

The Catholic Chronicle

ROME.

A despatch from Rome says. At the public consistory the ceremony of imposing the red hats on the new cardinals occurred, in the Sala Terrena. In the presence of all the cardinals, bishops, prelates, apostolic nuncios, and numerous invited guests. The pope, who was in excellent health, was warmly cheered. Subsequently the pope received the new cardinals in his private apartments.

The other day the official organ of the present decidedly anti-clerical cabinet devoted a violent article to the removal of the king of the Belgians to the pope, endeavoring to prove that the vast inquest would constitute an insult to the king of Italy. Leopold II. has remained in Florence, and has not visited the Eternal City at all, either incognito or officially, but it cannot be denied that the ravings of the government organs, excited at the mere idea of a Catholic sovereign doing homage before the altar of Christ, are symptomatic of the situation in Rome, while the pontiff, though proclaimed friend and independent by the law of guarantees, is not even permitted to receive those princes who are anxious to visit the visible head of Catholicity. For it cannot be doubted that nothing but the fear of a rising tide of international complications and diplomatic "ennuis" prevents many Catholic sovereigns from journeying freely, as they formerly did, to the tomb of the apostles.

UNITED STATES.

Dubuque, Iowa, April 17.—In the presence of the hierarchy and clergy and before an audience that occupied every foot of space in St. Raphael's Cathedral and overflowed into the surrounding streets, Archbishop John J. Keane was today invested with the pallium. Cardinal Gibbons was here; Archbishops and Bishops from all parts of the country were here, and the number of priests present was very great. The attendance of laymen from abroad was large, and but few states in the union were unrepresented. It was a remarkable tribute to Archbishop Keane.

Archbishop Keane, of St. Louis, in full canonicals, ascended the altar at 10.30 and commenced the celebration of Pontifical High Mass. At the close of the mass, Cardinal Gibbons, with imposing ceremony, conferred the pallium upon Archbishop Keane. Following the investiture, Archbishop Keane, of St. Paul, delivered the sermon of the day.

The great feature of the day was the installation address by Archbishop Ireland. He regarded the installation as one of the most important events in the Catholic Church in recent years. Archbishop Keane representing the forward movement in the church.

Archbishop Ireland's subject was, "The Church in America, Its Yesterday and Its Tomorrow." He said: "I mean to say that we have today in the United States fourteen or fifteen million Catholics. I speak, too, of the number of churches, colleges, schools, convents, hospitals, orphanages, and other institutions of piety, charity, education and apostolic zeal, with which the whole country is covered. Those are not the creations of the civil state, or of rich religious corporations, they are the results of the penance of the Catholic people."

"Three-quarters of a century, a half a century ago, anti-Catholic prejudice was dominant in the land. Our non-Catholic fellow citizens, were not to be blamed, they had not known Catholics as Catholics are, and they treated them according to what they believed of them. To-day in America the reign of ill-feeling and animosity had passed away. In America Catholics and non-Catholics differ from one another in creeds and spiritual allegiance; but, as true Americans, they respect one another and accord to one another their civil and social freedom, all working together in peace and harmony for the greater weal of society and of country."

"From yonder pallium has come my inspiration. In words that burn with the deepest feeling and most earnest action, the pallium that touches the shoulders of John Joseph Keane speaks to me, as it does to my hearers, of church and of country, of sacred love for one, and the utter of intelligent devotion to the weal of one and of the other."

"Friend, of my priestly and episcopal years, my fellow soldier and my leader in all causes that we believed to be serviceable to church and to country. I will this day speak in the name of the church and of America, and say that the one and the other rejoice exceedingly that you are seated in the full panoply of Archbishop's dignity and authority upon Dubuque's Cathedral chair. The church of America and Americans are sure that from Dubuque will go forth benediction and sweetness and power a mighty influence for good and aid of religion and of patriotism."

CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

The sub-committee appointed at a meeting of Catholic societies in New York on Thanksgiving Day last, for the purpose of drafting a constitution, met in Trenton on Wednesday and have prepared a report to be sent out. The report, which is dated Long Branch, and signed by Thomas P. McKenna, of Long Branch, chairman of the sub-committee, and the Rev. M. A. O'Connell of New York and the Rev. Dr. F. H. Well of New York, is as follows:—

The meeting of the sub-committee on plan and scope of constitution for the federation of Catholic societies was held at the residence of Bishop McFaul in Trenton, and after a full discussion of the subject, it was the sense of the committee that the formation of a constitution for the proposed federation would be inadvisable without a further discussion on the subject. Hence, the committee invited from the various Catholic societies correspondence embodying their views on federation, the best manner of obtaining it and the subject to which such an or-

ganization should be devoted. The committee begs leave respectfully to suggest that, to avoid all friction among the different societies, seeing that they have different aims and interests, and are composed of diverse nationalities, as well as to prevent the movement from encroaching upon the domain of politics, the federation might be safely accomplished on lines similar to International Truth Societies.

Thus, a society might be established on every archdiocese and the diocesan branches added as might be feasible, all tending to a national organization (for:—

First—The promotion of social, civil and religious interests.

Second—The assistance and encouragement of the Catholic press, the creation of the demand for Catholic literature and the means of disseminating it.

Third—The refutation of all misrepresentation, calumnies, etc., against the Catholic Church.

The organization and diocesan societies organized from the various societies within their territory would form a national society. When the societies have offered their views upon the matter above suggested, the committee feels that it would be in a position to formulate a constitution worthy of presentation to the Catholic hierarchy of the United States and to ask for its approval. The committee respectfully advises that the proposed meeting at Cincinnati be postponed until such time as the information required has been received and acted upon.

It is understood that the plan of organization of the national board would be by representation from the archdiocesan and diocesan organizations, which in turn would include in their membership the various Catholic societies within their respective territories.

MGR. McMAHON DIES AT CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON.

The Rt. Rev. Mgr. James M. McMahon died at the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., whether he had retired about eight years ago. He was eighty-four years of age.

James M. McMahon was a native of Ireland and had begun his studies for the priesthood at Maynooth College. He studied afterwards at St. Sulpice, Paris, and on deciding to devote himself to the American Mission at St. Sulpice, Montreal. He became affiliated with the Archdiocese of New York and duly ordained priest, serving first as assistant at St. Mary's Church, and later, for many years, as rector of St. John's, New York.

In 1867 St. John's parish was united to the Cathedral parish, and Father McMahon was made rector of St. Andrew's, where he remained for over twenty years.

"Church Progress," of St. Louis, Mo., makes the following authoritative statement regarding the cure of Sister Laura, of the Order of St. Joseph, which was briefly mentioned in press despatches last week:—

"Faith moveth mountains. All things are possible to the power of prayer, God working the same propitious. Religious and secular carles of St. Louis were astounded last week with the announcement of a cure which is nothing less than a miracle—the intervention of God in the ordinary course of nature—the miraculous cure of Sister Laura, of the order of St. Joseph. 'There was nothing new, however, in the announcement in the 'Church Progress,' for it had been in possession of the fact since the 20th day of last March, or next day after the occurrence. The fact that the information was not given to the public was due no doubt as to the genuineness of the miraculous cure, for there was no room for that. But we were awaiting the affidavits of the physicians that would preclude all questioning the truth on the part of the doubting public."

"The case is now reviewed that it may receive the stamp of authority for its reproduction in all other Catholic journals which may deem it deserving of a perusal by their Catholic readers. And for the further reason that it will serve to correct many of the inaccuracies which appeared in its recital by the secular press."

"For the past eighteen years Sister Laura, of the Order of St. Joseph had been afflicted with cancer of the stomach. During the last two years of this time she has been incapacitated for duty of any kind and retired to the retreat at Nazareth, situated about five miles south of Jefferson barracks. As the deadly disease wore on, Sister Laura's pain became something terrible. She has subsisted for sixteen years upon nothing but liquid foods, unable to take even bread."

"About a year ago Dr. S. J. Will, of Melville, St. Louis county, who had been attending her, gave up her case as hopeless. She then declared rapidly, while the disease advanced in proportion. Soon it covered about a foot in diameter on her bosom. Medical skill could no longer give her hopes of anything but death, which was even preferable to her agonies of pain."

"Convinced of the impossibility of relief from the latter by human effort without consequences perhaps as bad, Sister Laura sought alleviation through another source. She concluded to make a novena to St. Joseph. Its object was to obtain relief from her pains or the grace of a happy death. This novena was closed on the feast of St. Joseph, Sister Laura, after receiving Holy Communion, returned to her room and retired again some time after seven o'clock. She fell into a sleep, waking a short time later to find herself not only free from pain, but cured. Her prayers were heard. God had worked a miracle."

