

# The Catholic Register.

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

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, May 19. White Sunday with in the Octavo of the Ascension, St. Peter Celestino, Pope. Double.  
Monday, May 20. St. Bernardino of Siena, Confessor. Double.  
Tuesday, May 21. White. St. Felix of Cantalicio, Confessor. Semi Double.  
Wednesday, May 22. White—St. Paschal Babylon, Confessor. Double.  
Thursday, May 23. White—Octavo of the Ascension. Double.  
Friday, May 24. White—R.V.M., Help of Christians. Double Maj.  
Saturday, May 25—Red—Fast. Vigil of Pentecost.

## CURRENT TOPICS

### A Boer At Cambridge.

The Cambridge Union has elected a young Boer undergraduate as its President for the current term in the person of Mr. Hendrik Stephaans Van Zijl—a young man of 25, who was born in Corn wall in the north-western province of Cape Colony. Mr. Van Zijl, it may be added, is an unflinching advocate of the cause of the Dutch in South Africa. He is said to be an excellent speaker.

### Cardinals and Kings.

The London Daily Chronicle asks—Do Cardinals kneel to Kings? and answers its own question thus: The point of etiquette arises in connection with the Catholic deputation to St. James' Palace. A Cardinal is a prince of the Church, technically equal to a "prince of the blood," and princes stand up to each other.

### Two Punch Contributors.

Mr. Harry Furniss, the Punch artist who invented Gladstone's collars, had long indulged his dislike of Mr. Swift MacNeill in his cartoons, until Mr. MacNeill one day pulled his ear in the lobby of the House of Commons. Mr. H. W. Lucy, the "Toby" of Punch, had a similar dread of the late Dr. Tanner, and waited until after the Doctor's death to "get even" with him. It is the first time for many years that Mr. Lucy has deemed it safe to exercise his wit on anything connected with Dr. Tanner.

### Delegate at Washington.

The latest report is that Mr. Merry del Val will succeed Cardinal Martinelli at Washington. The Monsignor is young—barely thirty-five. While the Apostolic Delegate is not officially recognized by the Washington Government, yet all the Catholic Diplomats, except the Italians, regard him as a brother diplomatist. In addition to this, the great strength of the Catholic Church in Washington, and its neighboring city Baltimore, among the most influential citizens tends to make this office one of great dignity, even from an embassy point of view.

### Aristocratic Unions.

It now appears that the object of the English aristocracy in favoring American girls for wives is not to improve their fortunes as much as their families. The following is an operative hit of the hour: An English Earl is addressing his daughter: Apart from being daughter of a Viceroi, Remember you're of ten times royal birth; For, as is generally now the case Among the English aristocracy, Some of the richest, if not bluest, blood Of all America flows in your veins. Your ancestors (upon the other side) Comprise two Railway Kings a Copper Queen, And half a dozen Pork Pie Potentates.

### Irish Recruiting.

The effort to create a recruiting boom in Ireland has had but poor results. "Recruiting in the United Kingdom," according to the War Office, "has improved during the year, with the exception of Ireland." This has been the case in practically all the districts, with the exception of Belfast, where there was a slight increase in the number of recruits for the regular army. It is in the supply of militia, however, that the decrease was most marked, the number recruited during the year being only 3,449, as against 5,615 in 1899, and 5,895 in 1898.

### Night Sessions of Parliament.

It is possible that night sessions of Parliament are pretty much the same in this country as another. Nor is it likely that their general features have altered very much since Daniel O'Connell wrote the following protest to the Duke of Wellington in 1830: All the business of the world is transacted in the day, the single exception of British Parliament. He who, like me, has seen workings of this system, must feel that it is an abomination. The decision of a hearing is one of them. In the last Parliament many a bill was introduced with wine and victuals, and the division was about to take place when the speaker's attention was attracted whilst the discussion was going on. My Lord Duke, prepare to change. Let the session commence sooner, let it be shorter, but let the public business be done, and let all business should be done, in the hours, and with the full attention of those interested.

