

THE CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Continued from Page Two. ... Colney House, he was born some fifty years ago, and brought up in mid associations that might easily induce an inclination to the spiritual life.

ENGLAND.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has just published from the Press of Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, London, two volumes of interesting reminiscences, entitled "Fifty Years of Catholic Life and Progress." In the first place, Mr. Fitzgerald sets forth his personal recollections of the chief events connected with the progress and development of the Church in Great Britain during the last half century.

SCOTLAND.

BISHOP MAGUIRE OF GLASGOW.

The silver jubilee of the Right Rev. Dr. Maguire, Bishop Auxiliary of Glasgow, has given occasion to the priests and sextons of high esteem in the diocese to hold his Lordship a little while ago on Monday last a deputation of the laity, headed by Mr. Brand, waited upon the Bishop and tendered an address and the generous sum of £1,000.

INDIA.

A Reuter Bombay telegram says:—The Viceroy addressed the students of Aligarh College, and paid a high tribute to the late Principal Beek, and went on to refer to the liberal policy of the Government regarding education. That policy was, he said, to fling open the gates of knowledge and draw in the multitudes, and to endeavor to make education not the privilege or prerogative of the few, but the cheap possession of the many.

DEATH OF AN IRISH NUN IN CRYLON.

Ceylon Catholic Messenger, March 15.—There died at the convent of the Good Shepherd, Kotalama, on Wednesday morning, Sister Mary of St. Alphonsus. The deceased was known in the world as Mary Catherine Hall, youngest daughter of Mr. Stephen Hall, Limerick, where she was born on October 10, 1807.

fer from the malady which carried her off. For a year she allowed it to make headway, telling not even the Mother of her trouble...

FRANCE.

THE LAST CENTURY'S RECORD.

A book recently published by a committee of Catholics presented over by a Bishop, has given rise to the usual criticism in Protestant circles. The volume is called "Un Siècle, Mouvement du Monde de 1800 à 1900." One of the most bitter critics is M. Gabriel Monod, who attacks the book in the Protestant paper, "Signal."

The Gold Louis

(When Lucien saw his last note raked in by the banker, and rose from the roulette table where he had just lost what was left of his little fortune, he felt as if the earth was crumbling beneath his feet and he could scarcely stand.)

Completely upset, he threw himself down upon the leather settee which extended around the room. For a few moments he looked vaguely around the place where he had wasted the best years of his life.

Lucien de Hem shrugged his shoulders; he did not have enough in his pocket to make this contribution, which the inmates of the place styled "the Polander's hundred sous."

On a stone bench covered with snow, which, according to the ancient custom, stood before the entrance of an hotel, a little girl of six or seven years of age was sitting, scarcely covered by a ragged black dress.

A benevolent person, a woman doubtless passing by, had seen the shoe lying before the sleeping child, and had given munificently, so that the child might still, in spite of her misfortune, preserve some confidence and hope in the goodness of Providence.

A look! That meant several days of rest and ease for the beggar. Lucien was about to wake her to tell her of her gift, when he heard close to his ear, as if in a dream, a voice—the voice of Dronski—murmuring the words:—"I have not stirred from here for two days; and for two days the 'seventeen' has not turned up. I would give my right hand if at midnight to-night that number does not win."

Then this young man of twenty-three, who had never done a dishonorable act, conceived a horrible thought. By a quick glance he assured himself that he was alone in the deserted street; then, bending his knees and reaching cautiously forward, he stole the gold louis from out the fallen sabot.

"All on seventeen!" Lucien pushed the thirty-six louis on the bed. The red won. He left the seventy-two louis on the same color. The red won again. He doubled the stakes twice.

An old gentleman, who dislikes interpolation, had composed an original note to hang on his study door. Upon one side of this card is the injunction:—"Out, Come in!" and upon the other:—"Keep out!" We recommend its adoption to business men troubled with a plague of friends.

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LLANFAIR COURT. Continued from Page Seven. He is merciful; He will forgive thee, too."

With a moon Dick Trevor turned away, he could bear no more, and without a word he fled from the room. Those last words of kindness had cut him far deeper than Gwynnith's fierce reproaches; he must atone for his shame, he knew not whether.

"Father, father," she cried, "I will not part from thee, they must take me to prison, too! I cannot, cannot live without thee!"

