

## The King's Declaration

(Continued from page 1.)

taking the oath. If, then, the object of the declaration was that this Protestant kingdom should be governed by a Protestant King, a form of declaration which might be formally taken by the Emperor of China or by the Mahdi did not strike one as specially suitable. Not only so, but every word of the latter half of the declaration might be taken by a Roman Catholic. He denied the Lord Chancellor to dispute either of those two assertions, and the common sense of the House would agree that to put words into the mouth of the King which could be accepted by any man could not be regarded as the highest statesmanship, and yet this proposed form of declaration involved an unnecessary insult to our Roman Catholic subjects. Were our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in Ireland, in Canada, in Australia entitled to a smaller amount of consideration than the King's Mahomedan subjects? He was aware that certain offensive words had been withdrawn, but even in its amended form the fact would prominently stand out, and would be realized by Roman Catholics, that the King's language which any infidel might use in order to repudiate the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Faith. He would ask if there was any adequate reason why at the beginning of a new reign, when they desired to win, and not to alienate the hearts of the people to their new Sovereign, they should continue a form of declaration which injured the feelings of 16 millions of their people. There were no tests on the Continent. The Emperor of Germany was not required to take an oath on his accession; the Emperor of Austria had to swear to maintain the Church of God, but no particular church was specified. Personally, if he (Earl Grey) were a Roman Catholic—and was probably no member of the House more opposed to their doctrine—he really thought he would prefer the declaration in its old unamended form, because he would regard it as an archaic, meaningless formula which had come down to us from many generations. But it seemed to him that the re-affirmation at the present day of the old anti-Catholic spirit was contrary to the ideas of religious liberty which this country had seen finally established. The opinions in the press showed that the common sense of the country realized that the declaration was contrary to the spirit of the day. The opinion of the Committee was that they should take this opportunity of removing a fact which had no practical value. He, therefore, hoped that the report would be sent back to the Committee for further consideration.

The Lord Chancellor said he entertained a shrewd suspicion that neither the Archbishop nor Earl Grey had distinctly in their minds what this House had requested the Committee to do. One would suppose that the Committee had been requested to say whether the Act of Settlement should be repealed or that there would be no declaration at all, but neither of these questions was remitted to the Committee. If Earl Grey thought that there was not a general feeling in favor of the declaration he was in a very great error. In many places there was the strongest possible feeling that there should be no alteration of the text as it now stood. The noble lord knew that the declaration was not an expression of personal faith. The Act of Settlement was passed because there was danger to this country unless the Protestant religion was secured as the religion of the country, and these persons who were entrusted with authority, and undoubtedly the Crown, should be Protestant. The object was to prevent persons holding the Catholic faith from occupying the Throne. The noble lord seemed to suggest that no tests were necessary and none should be insisted upon, but that was not in accordance with the constitution or the practice of this country. Bishops, judges, and the holders of almost every office—even persons entering into the relationship of man and wife—had to make a declaration of one kind or another; yet the noble lord seemed to think that all these ought to be dispensed with.

Earl Grey was sorry to interrupt the noble and learned lord, but he expressly stated that the oath taken at the Coronation gave all the assurances that were necessary. The Lord Chancellor said that was true, but the noble lord did not even seem to understand that the Committee was appointed because the declaration as it stood was insulting to millions of the King's subjects. It was to get rid of that the Committee was appointed, and he ventured to say that everything which had been of value had been removed.

present to remove an ancient wrong altogether (hear, hear). In the declaration as submitted by the Committee there were two of the cardinal doctrines of the Catholic Church picked out for disbelief and condemnation by the Sovereign. Was not that hateful to Roman Catholics? No other creed was thus picked out, and such exceptional treatment Roman Catholics could not help regarding as offensive and painful.

Lord Bray, as the Peer who first introduced the subject to the notice of the House, said it seemed to him derogatory to the dignity of the Committee to send the report back, and he deprecated the proposal of the Archbishop for that reason. At the same time he might say that nothing would satisfy Roman Catholics except the removal of the offensive points of the declaration.

Lord Arundell of Wardour also spoke on behalf of the Roman Catholic view.