"In addition to the testimony of Sister Laura we have the corroborative evidence of Rev. Mother Justice, of the retreat at Nazareth, Rev. Mother Agatha, of the Convent of Our Lady of Good Counsel, on Cass avenue, and others who have seen the healed woman, as well as the attending physicians. We give only the statements of Mother Justice, mother superior of

the retreat at Nazareth, and Dr. Harkins. The former said:—

"When I came here last August as mother superior, Sister Mary Laura was very ill of cancer. I have known her probably ten years. I first knew her at the convent on Cass avenue. During the whole of last summer she was very sick—so sick that she could hardly move her body. In October, as soon as cold weather set in, she became a little better, but still it took her an hour or more to dress herself. Dr. S. J. Will, of Melville, a mile and a quarter from here, attended her before I came, but about a year ago he gave up the case, regarding it as hopeless. Sister Mary Laura used to dress the sore herself three or four times a day, especially in summer. The pain from it was so great that she could not bend her body in any direction. By using the greatest care she was able to creep a little, but her hands soon fell. Her case was pitiful, and none of us thought she would live."

"On the 8th of March she called for me and told me that she wanted to make a novena for her recovery. 'I will pray to St. Joseph,' she said, 'if it is his will and the will of God, I will recover.'

"The next morning her novena commenced. For eight days she was so violently ill that she could not attend mass, being able only to drag herself to the door of the chapel to receive communion. She sat on a chair just outside for fear she would faint. On the morning of March 18, after being assisted to dress, Sister Mary Laura said to herself, as she afterwards told me: 'I will remain for mass this morning, even though I die in the attempt. If St. Joseph wishes to cure me he will do so; if not, I shall die.'

"Mass was concluded about ten minutes after seven o'clock. Sister Mary Laura, exhausted, returned to her room, twenty feet away, and threw herself on the bed. She was greatly discouraged. 'I believe I am going to die,' she said to me. Every morning she had violent spells of vomiting."

"I returned to her room not more than forty-five minutes later. Her face was flushed, almost red. She awoke as I entered, and smiled. I remarked about her unusual appearance and left the room. Only a few minutes later Sister Mary Laura rushed into my room, exclaiming, 'Mother, I am well! It does not hurt at all! St. Joseph has cured me!' She tore away the bandage and pressed my hand to her chest. Nothing was there but a white scar, extending all the way across. She was like a tree with branches. She was entirely cured. Sister Bernadetta, who between 5 and 6 o'clock, that same morning, had dressed what was then a running sore, witnessed the miraculous change."

"Sister Mary Laura immediately became able to eat solid food. That very day she requested to be allowed to help wash the dishes. The next day she participated in the exercises attending the feast of St. Joseph, and the next day I drove with her in a buggy to the convent of St. Joseph in Carondelet. We were summoned there by Mother Seraphine, a sister of Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., who had come down on business and who had heard of this wonderful cure. On the way up we were stopped at the office of Mr. Will by Mother and Sister Mary Laura jumped out of the buggy and ran in to see him. He could hardly believe his eyes. 'It is marvellous,' he said. He had given her up as hopeless. Mother Seraphine, Mother Superior Agatha, of St. Joseph's Convent, and others, all knowing of her former condition, inspected the scar which now remained. Mother Seraphine knew Sister Mary Laura years ago on Cass avenue and knew that she was afflicted with cancer. Her cure is nothing but a miracle. It came in direct answer to her prayers."

"Dr. H. D. Harkins, of 1619 Cass avenue, said: 'I have been the physician called on at Cass avenue for five years. I know Sister Mary Laura and treated her for cancer of the stomach. Her condition was so critical at one time that the final prayers were being said by the Sisters. For years she ate nothing but liquid food, and even that was disgorged every few days because it was not assimilated. I regarded her as wholly incurable. If she is well now, as I am informed, I can only say that I believe such a cure was wrought by superhuman power. The sore on her chest extended clear across and was about twelve inches up and down, including the free-limb branches.'