"Enough of this," he cried. "Seize the prisoner! Move on, my men!" But Sir Rupert raised his hand and involuntarily the soldiers paused.

"The brutal voice of Norton broke in. 'Enough of this,' he cried. 'Seize the prisoner! Move on, my men!'"

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THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1901.

DEGRADING POSTERS.

With no small satisfaction do we publish to day the letter of Archbishop Brochelet to the Council of Montreal protesting against obscene posters and literature in the streets of that city.

Taking matters as they stand to-day the public grievance would be considered unendurable by a community that understood its rights.

These are the lures spread to attract young men; and there is no reasonable excuse for tolerating them.

People who invoke liberty of the individual in all cases where indecency needs defence, cannot do so in this case.

Are the public men of Canada really alive to the country's potentialities? Month follows month at Ottawa; and still the session goes on developing little more than slightly altered repetitions.

A LEARNED RABBI'S REMARK.

Rabbi Gasler, who has been Hohenberger lecturer at Oxford on Slavonic Literature, has an article in the current North American Review, on "Jews and Judaism in the Nineteenth Century."

The German empire had scarcely been established when the old war between Kaiser and Pope broke out anew. Under the name of "Kulturkampf" Bismarck and his Minister, Falko, inaugurated an era of persecution of the German Catholics.

Does the Rabbi mean to hint that the German Catholics were so cunningly cowardly as to shelter themselves behind the Jews? Surely the history of the Falke laws does not leave room for any idea of that sort.

Protestant community that would work at any persecution of Catholics. He did not have long to wait until he found out his error. The Catholics not only decided to fight the issue to the last ditch, but to maintain a permanent standing army after the fight was over.

It was, perhaps, unfortunate for those German Jews who desired to mind their own business, that Bismarck and Falke were backed in the Reichrath by deputies who were known to be orthodox Jews. Their attacks upon the Prussian idea of education naturally provoked retort, but merely of an incidental description.

ADVANCE CANADA.

A lesson for both political parties in Canada was contained in a despatch from St John, N.B., last week regarding a cargo of 2,700 tons of Kootenay lead ore, part of a large consignment ordered from Antwerp.

Are the public men of Canada really alive to the country's potentialities? Month follows month at Ottawa; and still the session goes on developing little more than slightly altered repetitions.

There are, besides, very special reasons just now why we should make unusual exertions in the cause of holy religion. In this age of scepticism we, the children of the Church, should exhibit the power of our faith; amid the general rush after the perishable goods of earth, we should raise the hope of men to higher things.

can Union have grown rich by the development of the west, so will the manufacturing centres and agricultural districts of Canada reap profit from a new policy along these lines as well as the miners and mine owners.

MARK TWAIN AND THE MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., of the American Board of Foreign Missions, continues in this month's North American Review the discussion of the Chinese missionaries in connection with the public charges made against them; but he wisely refrains from referring directly to Mark Twain's last article, or mentioning its author in any direct way.

It was under these circumstances that Messrs. Ament and Towksbury struck out the plan which they have followed with such remarkable success of securing indemnity for the Chinese who had suffered losses from the very villages where these losses had occurred.

This excerpt explains fully enough the matter of difference between Mark Twain and the missionaries. Mark Twain protests that the missionaries should have been guided by the principles of honesty and Christianity; Dr. Smith is plainly satisfied the same long as the United States authorities did not object, Chinese usage was good enough for missionaries who were there to Christianize the Chinese and convert them from their usages by the force of example.

THE JUBILEE.

An apt text for an article on the purposes of the Jubilee has been chosen by Rev. Father Coppan, S.J., in the current number of The Messenger of the Sacred Heart: "Dofred not thyself of the good day, and let not the part of a good gift ever pass thee." Ecc. xiv., 14.

Father Coppan considers at length the purposes for which God and His holy Church intend this great solemnity: the glory of God, the exaltation of the Church, the sanctification of souls, and the plenary indulgence offered to those who comply with the required conditions. "It remains for every individual Catholic," says the writer, "to do his part towards the fulfilment of these meritorious designs.

Down With Ring Taxation.

In consequence of the action of the City Council on Monday a by-law to raise \$183,500 for the Industrial Exhibition will be submitted to the ratepayers on May 31. The expectation of the Exhibition crowd is to organize a majority of an inevitably small vote upon a single by-law.