### Art.

Little while ago we commented upon the little white and blue pictures painted by the Associated Press in a somewhat blasphemously manner, and shown at the exhibition of the National Society in Paris. A Cath-

olic correspondent sends this comment: Jean Beraud comes forward with one of his customary attempts to impress religion into the service of sensational art. He shows the Redeemer bound at the Pillar by Jews, Freemasons and atheists of modern appearance. The Freemason in the picture has his trowel and apron. His face is that of a leading Droyfusard. That is the case with other faces also. Beraud imitates the great Italians in bringing contemporaries into his pictures, but he often shocks religious susceptibilities. He tickles the fancy of the Cabotinas, but a Catholic cannot look at his productions without some feeling of repulsion. More attractive are the religious scenes of Tissot in water colors, the pictures from Britain of praying priests and Cotlet fisher folk, by Cottet; all these are, as usual, contiguous to the works of the fleshy school.

### Boers in St. Helena.

Mr. J. R. Green, the widow of the eminent historian, in an article in the "Nineteenth Century" for May gives a very graphic account of the condition of the Boer prisoners in St. Helena, and thus portrays the effect of the policy of severity adopted by Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. "Now we are beginning with a new spirit," one of these new prisoners, a leading trader, said to me. "I used to hear, another new-comer said, 'that if you burn a man's house down you make a soldier of him. Now I have seen it all around me, and I know that if you burn a man's house down you make a coward out of a hero.'" How strikingly this reminds us of the celebrated answer of Thomas Addis Emmet to Lord Clare in the examination of the State prisoners of the United Irishmen movement. "Pray, Mr. Emmet," said the Lord Chancellor, "to what cause do you attribute the late insurrection (of 1797)?" "Undoubtedly, my Lord, to the house-burnings of the military in Carlow, Wicklow, Wexford, and Kildare."

### Some Penal Survivals.

Reynolds Newspaper says:—"The British Empire embraces persons of most diverse religions—Mahomedans, Hindus, Buddhists, Parsees, Jews, Fetish worshippers, Pagans. But it is only against the Catholics that the penal laws are still maintained. A Catholic cannot be King, Lord Chancellor of England or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The King cannot legally marry a Catholic, although George IV., as is well known, when Prince of Wales, secretly married Mrs. Fitzherbert, who was a Catholic. Wards of Court who may be Catholics are forbidden to become novices in religious orders. Jesuits and Friars are outlawed, against whom imprisonment and fines may still be enforced. Bequests to Catholic institutions are illegal."

### A Story of Dr. Lingard.

The Liverpool Daily Post tells a rather good story of the well known English Catholic historian, Dr. Lingard. "Several prominent members of the English Northern Circuit in his day (among whom were Scottell, Pollock, and Brougham) were in the habit," says the writer, "of occasionally driving over from Lancaster to Hornby during the assizes in order to visit their old friend. On Sunday a party of them arrived without previous warning, and announced their intention of dining with the doctor. The housekeeper, however, ran to her master on hearing the news with a face full of dismay. The only leg of mutton which they had in the house had been out in two, and what could be done? Nothing could be procured on a Sunday, especially in so small a village. Lingard was quite equal to the occasion. 'Sow the pieces together,' said he, 'and serve them as one; I will take care that it is not discovered.' Nor, indeed, was the domestic fraud detected, in spite of the presence of so many skilled observers, until Lingard himself disclosed the secret, to his guests' great amusement."

### One Convert in Twelve Years.

Victoria, B.C., May 2.—Rev. Father Liseve has arrived here from the far away Arctic. For twelve years he has been stationed at Fort McPherson, about 150 miles from the mouth of the Mackenzie. There he has labored among the Eskimaux and Indians and has made several trips to the whalers in their winter quarters. So difficult has been the work among the people of that land that he has been able to make but one convert as a result of his many years of faithful labor, and that convert was a dying old woman, converted on the verge of the grave.

It is a year since he left this far away station where the tribes have no God, religion is unknown and there is no respect for the priest than for the miner or whaler. On April 11 he started out along the Great Porcupine with a dog team, accompanied by a party of miners. He journeyed for 120 days, and at length reached the Yukon river, and there he remained for some months before resuming his journey, from which he arrived yesterday, having come from Skagway to Vancouver by the steamer Victoria.

During his residence among the Indians there was no word of any passing ball, nor did he hear anything which would lead to the belief that the missing Andre can be found in that part of the Arctic.