IRELAND.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Coffey has appointed the Rev. John Mangan, P.P., Suceim, to be Archdeacon of Kenmare, an succession to the late lamented Right Rev. Mgr. O'Sullivan, P.P., V.G. The appointment is one that will be hailed with satisfaction all over the Kerry Diocese.

MR. F. W. RUSSELL'S CAMPAIGN
Mr. F. W. Russell, M.P., speaking at Ballymore, County Antrim, in the constituency of County William Moore, I.R.C.M.P., announced that he had proposed a plan of campaign in Ulster, where the "pledge breakers" were bound, as supporters of the Government, to vote against the land purchase amendment to the Address, as it was a vote of no confidence in the Government. He would like to point out an extraordinary thing that would interest them. It was about three years ago since a bill was introduced known as the Church Discipline Bill, whereby it was sought to keep in order 20,000 English clergymen. The bill had tremendous support, but the Government did not want to take one side or the other, so they put forward the Attorney-General to move an amendment, promising that if the bishops could not control the clergy the Government would. The motion was one of confidence in the Government, yet at that time North Antrim, East Down, and North Fermanagh had no scruples of conscience, and voted against the Government straight (Applause). He was not discussing this question of English Ritualism. He knew nothing about it, and he did not profess to understand its mysteries. He thought it all very foolish, but there it was. His point was that the Ulster members in voting no confi-

dence in the Government on that occasion were beaten, just as they would have been beaten on the question of compulsory education if they had voted against the Government (A Voice.—What about Moore?) Yes, their member was one of those who voted against the Government that night. Mr. Russell then proceeded at length to unfold his method of securing from Ulster an unbroken phalanx of members in the House of Commons, so as to have the country represented not by a sham but by a living representation. It was a promise, which was as good as a bond, for as much money as was wanted in the fight. By a curious device, it was through the son of a County Down farmer, who had realized a princely fortune, that this money was forthcoming. That gentleman proposed to devote part of his great wealth to the work of carrying this flag on its last march to victory. This gentleman's father had suffered and endured, and it was left to his son to supply the means for carrying this business. And not only that, he had in his hand a cheque for £20 from an Irish landlord who had written a letter with it, expressing his unalloyed pleasure on the union of Mr. Russell and himself in this great work, and wishing them every success, and asking that his cheque should be earmarked for the purposes of organization. (Applause) There must be a circuit found in Belfast, and there must be a paid secretary. All that could be done, and it would not be long. Mr. Russell then advised that no one should be misled by imagining that the farmers of the country were going to be led astray by the cry of the Union, and he had served notice to quit on the Ulster landlord members who are sheltering themselves behind the Union. He was a Unionist, but some people thought he was only a Unionist of a kind. Well, that was true. It was true he was not a Unionist for the purpose of securing landlords unjust rents, and there were a good many Unionists of that kind in Ireland; and there were a good many whose Unionism meant rents and the right to oppress. Well, that was not his kind of Unionism. His Unionism was a Unionism for the benefit of the whole people. He was not likely to advise any cause that would mean the losing of a Unionist seat; but he thought that seats would be lost if they did not lose his advice. There were seven men now in Parliament representing constituencies who had given their pledges to vote for compulsory education, and who voted against it, and were these men to be put forward against Ulster members of "Never," and applause. Let them, then, fight and oppose every man of them. Every one of those seven seats was occupied by men who had voted right in the teeth of the promises they gave, and his program was this.—Let them get seven honest men—sound Unionists—who were willing to vote for compulsory education through thick and thin, let the Government sink or swim. Let them find men who were bound on the question of temperance reform, and everything of that kind, and let (Mr. Russell) would find the money for these gentlemen. The money was ready. So let them come to the battle fairly and squarely, and have this thing fought out to the end.

IRISH NATIONAL TEACHERS.

The 34th annual congress of the Irish National Teachers' Organization was held in the Convocation Hall of the Royal University, Exaristoff Terrace, Dublin, on Tuesday. The president, Mr. J. J. Horgan, in the course of his inaugural address, dealt principally with the question of compulsory education. Referring to the working of the Compulsory Education Act, he said that from some unaccountable reason those locally charged with the administration of the Act in the rural districts appeared to be for the most part content to adopt the laissez faire policy, and declined to place any obstacle in the path of those forces which tended towards illiteracy and stagnation of national life. The Act of 1881, extending the benefits of the Act of 1872 to rural districts, had been in force now upwards of three years, and in less than a dozen of these districts had the privilege extended by the Act to the county councils been taken advantage of. In some of the schools the proportion of those present to 100 on the roll, which before the operation of the Compulsory Act often reached 80, had fallen to 60, while in another the proportion had reached the abnormally low level of 46.