The citizens of Toronto cannot too soon learn the naked truth about the Industrial Exhibition. Its management is virtually irresponsible to anybody or anything. An investigation which was ordered last year was choked off, after Alderman Denison, who asked for it, had been defeated in Ward 5, and defeated by the vote of the Exhibition employees, as a score or more of them took occasion to remind him by anonymous letters after the election.

Persecution in Ireland.

In this issue a short despatch appears from Dublin announcing that The Freeman's Journal has been adjudged guilty of contempt of court for commenting on the case of Mr. McHugh, M.P., who was lately tried for seditious libel.

REV. JOHN HUNT.

The late Rev. John Hunt was a familiar figure in Toronto. The aged Methodist minister was daily seen doing the same rounds of kindly and charitable work. He had a warm heart and a liberal mind. He was a regular visitor to St. Michael's hospital; and at the opening of the Hugh Ryan wing some years ago earnestly testified to the great public benefit of such an institution, with its doors open to all without any manner of distinction.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Among the news on page 2 of this issue appears a despatch from Bombay, announcing the intention of the Government, through Lord Curzon, to give facilities for higher education to the Mohammedans of India. (It will be

noticed that Lord Curzon laid stress on the adherence of the Mohammedans to their religion as the basis of this higher education. And yet that is exactly the reason higher education is refused to the Catholics of Ireland.

The Weekly Sun is concerned because militarism appears to have got hold of the Toronto Horse Show. The alarm is needless. It is the doctrine of "make," not militarism, that runs the Horse Show.

Owing to the protests of the editor of The Boston Pilot and others, the owners of The Book World have accepted the resignation of the Rev. Madison C. Peters, who, being in editorial charge of that publication, allowed it to become the vehicle of his own raucous sectarian temper.

With every desire to appreciate the work of our friend Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, we have been unable to read without a grimace his sweetly intimated letter to "Flanour" in last Saturday's Mail and Empire. The grin was certainly justified when we got down to "dear Flanour's" personal compliment to the Doctor upon his style, in the fashion of "one gentleman to another."

An English society journalist wrote the other day that it is no longer fashionable to talk about the war. In fact it is considered "bad form." The London Times correspondents in European capitals must have been warned that the war has become played out even as a newspaper sensation, for they have been writing a series of dispatches—some of them less than a column in length—telling what Pope Leo has said, done and written in his will towards the appointment of his successor.

The Boston Pilot addresses an editorial to its Canadian friends, in which it takes occasion to say: "If we believe that Canada would be richer and stronger as a part of the United States, and if Canadians do not agree with us, why that is distinctly their own business and not ours, and we are not going to waste breath or energy, and certainly not blows, to bring them around to our way of thinking."

"The Kings Wide Tolerance" is the heading a Canadian paper gives to the short cable despatch of Saturday last, mentioning the reception, on the same day, by King Edward, of Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Jews and Corcorans—though the correspondent neglects to mention whether the last mentioned went as a religious body or a professional class. It is interesting to mention that the Catholic representatives of England asked the King to give them the privilege of presenting their address upon a separate day; but the King arranged that all should come together in the order above named.

Persecution in Ireland.

The following article, under the title "Persecution in Ireland," is taken from the London Daily News:

The information which we are able to give elsewhere as to the attack of the Irish Government on The Freeman's Journal will show that this is a particularly flagrant case of harassing coercion. Since the Turks blamed the Armenians for making a fuss over being massacred there have been few more striking instances of administrative cynicism than the prosecutions of Irish editors for obstructing jury-packing.

Now, it is certainly a custom in England, and it has been the usual habit in Ireland, that when a jury disagrees the newspapers resume their right of comment. In all previous Irish political trials of importance the disagreement of the jury has ended the case, and on all such cases the press of the United Kingdom has been in the habit of commenting freely.

The Freeman's Journal, however, quoted in its columns the opinions of The Times, and many other Tory papers, often very ready, on the occasion of disagreements. They claimed that they had as good a right to comment on a disagreement as the assumption that the defendant is innocent, which is the presumption of the law, as on the assumption that the defendant is guilty, the presumption of The Times in this very case.