Earl Spencer said he subscribed to the report of the Committee, but he expressed his preference for other words than those used. He thought the actual mention of doctrine should have been omitted from the declaration, but he sank his views in order to obtain unanimity. He did not agree with some extreme persons, but if this were altered there would be a danger of the Sovereign becoming a Roman Catholic. All that had been done by the Committee was to make as strong a Protestant declaration as possible, and to omit the offensive words which had been complained of. He to some extent sympathized with those who advocated that no mention of doctrine should be made, but there was an enormous difficulty in carrying that out, and it would mean a very much larger change than the House contemplated when the Committee was adopted. So far as he knew all Protestants would be pleased to use the word "worship" instead of "adoration." He agreed generally with the Committee, and in case of a division would support their report.

Lord Rosebery said that, having listened to the debate, his opinion was that the feeling of the House was in favor of referring the subject back to the Committee, and he confessed he was strongly of that opinion for two reasons. One was that there were no bishops on the Committee. A declaration, in whatever form it appeared, must be a nice selection of theological terms. They had a body of theological experts in that House, but, strangely enough, for the purpose of revising this declaration they appointed a Committee entirely of laymen and studiously turned their backs upon the experts. Secondly, they had already been guilty, as it appeared, of some misstatement in one of the doctrines they wished the Sovereign to repudiate. They had heard from Peers of the Roman Catholic faith the words "Adoration of the Virgin" did not correctly represent a tenet of the Roman Catholic Church. If that be so their amended declaration required to be amended still further, because it brought it into contempt with those Roman Catholics who knew their faith.

The Archbishop of York explained that he did make a representation to a leading member of the Government to have the Episcopal Bench represented on the Committee, and the answer he got was such as to discourage him from any further idea that a change would be made. He would be glad if they could avoid a division, but if one was pressed he believed they had enough ground to go upon to ask for further consideration for the momentous points touched by the declaration before they finally approached the Bill.

Lord Portsmouth could not endorse the view of Lord Rosebery, and thought to postpone the matter would only accentuate rather than pacify religious animosities and discussion. Lord Salisbury said he had heard no word in favor of referring the report back to the Committee except that theological experts should be called in. The one point of objection taken to all that had been done was that there were not additional members on the Committee, and if the resolution were passed there would be no security that they would have theological experts appointed. But that was the smallest point of the matter. They would be referring back a report which had been agreed to unanimously without any indication of a hint of the direction in which they wished the terms that had been adopted to be modified. Three objections had been taken. One had been as to the construction of a sentence, but that could be met in a moment by making the meaning of the Committee plain. The other matter was in regard to the words which implied the "Adoration of the Virgin," and the substitution of one word for another would make it more agreeable to those Roman Catholics who criticized it. Now, his belief was that if they investigated it they would find that at the same time the declaration was made that the very line distinction of technical terms had not been adopted. At any rate there was no difficulty in meeting that objection.

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tion in the discussion of the bill. The other objection, which had loomed very large, was the objection to the declaration altogether (hear, hear), and on that the Government differed absolutely from Lord Grey in the course that he desired to see adopted, and they believed they voiced the opinion of a very large majority of the people of these islands. He did not believe that the abandonment of the declaration by which the Protestant succession was secured would be sustained by the voice of any considerable body throughout these islands, though undoubtedly the desire they had was to live on terms of peace with their Roman Catholic brethren, but they would not sacrifice even for that declaration of an essential part of the British Constitution which they still thought of with undoubted affection and fidelity. No good would be done in that respect by sending the report back to the Committee. The other two matters, which were of far less importance, could be altered by a made perfectly satisfactory to those who opposed them.

Lord Halifax thought it would be quite sufficient if the Sovereign merely made a declaration of his own belief. Why was it necessary to impose upon the ruling Monarch a declaration distasteful to Roman Catholics when the Protestant succession was perfectly secure? The motion was then negatived without a division.

### A GRAND CELEBRATION.

On Friday, July 26th, 1901, St. Anne's Day, there will be a grand celebration in Detroit, Mich., at St. Anne's Church, this being the 200th anniversary of the founding of said church in the city of Detroit. There will be special services, at which it is understood many of the most prominent clergy in the country will officiate.