The Lord Mayor, Mr. Harrington, M.P., then addressed the congress, and on behalf of the municipality welcomed the delegates to the city of Dublin. Referring to the Compulsory Education Act, he said he was sorry that the operation of the act had not resulted in increasing the attendances of children at the schools. To some extent, perhaps, that was due to the reluctance with which the Act had been received in the country, and to a great extent it was due also to the fact that in the selection of officers to carry out the duties of this important Act questions of friendship, questions of party, entered more largely than they ought to have been allowed to enter. He promised the organization the full support of the Irish National party in Parliament, and appealed to the delegates to guide their deliberations with sound sense and judgment, and from the point of view of the honor of the profession and the best interests of the country.

TO MR HORACE PLUNKETT.

The album embodying the address to Mr. Horace Plunkett, which was not ready for presentation on the occasion of the banquet of November 21st last, was formally presented to him at the Department of Agriculture on Tuesday afternoon by the executors of the "Horace Plunkett Address Committee." The proceedings were, by request of Mr. Plunkett, of a private character, and only the members of the executive committee attended.

Sir Richard Martin, in making the presentation, said that the address embodied the ardent wish of the 25,000 signatories that Mr. Plunkett should continue to preside over the new Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

ENGLAND.

Easter was celebrated with great solemnity in all the Catholic churches throughout London, the congregations

being unusually large. At the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, Cardinal Vaughan presided at high mass, which was sung by the Most Rev. Dr. Brindle, D.E.J., and after the First Gospel the sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by his Eminence (standing, fully robed, at the foot of the altar). The choir was under the direction of Mr. Charles Santley, the eminent baritone. At the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, Easter Sunday is invariably a very special occasion, the music being admittedly the finest sacred music to be heard in the metropolis. The usual choir was very much augmented, consisting of it did of over sixty voices, accompanied throughout by a full orchestra, consisting of strings, reeds, brass and drums, the effect being such as to add a grandeur to the ceremonies which made them even more solemn than usual. Southwark Cathedral on the north bank of the river was also the scene of unusual devotion, the building being crowded during the various services. After the First Gospel of the High Mass a most impressive sermon on the Gospel of the day was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Bourne, Bishop of the diocese.

London, April 19.—Lord and Lady Ripon yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. His Lordship was married on April 8, 1851, to Henrietta Thelwode, eldest daughter of the late Captain Henry and Lady Mary Vyner, of Newby Hall, near Ripon.

Flags were hoisted on the cathedral the Town Hall, and other public buildings in Ripon, but there were not any festivities owing to the absence of Lord and Lady Ripon, who are not expected to arrive until May 26, when the various congratulatory addresses will be presented.

Three schemes have been proposed for the purpose of commemorating the auspicious event, viz., 1.—The presentation of an address of congratulation. 2.—The building, furnishing, and endowment of a house for nurses; and 3.—The provision of a recreation ground for the city. Lord Mountgarrett has promised £250 in connection with the building of the Nurses' Home and £1,000 for the endowment fund, and the total subscription announced up to date amount to £2,000.

Lord and Lady Ripon have declined to accept any memorial of a personal character, and prefer to leave the choice of the object to which the sums raised shall be devoted to the selection of a committee.

SCOTLAND.

The coronation oath agitation has been taken up all over Scotland. The following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the council of St. Andrew's Catholic Association, Aberdeen, is typical of the Catholic protest. "That the council of St. Andrew's Catholic Association, on behalf of the members of that body, who asserting its unwavering loyalty to His Majesty King Edward VII, has to enter its solemn protest against the declaration which, according to statute, His Most Gracious Majesty was compelled to make on oath at the recent opening of parliament, stigmatising as superstitious and idolatrous doctrines and beliefs most sacred and most dear to the Catholic subjects of this empire, thereby wounding the religious feelings and sentiments of millions of British subjects. It humbly prays that His Majesty's Parliament will take immediate action to modify the terms of the said declaration in such a sense as to make it no longer offensive to His Majesty's Catholic subjects, many of whom have so far with their blood their fidelity to the throne and their loyalty to the Constitution." Copies of the resolution were added to the order of the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, and the members of Parliament for the city of Aberdeen.