We make no excuse for setting forth in detail the whole story of this attack on the freedom of the press of Ireland. It is miserably narrative, but the public have become so accustomed to such incidents in Dublin that they pass them with a shrug. But at the present moment the story has a special significance. We boast, and rightly boast, of the purity of British justice on this island. But the best justice wither by transplantation. Incredible as it may seem to the Englishman, this is a typical instance of British justice in Ireland, acting independently of public opinion or a national Parliament.

BLGRADING POSTERS

An Indignant Protest by Archbishop Bruchest of Montreal.

Montreal, May 1. A letter couched in terms of great indignation was read at the meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon, from Archbishop Bruchest, in regard to the exposing of obscene chromos and paintings in saloons, and of the sale of obscene pamphlets by street. The Archbishop prayed that these evils be stamped out and that a crusade against vice be started at once.

The letter, which speaks for itself, was as follows: To His Worship the Mayor, R. Prefontaine, Esq. Sir—Permit me to call your attention to a plague which is actually raging from one end to the other of the city of Montreal, the permanence of which would be very prejudicial to the population.

This evil, by its nature, is a thousand times more to be feared than an epidemic of smallpox or scarlet fever. Its ravages can truly be said to be incalculable, and the death-dealing germs which it deposits can be neither sterilized nor counteracted by any human science.

I wish to speak of the licentious advertisements which are exposed in broad daylight in the streets and windows. One would think that certain manufacturers and directors of theatres had sworn to call all the resources of photography and brilliant colors to the service of a shameless corruption.

Bill-posting and advertising are without doubt permissible in themselves, but the right which municipal by-laws confer on merchants and artists for the announcement of their merchandise or their entertainments does not and cannot allow any indecency.

How is it, then, that such an abuse is permitted? The number of obscene pictures, lascivious engravings and grossly suggestive posters has invaded our city and is constantly increasing on all sides. Parents, school teachers and pastors are bitterly complaining, especially those who are charged with the care and protection of children.

I have myself seen some of these posters. They have made me blush with shame, and, notwithstanding this, they are spread in the vicinity of churches and educational places where I have been called upon to confirm children.

In the presence of such a deplorable state of affairs, what will it serve us to inculcate lessons of honor and morality, either in the schools and churches, or in the homes? What effect will this state of affairs have on the rising generation? It is high time, it seems to me, that we should isolate this evil and vigorously oppose this epidemic of public immorality, and you, Mr. Mayor, have in your hands the authority of municipal law.

In the name of morality, and in the name of the good reputation of our city, I must beg of you to use the power that is given to you by this law in order that these unhealthy exhibitions may be compelled to disappear.

where productions not only degrading, but containing obscenities which are altogether obscene, are sold even to children. The places are known. Some of the productions bought by young people have been brought to me, and I would never have thought that such perversity existed. Some are in French and some in English, and they are equally revolting in their indecency. To think that these pamphlets are within the reach of everybody.

They are generally imported periodicals. Why are they not confiscated and burnt by our customs officers? Are we to think that the laws which protect public morals have become a dead letter? Let us show that in Montreal at least we have some care for our Christian dignity.

We keep silent too often. In this, as in hundreds of other things, we submit, and the evil-doers become hardened from day to day in their audacity and impunity.

Finally, I am told that the walls of some of our saloons and stores are covered with paintings, chromos, and drawings of the most immoral kind. To what degradation will our population descend if such libertinage is tolerated longer?

Once more, let us, by our mutual concurrence declare war against these corrupters of our families and societies. In this very necessary work I count Mr. Mayor, with the most entire confidence, on your support as chief of our municipality, as well as that of the aldermen and all honest citizens.

I am yours, very respectfully, (Signed) PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal. When the above had been read the chairman of the Police Committee rose and said that the complaint of the Archbishop was justified. There had been an officer detailed to look after these evils. He had not been doing his duty as he should do, and a new man would be appointed at once.

IRISH LANGUAGE MOVEMENT.

The New York Times Saturday Review has the following:—It may not surprise you to learn that one of the most welcome visitors to this, the heart of the Donegal Hills, one of the most out-of-the-way corners of Ireland, is our bright Saturday Review.

I venture to say that here, in the back of Kesh, it is, by this writer as longingly looked forward to and as eagerly welcomed as by any of the most ardent of its admirers on the Island of Manhattan.