### Ex-Governor P.E.I., May 12.—

Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 12.—Ex-Lieutenant-Governor George William Howland, one of the foremost citizens of the island, died at the Hotel Davies at 10 o'clock on Saturday night. He had been in poor health for some time. The remains will be sent to Tisbury for interment.

## English Catholics and Ireland.

FOR THE REGISTER.

The debate which took place in the British House of Commons on April 23, on the Irish University question, was conducted with great spirit and dignity, until Mr. Fitzalan Hope, a nephew of the Duke of Norfolk, and himself a Catholic, created a scene by making derisive allusions to the Irish members. The newspapers report Mr. Hope as follows:

"Irish members cannot be surprised if they find in this House a proposition against anything that emanates from them. They have not been so mindful of the dignity of Parliament or the susceptibilities of the English people (cries of 'Oh, oh') or so zealous for the honor and integrity of the empire that they could come and ask for a large concession (cries of 'Order')."

Mr. Dillon—It is a pity we ever emancipated you (Irish cheers).

Mr. Hope—I hope the House will take a higher view of the position than that which springs from this prepossession; (renewed interruptions).

Mr. Wm. Redmond—We did not stand by when the King insulted the Catholic religion like you did (Irish cheers, and Ministerial cries of "Order").

Mr. Hope—I am perfectly aware what I said would not be acceptable to hon. members opposite.

Mr. Wm. Redmond—Why did not you and the Duke of Norfolk come forward and protest against the insult in the King's speech? (Lord Ministerial cries of "Order").

These very aggressive remarks pleased Mr. Fitzalan Hope in the position occupied in the 1898-1892 Parliament by another English Catholic member, a Mr. De Lisle, who, by his language of studied insult to Irish Nationalists, had made himself particularly obnoxious to the Irish Parliamentary Party, and became a leading figure in several Parliamentary "cones." The Duke of Norfolk has great influence and large property in the country. He openly espoused the candidature of his nephew, on whose platform he appeared during the General Election, in defiance and contempt of the resolution of the House of Commons, declaring it a high contempt for Peere to interfere in the election of members to the House. The Duke's influence prevailed, as Mr. Fitzalan Hope cynically confessed when he remarked that he had a good uncle, and why should he not help him. Like Mr. Fitzalan Hope, the attitude of the Catholic Peers on the Irish University question is that they are Englishmen first and Catholics afterwards. Mr. William Redmond has written a letter to the press apropos of Mr. Fitzalan Hope's speech, which is a sufficient answer to Mr. Hope's innocent suggestion, that the Irish members don't consult the susceptibilities of the English people. As Mr. Redmond very bluntly points out, this is a curious plea in a Catholic whose uncle stood silently by while the King declared the Mass to be superstitious and idolatrous, and cast a slight on the Mother of God. If the Irish Catholics adopted the solicitous position of members of Mr. Fitzalan Hope's kind, they would not have demanded Catholic emancipation lest they might hurt the susceptibilities of the English people.

Mr. Fitzalan Hope continues the discussion by addressing the following letter to the Irish Press: "I am afraid that nothing I can bring forward is likely to have any effect on the minds of the gentlemen with whom I have been unfortunate enough to differ. We regard political matters from points of view so totally different that my late proposal hardly an idea in common, and I am sure they will agree with me when I say that it is not worth the capacity of St. Peter's net that it is able to contain both them and me. I would, however, ask those of your readers who take no active part in politics to consider what Ireland is likely to gain by her representatives pursuing a policy of estranging the sympathy and expectant of the natural feelings of Englishmen. By saying this I do not for a moment mean that Irishmen need be untrue to their convictions. If, for example, they think the South African war is unjust, of course they have a right to say so, and no one will deny that they are entitled to use the forums of Parliament in furtherance of their political ends. But, admitting all this, the fact remains that the right way to get concessions is not to outrage the susceptibilities and endeavor to thwart the interests of those from whom alone the concessions may be obtained. Of course, there are fundamental questions, like Home Rule, in which there is no opening for compromise; but short of the c, there are many matters in which the intellectual and material development of Ireland could be aided by the co-operation of Irishmen and Englishmen without sacrifice of principles on either side. I do not profess to understand the minds of Irish men, but I do know something of the sentiments of my own countrymen, and I am convinced that nine tenths of whatever anti Irish feeling there may be among them is due to causes which is absolutely within the power of Irish politicians to remove. A year ago there arose in England a spontaneous outburst of good-will to Ireland owing to the splendid valor of Irish soldiers, and had Irish politicians taken advantage of the occasion there is no saying what they might not have gained. I remember at the time a most able letter in your columns of Dean Lynch, of Manchester, pointing out what a golden opportunity was offered; and where his