One of the main features of the celebration will be the inauguration of a magnificent Chime of Bells, presented to St. Anne's Church in honor of the occasion by various societies and members of said congregation. This is a beautiful gift, the bells being of exceptionally fine quality and tone. They were manufactured by the celebrated McShane Bell Foundry, of Baltimore, Md., which firm has a world-wide reputation as manufacturers of the finest musically attuned bells in this country. The chime mentioned consists of ten (10) bells, comprising an octave in the Key of E, and two additional bells—one a flat 7th, the other F sharp, the octave to the second; the addition of these two bells enables the playing of many pieces in the key of the fourth, or A, which otherwise could not be rendered. The largest, or tenor, bell is 46 inches in diameter, and weighs 2,100 pounds; the smallest is 21 inches in diameter and weighs 70 pounds. The ten bells total about 7,600 pounds, and with the addition of the frame, mountings, etc., will be a grand total of 10,000 pounds. The bells are to be hung in the latest approved manner, and equipped with the latest style attachments, and operated by a handsome quartered oak lever chiming rack. The celebration and inauguration will extend from Friday the 26th, to Monday, the 29th, inclusive, and during said time, at the various services, there will be rendered about 100 selections by an expert choir from Baltimore. The bells were tested before shipment by experts of noted ability, and pronounced exceptionally rich, sweet and in perfect harmony.

The McShane Bell Foundry is the best equipped and the largest establishment in the country manufacturing chimes, peals and single bells, and no doubt their grand production as above, will be appreciated and listened to with pleasure, by the residents of Detroit on this grand and festive occasion.

### A PLEASANT OUTING.

Hamilton, July 20.—St. Patrick's Literary and Athletic Club made a great success of its first moonlight excursion, held last evening. A large crowd attended, yet there was room and comfort for all, and a perfect night added to the enjoyment. The Sons of England Band was on board the Macassa with the pleasure seekers and played a programme of the merriest Irish music. Songs were also sung by members of the Glee Club. Three hours, from 8 to 11 o'clock, were put in delightfully. The committee consisted of Messrs. James Cox, president, and Wm. Warrick, secretary of the club; J. Harris, C. Robinson, C. Shields, S. Robins and P. Mahoney.

SUFFER NO MORE.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

### HOTEL DIEU, CORNWALL.

Cornwall, Ont., July 19.—The new Hotel Dieu Hospital will be dedicated on Wednesday of next week by His Lordship Bishop Macdonell of Alexandria, who will be attended by all the priests of the diocese.

In the morning Miss Margaret McDonald of Alexandria will take the veil and make her final vows before the Bishop. Her name in religion will be Sister Margaret Mary.

In the evening the new hospital will be formally opened and in order to assist the Sisters in their good work a social and lecture will be held in the building. The Mayor, town Council and medical profession have been specially invited to be present. A splendid musical and vocal programme has been arranged and ice cream and other reasonable refreshments will be served by the ladies. The entire hospital and the surrounding grounds will be brilliantly illuminated.

The new Hotel Dieu is well worthy of a visit and this occasion will afford an opportunity for a thorough inspection of the building which everybody should take advantage of. The building is now complete with the exception of the balconies and the furnishing of some of the wards. Immediately after the opening the patients will be moved in from the old building which will hereafter be used as a residence for the Sisters.

The Cornwall Standard says: There are very few cities and certainly no towns in Canada more advantageously situated in regard to public institutions than the town of Cornwall.

Within the last few years two first-class hospitals have been established here. One of these institutions, the Hotel Dieu Hospital—which, by the way, was the pioneer in the good work in Cornwall—was opened in the residence formerly occupied by the late Henry Sandfield Macdonald, by the Sisters of St. Joseph, Rev. Mother Hopkins and Sister Macdonald being sent from the Mother House in Kingston to inaugurate the undertaking. Rev. Mother Hopkins was compelled to give up the work, owing to ill health, and returned to Kingston, being succeeded by Rev. Mother St. Joseph. The building is a large one and it was arranged in such a manner as to suit the purpose for which it was temporarily fitted up admirably. But the rapid increase in the number of patients very soon caused the good Sisters in charge of the institution to commence to plan for the erection of a new and larger building. Indeed in a short time it became an absolute necessity, as the Sisters themselves were compelled to put up with such scant accommodation for sleeping apartments that their health was endangered. Plans were prepared for a large and handsome structure, thoroughly up-to-date in all its appointments and equipped with the latest and most approved devices for the care of the sick and maimed. The Rev. Superior, Mother St. Joseph, and her colleagues, Rev. Sister Macdonald, had gained much valuable experience during their long connection with the Hotel Dieu Hospital at Kingston, and they turned it to good account in arranging the details of the proposed new hospital with the architect. They also obtained information regarding the latest improvements in hospitals from the leading institutions of the kind in Canada and the United States. To-day they have the satisfaction of knowing that they have one of the most perfectly arranged and thoroughly equipped hospitals on the continent.

