, he had fought the good fight, and we may hope he has now received the prize.

Thieves' Bazaar Moscow Feature.

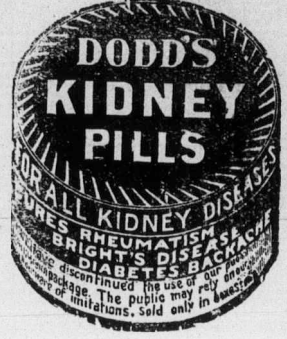
Hospitality is Characteristic of the People Throughout Russia.

Moscow, Russia, May 28.—If measured by daylight Moscow has a long working day. Dawn breaks at 2.30, the sun is up at 3 o'clock, and it is not nightfall until 9 o'clock. May in Moscow is similar to western early summer weather—cold and warm by turns. Yet, despite chilly winds, the first of the month sees an exodus to the country, for just as it is bitterly cold here in winter, so it is insufferably hot in summer. Everyone appears to have a country villa, the streets have been filled with furniture wagons, with a maid perched on top to watch that nothing is stolen. Perhaps if she were not, some of the household effects might find their way to the Sukharev Bazaar, commonly known as the Thieves' Bazaar. Whether or not this market of odds and ends merits such an ill-favored name does not keep patrons away. It is held on Sunday mornings from six until twelve o'clock, and when I visited it, there must have been 2000 persons moving among booths laden with a motley collection—ikons, pictures of the faith which for the past few years have wended their way through the streets of the city on Whit Friday, the processions numbering on some occasions as many as twenty thousand persons. Yet in all these public engagements he still found time to live the true life of a parish priest in intimate touch with every member of his flock, always ready to advise, direct or assist, and never was a Father more truly mourned than he was. During his illness the presbytery was surrounded by waiting crowds, many of whom watched through the night during the last few days when there seemed little hope of his recovery, and during the which his few words spoken with difficulty at the Requiem for the dead, and the great congregation which filled every part of the church was shaken with an suppressed grief which broke forth into audible lamentations as the coffin was carried down the nave to the beautiful strains of the "In Paradisum." Of Canon Richardson it may well be said in the words of St. Paul, he had fought the good fight, and we may hope he has now received the prize.

As a Family Medicine

For biliousness, constipation and Kidney derangements Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills easily stand first.

Lots of suffering would be avoided and much serious disease prevented if every family did as the writer of this letter suggests. She has found out from experience with many medicines that there is nothing so good as Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a family medicine for biliousness and constipation. Such diseases as Bright's disease, diabetes and appendicitis almost invariably arise from neglect to keep the liver, kidneys and bowels regular. This emphasizes the wisdom of keeping Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills constantly on hand. "For a long time I suffered from liver complaint and biliousness and could find nothing to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have recommended these Pills to many of my friends and they have all been satisfied with the results. You can use this letter for the benefit of women who are suffering as I did."—Miss Julie Langlois, Manor, Sask. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills



bluegowns, samovars, trinkets, wearing apparel, books, musical instruments, green rakes old and new articles, hobnobbing most cheerfully, whether procured by the owners lawfully or otherwise. At the entrance of the bazaar (it is held in the street) is a huge gate built by Peter the Great and modelled after a warship. Peter was a masterful czar. He imprisoned two English university men in this tower in order that they might teach, willfully, a number of Moscow students. Because the working people are free on 8-days special markets are held on those days. From Sukhariens I came to one on the slope of a hill, a market for birds, flowers and trees, a delightful sight. Birds by the hundreds were singing and chirping from cages hung in the warm sunshine, while as many more were being hawked about among the dense throng that was of a better type of patrons than those with whom I had just been mingling. Next came pigeons, fancy and plain, then domestic fowl—chickens, ducks and turkeys, whose barnyard music was a discordant jangle 'mid the notes of the sweet songsters of the woods. All the paraphernalia for fishing by line and net, gold fish and other interesting specimens are sold at this market. Not far from the finny display is a section for dogs, when a man crosses his dog he lies immediately to the dog market to buy back his own property. Russians grow trees by transplanting healthy young branches, which take root quickly. At the market there was a small grove of these offshoots from the beautiful white birch forests that almost cover the country between Kiev and Moscow. The shoes worn by the peasants are made of this tough flexible white birch. The bark is cut in narrow strings and braided and is sufficiently coarse and strong to outwear a tramp across Russia. The shoes are laced to the ankles much as the old-fashioned moccasins. Belts of birch are also worn by the peasants. Moscow has the largest department store in Russia. It is modelled after the great one of Berlin and Whiteley's, London. Opening into the Red Place, a big square just outside the Kremlin and into which front also the Domna and the Historical Museum, is a long building with interior arcades that exceed the famous galleries of Milan. This building contains four "streets" running lengthwise with numerous intersections in the center of the ground floor is a fountain. It is four stories high and crossway spanned by graceful little arched bridges. Russia's system of cleaning streets explains their admirable condition. Every householder must employ a porter whose duty it is to sweep that part of the street in which his master's house stands and the courtyard within; these men are watchful as cats and industrious as bees. It is also the porter's work to take messages to the police, a transaction that yields a tidy penny, the one by authority, the other by right of "tips." Moscow is well policed with men who are intelligent, capable and obliging. They stand in the middle of the road not half a block apart and make it well-nigh impossible to get lost there as at every turn one is met.

It is not altogether a rave for education that draws so many students to Moscow, though well-to-do Russians are keen to have their sons and daughters educated. It is chiefly because there is no livelihood in sight which draws these youths from the interior. If Moscow, like all great cities, has its pathetic side, it also has a beauty which charms the eye into forgetfulness—golden domes and glistening pinnacles rising above a multitude of white walls and wealth of verdure, turreted towers and massive gateways, roofs of green that show softly against the blue houses painted cream, blue, yellow, and pink, while in secluded courtyards still stand types of the brown log houses of Moscow before the fire of 1812. It is a city of sharp contrasts, a city to whom Nature was not lavish in her gifts, if we except the Moskva that drags slowly along this almost level country. Houses, great and small, of elegant marble and unpretentious plaster, keep company in the one street, which now is straight and wide, now broken with a church turret out—so a railing is placed to prevent pedestrians from falling under the tramway and above all it is Russian, unlike to any city beyond the Russian empire. Russians always build their houses with a view to having accommodation for visitors. Hospitality is a characteristic of the people. If it only be a crust the peasant will share it. Everyone keeps open house for his friend who will come at his convenience, being assured of a warm welcome. And as he comes uninvited, so he remains as long as he chooses, never thinking it necessary to consult his host's wishes.

ELIZABETH ANGELA HENRY.

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Synopsis of Canadian North-West

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS. ANY EVEN-numbered section of Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less. Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years. (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person reading with the father or mother. (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming lands owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon said land. Six months' notice in writing should be given the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent. W. W. GORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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