words failed to make any impression it is not likely that an Englishman will succeed. But, be that as it may, the fact remains that there are many thinking men in England (of all kinds of religious and political beliefs) who fully recognize the obligation which the history of the past entails on Englishmen, and who would do and sacrifice much to see Ireland prosperous and happy, but who find in the actions of Irish politicians a grievous handicap to their efforts and an almost final disillusionment of their hopes."

Goldwin Smith on the Oath.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in The Weekly Sun, says: "The abrogation of the oaths in the King's Coronation Oath which are offensive to Roman Catholics might seem an easy matter, as all sensible people are agreed on the necessity of the change. Yet the business is somewhat ticklish. The King is the head of the National Church, which is Protestant. Its convocation is held under his authority; its bishops and other dignitaries are appointed in his name. His title to the throne is Protestant; as a Protestant he succeeds, under the Act of Settlement, to the exclusion of the Catholic, which is unquestionably by birth the legitimate line. Suppose he were to turn Catholic, which in these days of religious disturbance, though most unlikely, is not impossible, confusion apparently would ensue. A test of some kind therefore seems necessary, and to devise one which shall satisfy Protestants without offending Catholics may be difficult. This knot and other knots of the same kind, will presently be cut by the separation of the Church from the State."

Daniel O'Brien, B.I.

A correspondent sends us the following:—Daniel O'Brien, who has lately received the nomination as Conservative candidate in the city of Brockville for the Local Legislature, is an example of how a young man may raise himself in this world if he has the pluck and courage to carry out his ideas. Less than 10 years ago Daniel O'Brien was working as a moulder in one of the Brockville foundries. He had a level head, and the gift of speech that is characteristic of many Irishmen, and being of genial disposition, was looked upon by the workmen as a leader. In the political fight that Sir John A. Macdonald used to wage against Mackenzie, Blake and Laurier, he took the part of the Conservatives, and thus came in contact with John A., who took a personal interest in him, and always looked upon O'Brien as a man of ability, though he wore the moulder's coat, and was one of the first to encourage him to take up the study of law, which ambition was always with him.

Mr. O'Brien succeeded in saving enough money at his daily labors in order to enable him to study law, and it is not long since Daniel O'Brien passed his final examination at law in Toronto. He is now practicing in the city of Brockville and has a good business.

### The King and English Catholics.

London, May 8d.—The King held Court at St. James Palace to day to receive a number of addresses from various parts of the country. The deputations included one from the Catholics, headed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Duke of Norfolk. Each deputation was received separately by the King.

Acknowledging the address from the Catholics His Majesty said—"I receive with hearty appreciation the dutiful address which you have presented to me to-day. It affords me great satisfaction to know that my Roman Catholic subjects sympathize with me and my family in the heavy affliction which has recently befallen us; that they tender me the encouragement of their loyal good wishes in the prosecution of the great task which lies before me as sovereign of this Empire and that they earnestly offer up devout aspirations for my prosperity and for that of Queen Alexandra and of the members of my house. It will be my endeavor to promote to the best of my ability the enjoyment of the blessings of liberty, tolerance, peace and good will among all classes of my people."

### Christian Brothers and Education.

[Catholic Times.]

It is peculiarly pleasant at a time when such bitter opposition is offered to the religious orders on the continent to notice the testimony borne by juries at the Paris Exhibition to the work of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Not only had the Brothers the highest awards for education in the first class, but they also had prizes in many other classes. Their agricultural institute at Beauvais was marked out for special honor, and their school for deaf mutes obtained a like distinction. To Brothers Alexis, Petronius, Senateur, Charles, and others medals indicating the notable services they have rendered to education were granted. Altogether Exhibition juries gave the Brothers thirteen gold, twenty-one silver, and fourteen bronze medals, besides many "honorable mentions" for their labors in the schools against which the new Bill is directed. The French Government know well enough the value of the work done by the members of the religious orders, but they are, like all politicians, at the command of those who can organize the constituencies best. It would be worth the while of French Catholics to bring over one or two American political managers for a while, and to learn a little of their skill in checking enemies.