AUSTRALIA.

The foundation stone of the new cathedral, Christchurch, New Zealand, was laid by Archbishop Carr, of Melbourne, on February 11th. There were also present Archbishop Redwood, S.M.D.D., Wellington; the Right Rev. Dr. Verdon, Bishop of Dunedin; Right Rev. Dr. Grimms, Bishop of Christchurch; Mgr. O'Reilly, representing the Right Rev. Dr. Lenthall, Auckland; Mgr. Mackay, V.F., Dunedin; Mgr. O'Leary, Lawrence, N.Z.; Father Boyle, C.M., St. Vincent's, Ashfield, Sydney; and Father Henry, M.S.I., Sydney. The building will be in the Italian renaissance style. Seating accommodation will be provided for 3,000 people. Three years will be occupied in the completion of the Cathedral, and the total cost will be £40,000. The sum of £2,000 was laid on the stone.

A MARTYRED BISHOP.

The Sydney Freeman of Saturday, March 2, says, "The remains of the Right Rev. Dr. Epalle, S.M., the first Bishop of the Islands, who was clubbed to death by natives of the Solomon Group in 1816 whilst in the act of landing, were brought to Sydney on Monday. The Rev. Father Rouillac, S.M., accompanied the remains from the Islands. At three o'clock on Thursday afternoon his Eminence the Cardinal and a number of the clergy of the Archdiocese of Sydney were present at the identification of the remains at Villa Maria."

SOUTH AMERICA.

News reached the Propaganda Fide of the utter destruction of the flourishing mission of Maripone, in Brazil, by a tribe of hostile Indians. The Mission was situated in the region of the Upper Alegre, formerly a wild and desolate district, and had only been founded in 1896 by the Capuchin Fathers, whose apostolic labors throughout Southern America deserve the admiration and gratitude of all Catholics. In four short years the humble followers of St. Francis had transformed the wilderness, if not into a Garden of Eden, at least into an oasis in a striking contrast with the surrounding desolation and barbarism. They founded two orphan asylums, in which they brought up the abandoned children of wandering tribes, constantly exposed their lives and their efforts to enlighten their savage neighbors, and had succeeded in forming a nucleus of civilization the benefits of which might have been incalculable. But the patient labor, the

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heroic striving of years has been destroyed in a few hours by a handful of barbarians. In the glorious list of new martyrs are included, Father Rinaldo da Paulo, Father Zaccaria da Malengo, Father Salvatore da Albano, and Father Victor da Bergamo, all of the Province of Milan, besides seven Capuchin Tertiary Sisters, who perished, together with over 100 of their little pupils.

FRANCE.

Of the nine new bishops just appointed to vacant sees in France more than one are well known to Parisians. The Abbe Delamare, Cure of Notre Dame des Champs, becomes Bishop of Penguere. In him the Paris clergy lose one of the most useful and prominent of their members. He will belong to the band of young bishops, being but fifty-three years of age. Mgr. Bonny leaves the See of Rochelle to fill the archbishopric of Aix, left vacant by the death of Mgr. Gonthier-Soulard. He is known to Parisians by having labored here as priest from 1858 to 1892. He belonged successively to the churches of Saint Ambrose, Saint-Germain-des-Prees, the Madeleine, Saint-Roch, and Saint-Augustin. Mgr. Bouquet, the Bishop of Metz, will be a prelate with a history. The scene of his history is laid in Paris. He was born here, and graduated at the Sorbonne. He was vicar of the church of Saint-Vincent-de-Paul when the Franco-German war broke out. As army chaplain during the war, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Champagne and confined at Lunenburg, and afterwards at Versailles. He is Doctor in Theology at the Sorbonne, belongs to the Legion of Honor, and has had a book crowned by the French Academy.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna cable on Saturday said:—When accepting the patronage of the Austrian Catholic Schools Association yesterday, Archduke Francis, the heir-apparent, caused a sensation by delivering a speech, in the course of which he declared that he would "willingly assist in combatting all efforts directed toward injuring the Catholic religion and disintegrating the Austrian Empire."