As your editorial on "Gaelic in Parliament" gave me the impression that you—and so well-performed Americans in general—believed Irish to be a dead language, and the Gaelic movement to be but the futile efforts of a forlorn hope—a little band of idealists—I would have permitted to state a few facts that will show you the matter in an entirely different aspect.

Although, unfortunately, the last half century showed a rapid decline in the proportion of Gaelic speakers in Ireland, the census that is now being taken will show that there are at the present time in Ireland at least 900,000—but more probably 1,000,000—who can speak the language of their land. The revival movement which, for several years past, has been holding the country, and which is daily growing more powerful, is not the work of people who are idealists merely, and does not depend upon a few; but upon a few thousand young men and women who are idealists and something more besides.

They have forced two-thirds of Ireland into active sympathy with the movement for the re-establishment of the old tongue, and half of the remaining third are in passive sympathy. There is a salaried organizer traveling the land, and establishing branches of the Gaelic League and Gaelic classes in every parish. There are a Gaelic monthly magazine and a Gaelic weekly, both highly successful, both published by and in the interests of the league. Moreover, the best daily papers and many of the provincial weeklies and tri-weeklies have had to procure fonts of Gaelic type and publish weekly their column of news, of story, and of song in Gaelic. A great annual Gaelic literary festival is established in Dublin, to which from all corners of the land come competitors in Irish essay-writing, story-telling, poetry, etc., and a which some hundreds of pounds are distributed as prizes. In hundreds of the schools of the country the pupils are being instructed in the language which is their own, the number of schools in which it is being taught is increasing by bounds, and is, just now, likely to increase extraordinarily because this day the announcement is officially made that the Commissioners of Education have consented to double the fee awarded for the teaching of Gaelic. This action on the part of the Irish Commissioners is, in itself, one of the most striking proofs of the irresistible wave held by the league.

The teachers of the country have again and again asked for the introduction of a proper bilingual system in the schools, and the managers of the schools, too, have petitioned the commissioners demanding the same. Also the Irish party have raised several debates in parliament on the subject—backing up the demands of the teachers, manager, and of the great body of their constituents. Mr. Thomas O'Donnell's attempt to address the British parliament in Gaelic was not, as you imagined, prompted by motives of hilarity, but by the far more serious motive of advertising to the world the fact that the British parliament was persistently denying us the right of having the Irish language placed on an equal footing with the English language in the schools of Ireland—a right which, happily, they will not be able to withhold from us much longer.

Beside the school classes, at which, after his compulsory school duties are ended, the teacher may instruct his senior pupils in Gaelic as an "extra branch" there are thousands of night classes conducted by voluntary teachers in the cities and villages, where the young men and young women study the language, where the most inspiring enthusiasm is shown, and the most gratifying progress made. Through I am only yet a student of the language myself, yet I have

discovered some of our little Scotch-planted districts, and consequently the people, English speaking as a rule I have also elected myself a teacher, and I conduct a Gaelic night class at which a score of our grown boys and girls are making flattering progress. Likewise the young school-master, who is my successor, and who was my pupil in the little district school, is now a pupil at my night class, and is in turn conducting a class of his own little pupils in his school at the end of the school day. This is but an average example of the Gaelic propaganda that is being earnestly and whole-heartedly pursued in all corners of Ireland.

In most parts of the mountains of Donegal the youth are given their religious instruction in Irish, the rosary at bed-time is said in Irish, and their commercial business conducted in the same language. The output of Irish books of late years is extraordinary, and the demand great. I am sure that it is superfluous for me to tell you that the treasures of Gaelic classic literature which, despite the persistent literary-burning of first Norseman and then Saxon, we still inherit are both numerically vast and intrinsically invaluable.

If the fates unfortunately will it that we Irish cannot be free in form, we believe we can, notwithstanding, attain virtual freedom, talking our own distinct language, cultivating our own literature, and thinking and expressing ourselves according to our own models, rather than models made in London. To you, sir, this may look impracticable. But then you do not know, as I know, the amount of old-world sentiment that is, despite the ages of progress and enlightenment, still lurking in the soul of the Celt, whether his habitat be here among the dreary hills of Donegal or there among the cold sky-scrapers of New York—and you cannot know the pertinacity with which, under the most adverse circumstances, his sentiment persists in clinging to him.