## King's Oath Not Legally Taken.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. J. Swift MacNeill, K.C., M.P., has discovered that the anti-Catholic Declaration, made by the King on the 14th February last, was not made in accordance with the law's requirements. He has stated his opinion on the floor of the House of Commons, and a sharp public discussion has been provoked in consequence of it.

Mr. MacNeill's contention has not been traversed. As he propounded it in the House of Commons it is that the "first day of the Parliament" next after the coming to the Throne of the new King, at which, under the provision of the Bill of Rights, the Declaration is to be made, must be regarded, having regard to the fact that at the time of the passing of the Bill of Rights Parliament was dissolved ipso facto by the demise of the Crown, as the first day not of the present Parliament, which is the last Parliament of Queen Victoria, whose existence has been prolonged by Statute, but as the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament which will be summoned by King Edward VII., after the dissolution of the present Parliament. The 14th February, the day on which the Declaration was made, was not the first day of the meeting of this Parliament, which met for the first time on December 8, 1890, in the late Queen's lifetime; nor was it again the first day of the meeting of the present Parliament after the coming of the King to the Throne, for Parliament met on the 20th January, two days after the death of the late Queen, in accordance with statutory requirements.

The Standard, which is the principal organ of the Conservative Party, in a leading article, admits the correctness of Mr. MacNeill's contention. "The Law Officers themselves," says The Standard, "had rather a hard time of it. Some of the Nationalists wanted to make them responsible as individual officials for giving what the research of Irish lawyers has discovered to be improper advice as to the time when the King had so make the Declaration to which so much objection is taken."

### Blanche River Settlement.

To the Editor of THE REGISTER:

The Blanche river rises away in the north near the height of land, and flows in a southerly direction emptying into Lake Temiscaming, traversing in its course one of the finest agricultural sections in Canada.

The soil is clay, with a clay loam and black muck overlying, and timbered with spruce, balsam, tamarac, and cedar.

The timber is mostly saleable, and settlers make money during the winter months taking out pulp, wood, ties and poles. The land is easily cleared as the history of the country will show.

Five years ago the first settler arrived on the banks of the beautiful river, and to day there is a settlement some twenty miles in length, both sides of the river, and on its tributaries.

All have done well, and are perfectly satisfied with the country. I, myself, scarcely saw an axe before coming here, and still, in four years, I have made a good, comfortable home, free of debt.

We have a store and Post-office, and the Government has out and graded some twelve miles of road, and there is good prospect of a railroad in the near future.

The Blanche is navigable for a distance of thirty miles forming, with Lake Temiscaming, the largest continuous stretch of navigation on Ottawa waters.

There is only one route by which to reach this country, viz.: via Mattawa to Temiscamingue station; via C.P.R. branch, then, via steamer to North Temiscaming, where Blanche River settlement commences. I would advise any young man who is working for his day's pay to see this country, and reap the benefit of his labor and secure a home. I will be pleased to furnish information to prospective settlers.

M. J. SHAWBY, Judge, Ont.

### Canadian and United States Delegates.

Mr. W. J. D. Croke, one of the ablest of the Rome correspondents, keeps on guessing at the appointment in Washington. He says:

It would be easy to give an approximately correct account of the many subordinate appointments which will follow on the consistorial, but those can hardly have a very strong and general interest for a foreign public.

One of the remoter of these will, however, be the appointment of a Delegate Apostolic in succession to Cardinal Martinelli at Washington, when in the autumn of this year or first part of the next year His Eminence will come to Rome in order to receive the red hat and to take possession of a titular church.

Whatever a correspondent writes about such a subject may be misunderstood. There is always some canvassing in Rome about appointments of this kind. One most marked feature of such canvassing is that they frequently veer entirely round from one quarter or one tendency to another. They do not, as a rule, prove to be at variance to what finally appears as the mind of the Pope. Up to a few weeks ago the appointment of Mr. Falconio, the Delegate at Ottawa, was considered as very likely indeed. This had been the case to some con-

siderable time before. Now the contrary is the case. It is regarded as improbable.