### TO BUILD CHURCH AT NOME.

The Daily Skagway News chronicles the arrival in that city of the famous Father Jaquet, who is waiting for navigation to open so he may proceed to frozen Nome and there erect a church.

Father Jaquet built the first church at Spokane and for years labored among the Cœur d'Alene, Kootenai and Flathead Indians, and also in the mining camps that sprang up in those districts. He is therefore a good seaman as the pioneer priest of Nome. He goes there to build a church and hospital. He has no material to build it with, but has all the enthusiasm of a zealous mind, and with a shrug of his shoulders, smilingly, says: "Other obstacles, and greater, have been overcome." He was born in Belgium, but educated for the priesthood in Maryland.

### THE REASON THEY WON.

Of course it happened in the west, where women have full suffrage. "How is it," the political manager was asked, "that you failed to get the woman vote?"

"We were caught napping," he answered frankly. "We thought everything was all right, but the opposition got out an engraved ballot, while ours was only printed."—Chicago Post.

### A HUMORIST.

"The man you sent to the horse show," said the managing editor, "seems to be a humorist." "Why?" inquired the city editor. "After describing the special class for donkeys, he says, 'Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gladway Styrre, Mr. and Mrs. Swallowman Topnotch, etc.'"—The Catholic Standard and Times.



### Canada's Premier Company.

WITH THE LARGEST PAID-UP CAPITAL RESERVE FUND ASSETS

Receives sums of \$100 and upwards, on which interest at 5% PER CENT PER ANNUM is paid half-yearly, for which investors have the most UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY

Full particulars on application THE CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION Toronto St. AND WESTERN CANADA TORONTO.

### ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Itinerary of Special Trains.

The Ontario Pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, under the distinguished patronage of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston and his diocesan clergy, will take place this year on Tuesday, July 23rd. Tickets for the return journey will be good to leave St. Anne's up to the evening of Monday, July 29th. Thus all those who desire to remain over will have an opportunity of being present at the shrine and of taking part in the grand procession of the Feast Day of La Bonne Ste. Anne, Friday, July 26th, being the day which the Catholic Church has set aside for the special honor of the Mother of the Blessed Virgin.

After the arrival of the morning regular express trains from Toronto, special trains will start from Whitby and Myrtle stations on the main lines of G. T. R. and C. P. R. a short distance east of Toronto, and will reach St. Anne de Beaupre early on Wednesday morning.

Excursion rates will prevail at all stations of the G. T. R. from Whitby, Lindsay, Haliburton, Peterboro and all points east thereof as far as Morrisburg, and at all stations of the C. P. R. from Myrtle and all points east thereof, including Peterboro, Tweed, Perth, Smith's Falls and Carleton Place, as far as Chesterville included. The exceptionally low rates of \$8.05 and \$8.00 have been secured for return tickets from Whitby and Myrtle with proportionately low rates throughout the eastern part of Province. This will make the ticket from Toronto to St. Anne de Beaupre and return somewhat less than \$10.00, as the return ticket from Toronto to Whitby or Myrtle does not cost quite \$2.00.

Tickets will be good only on the special trains going, but valid on any regular train returning up to and including Monday, July 29. Passengers from Haliburton and Lindsay will take regular train and connect with special at Port Hope. Passengers from Mariposa will take regular train and connect with special at Whitby Junction. Excursionists from Toronto, Western Ontario and other points will leave Toronto by regular morning express trains on Tuesday, procure regular return tickets as far as Whitby or Myrtle, purchase Pilgrimage Ticket at either of these stations and then take special train which will be awaiting them and proceed to St. Anne de Beaupre.

The Archbishop of Kingston has signified his intention of accompanying the Pilgrims to St. Anne de Beaupre and uniting with them in prayer at the Holy Shrine.

The Pilgrimage will be under the immediate direction of Rev. D. A. Twoomey, Tweed, Ont., who will promptly send posters containing the fullest information to Ontario pilgrims. Posters can be had on application to this office.

A SPRAINED ANKLE is not an uncommon accident. Pain-killer relieves and cures almost as if by magic. The greatest household remedy. Avoid surgery, but use one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c and 50c.