At the same time comes the news that Mr. Zalewski, the gifted Delegate Apostolic in India, is on his way to Rome. His continuance in the Indian delegation is in every way improbable. He knows the English language. He was secretary of Cardinal Ruffo Scilla's embassy to London for Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. I will not say more at this moment than that those circumstantial probabilities could bear the explanation that those who now consider the transfer to Washington of the Canadian Delegate as more than unlikely may know something secret about this change of the only member of the Papal diplomatic and quasi diplomatic corps possessed of a familiarity with the English language, excepting the Nunzio at Munich, who, of course, would not be sent to Washington.

The London correspondent of The Montreal Star telegraphs the following: The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, who is a recognized authority on news from the Vatican, telegraphs to that paper to say an explanation of the reasons for the coming transfer of Mr. Falconio from Ottawa to Washington. Some complaint had reached Rome from Canada that the Catholics of the Dominion were dissatisfied at being deprived of special representation by a Papal Delegate, and the correspondent states that this reported opposition of Canadian Catholics to the suppression of the Papal Delegate there has surprised the Vatican.

The sole reason of the change was purely to effect economy, owing to the fact that the state of the Pontifical budget at the present time necessitates a reduction of expenditure.

It is acknowledged in Rome, however, that the Canadian Catholics are the more justified in their disapproval as they have recently acquired a special "palace" at Ottawa for the delegate's residence.

It seems that the Vatican acted without having first obtained sufficient information, but as Cardinal Martinelli will not leave Washington for a year or so it is felt that the matter may yet be arranged to the satisfaction of Canadian Catholics.

### Dr. Tanner's Humor.

FOR THE REGISTER.

The late Dr. Tanner was very popular among the members of the House of Commons, and stories about his fascinating disposition are now having a run in the English newspapers.

Only the men who sat in the House of Commons with him were in a position to appreciate Dr. Tanner as one of the greatest Parliamentary humorists of his generation. Here are a few illustrations of his wit. Mr. Arthur Balfour was known at Eton and Cambridge, owing somewhat to his old-maidish neatness of turn and propriety of demeanor, as "Clara." The sobriquet has never left him, and it is well known that the man who, as Irish Chief Secretary, rather liked the disparaging comparison, between himself and Nero or Caligula or Cromwell, visibly winced and became angered at being designated "Clara." In the din of cheers and counter-cheers Dr. Tanner's voice could at times be heard crying—"Wall done, Clara. Wall done, good girl." The speaker took no notice of these irregularities, to which he knew his ceasure would give a world-wide publicity. This course somewhat disappointed the Doctor, who on one occasion rose from his seat and, addressing the Chair, said: "Sir, the Chief Secretary has treated me in the most unladylike fashion."

Mr. Speaker Peel was a pompous poser and posturer, the realization of the ideal. He was wont to rise slowly from the chair, fold the notice paper which he held in his hands very neatly, and then call a member to order with a sickly smile which resembled the smile of his father, Sir Robert Peel, which O'Connell once compared to a sunbeam shining on the inscription of a coffin. Mr. Peel also affected a peculiar pose. He used to lean to one side of the chair, resting his head not on his hand, but on his fingers. When the Speaker is not in the Chair any member of the House may sit there, the chair of the Chairman of Committees, who presides in the absence of the Speaker, being in front of the Speaker's chair. On one occasion, when the House was in Committee, Dr. Tanner got into the Speaker's chair and mimicked to perfection Mr. Speaker Peel. The Chairman of Committees called repeatedly "Order, order," when the proceedings were interrupted by shouts of immoderate laughter, little knowing that the Doctor, whom he could not see, was putting the House into convulsions.

The Morning Leader, London, says Dr. Tanner was ever a fighter, but an appeal to his heart would disarm him in a moment. "I remember," says the writer "being told by the late Sir John William MacLure that when he was seized with a fainting fit in one of the corridors of the House a very distinguished medical member on Sir John's own side of the House looked at him, and left him with some rather cool instructions about the advantages of his hospital in such a case. It was Dr. Tanner who came to the rescue, who brought him round, and who saw him home." Similarly, "on one occasion, a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who was, with others, pursuing Dr. Tanner and his friends, fell and broke his leg. Instantly the wild and excited politician disappeared in the anxious medical man, and the hon. member picked up his fallen foe, carried him a considerable distance, and rendered more than first aid in repairing the broken limb."