WHY THE WAR DRAGS ON. "I can't help prolonging this war," said the Boer leader, "Every time I send my men away to surrender themselves they come back to camp again with some English they have surprised."

THE WABASH RAILROAD is the short and true route to the Great West. It is the only line passing through Canada using the celebrated fast-running Pullman coaches of equipment, and is the only line having the very best of accommodations in modern Pullman coaches.

Interests in the education of our young people: School teachers, parents and students should buy Dr. Thomas' Cathartic Pills. No Cathartic should be without this patriotic work. Cloth, 25c; paper, 15c. Sold by Dr. Thomas' Cathartic Book Store, 442 QUEEN WEST, TORONTO.

## Enders NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

### EXTENSION OF TIME.

THE time for receiving tenders for Mounted Police Clothing Supplies has been extended until Thursday, the 25th July 1901. FRED. WHITE.

Office of the Comptroller N.W.M.P. Ottawa, 15th July 1901. Newspapers inserting this advertisement with authority will not be paid for it.

## AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to authority of the Council of the Board and White Pine Timber in the following townships of the DISTRICT OF ALGOMA namely: The Townships of Quinsigami, Huron, Carleton Place, Jarvis, Ansonia, Chatham, Glenora, Whitby, and the Township of (part), and the Ashcroft River, on the 15th of August, 1901, at the Public Office of the Board of Timber, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Public Office of the Board of Timber, in the City of Toronto, on TUESDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon. At the same time and place certain forfeited and abandoned Berths in the Townships of Huron, Simcoe and Lutterworth, in the District of Haliburton and County of Victoria, will be offered for sale, the purchasers of these latter Berths to have the right to cut all kinds of timber.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of sale and information as to Areas and Lots and Conditions complied in each Berth will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter, to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agents at OTTAWA, SAGINAW, MARIE and PORT ARTHUR.

E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner Crown Lands, Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, June 1, 1901. N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

## SPALDING TENDERS

SPALDING TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Burlington Channel Works, Ont." will be received at this office until Friday, 9th August, 1901, for the renewal of the superstructure of most west end of South pier and sheet piling channel side of pier, at Burlington Channel, Burlington County, Ont., according to a plan and specification on file at the office of E. A. Gray, Esq., Resident Engineer, Confederation Bridge, Burlington, Ontario, on application to the Engineer at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signature of tenderer. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 1901. Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

## Island Navigation The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Navigation Co., Limited.

Steamers Garden City and Lakeside. Change of Time.

Commencing Wednesday, June 12th, steamers leave Toronto daily at 8 a.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., making connections at Port Dalhousie with the Niagara St. Catharines & Toronto Railway for St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, and Buffalo. The best, the quickest, the easiest, and the cheapest route to the

Pan-American Exposition. For information apply to Niagara St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Co., St. Catharines, or to H. G. Luke, General Agent, Yonge St. wharf, Toronto.

## LAKE ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO. Str. ARGYLE

Commencing first week in June. For Whitby-Oshawa, every Tuesday and Friday 7 a.m. For Bowmanville-Newcastle every Tuesday and Friday 5 p.m. For Port Hope-Cobourg every Thursday 5 p.m. Excursion fares to and from all points en route to Pan-American Exposition and other places before closing, as special inducements are offered. Excursions booked to any point on Lake Ontario, including Pan-American Exposition, going via Oshawa (Coney Island of Lake Ontario) and electric car right through the most charming part of New York State, and passing the famous Exposition gate. Further particulars from principal City Ticket Agents or A. W. HEPBURN, General Manager, Pictou, Ont. Phone Main 270.

## Niagara River Line

Five Trips Daily. Except Sunday.

CHIPPWA—CHICORA—CORONA On and after MONDAY, JUNE 17th, steamers will leave Yonge Street wharf (at 10:00 a.m.)

7 a.m. 8 a.m. 11 a.m. 2 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. for Niagara, Lewiston, and Queenston, connecting with New York Central and Hudson River R.R. and Niagara George R.R.

JOHN FOY, Manager. Toronto Navigation Co. Limited STEAMERS

## Canada and Niagara

Leave from Geddes Wharf. Pan American Fair and return \$1.75 Buffalo " 1.75 Niagara Falls " 1.25 Youngstown " 1.00 Niagara-on-the-Lake " 1.00

Book Tickets \$4.50. Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon Excursions 50c. General Ticket Offices 52 Yonge St.

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