When I was in America the thing that touched me most and gave me most serious subject for thought was finding a dozen of my exiled countrymen and women gathered in a back room in New York—a room which they clubbed together and rented for the purpose—helping one another over the difficulties of their little Irish text-books. The sight of this little band—one of many such to be found in the leading cities of America—who, while the rest of the world, recreated and dissipated after the worry and weariness of the day's battle, elected to come together in their retired room and encourage one another to toil still in sympathy with the aspirations of the little far-away nation which long ago they had quitted, perhaps forever, moved me much, and strengthened my faith in the future of the land that, sending her sons and daughters far over the world's rim, holds their heroes and heroines in the race where man tramples over man, and, despite distance of place and distance of time, draws ever the allegiance of their minds and of their souls.

Be it soon or be it late, God will crown the work with success, granting that for which generations have sorely striven and gone to the grave yearning, and the Ireland of our hopes and our loves will take her place among the nations of the earth. May He hasten the day!

SEAMUS MACMANUS, Donegal, Ireland, March 30, 1901.

CARDINAL MARINELLI.

Washington, April 30.—Cardinal-elect Marinelli to-night received from the hands of a member of the Papal Guard of Pope Leo XIII, Count Stanislaus Colascho, who had just arrived from Rome, the consistorial letter formally advising him of his elevation to the cardinalate, and the red hat emblematic of that high office. The ceremony, which was brief and simple, occurred at the Papal Legation at six o'clock this evening, in the presence of a number of church dignitaries. The large portion of the Legation was brilliantly lighted, and here Mgr. Marinelli, and those nearest to him assembled for the ceremony. Saluting the Cardinal-elect, Count Colascho handed him one of the letters, which was read aloud, and proved to be the credentials of the official messenger. Then the second letter was handed to the Cardinal-elect, who ran through it and handed it to Bishop Keiley of Savannah to be read. It was as follows:—

"From the Secretary of State, Rome, April 15, 1901.

"To Monsignore Sebastiano Marinelli; In the secret consistory of this morning His Holiness weighed to elevate to the same dignity of the Cardinalate Monsignore Sebastiano Marinelli. His praiseworthy and sovereign favor is brought to the notice of your Eminence for your knowledge and guidance. M. Cardinal Rampolla." When the letter had been read Count Colascho opened the small red saccos case and took therefrom a red saccos cap and Cardinal's skull cap. Dr. Conaty removed the purple cap from the head of Monsignore Marinelli, and the latter placed the red cap of his office on his head. Count Colascho, addressed the Cardinal saying he had been highly honored in being chosen to be the bearer of this message. He referred to the long and eminent services of Monsignore Marinelli, his unflinching devotion to the church and to the Supreme Pontiff, and expressed the hope that the blessing of long life would be given the Cardinal for the labors of the exalted station now bestowed on him.

Cardinal Marinelli responded briefly. He referred to the illustrious name from which Count Colascho descended. So far as he himself knew, knew any favor which the Sovereign Pontiff had deigned to show him was not due to the humble services he had been able to perform, but to the goodness of the Pontiff himself, and in the past he had always sought to promote the interests of the Pontiff, and of religion, and with the help of God, to would continue those labors. Dr. Conaty was the first to congratulate Cardinal Marinelli on his elevation, and was followed by Dr. Mary Conaty, the Abbot, and many other members of the Curia. They have

THE SHRINE AND THE BODY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The translation of the body of St. Francis Xavier from Malacca took place in 1621, and his body was deposited in the Chapel of St. Francis of Bologna, and from there it was transferred to the new chapel in the Church of Bon Jesus Old Goa, where it now lies. The coffin encased in a very richly-carved silver box, is placed on the top of a small dome in the small chapel erected on the epistle side of the church. There are four marble altars on the four sides of this dome where priests say mass daily. On the altar facing the body of the man church stands a beautiful silver statue of the saint with staff in hand. A very nicely-carved silver candle-stand and other elegant altar ornaments are placed on different sides of the altar. On a side of this chapel the relics of the great martyr, who sacrificed their lives for the sake of their religion in China and Japan are placed in a glass case, and several costly silver offerings made by distinguished personages are kept in two other glass cases hung on the two sides of the chapel. The inside of the coffin is covered with yellow damask studded with 121 precious stones cut in the shape of stars. The coffin is five feet ten inches in length one foot five inches in breadth. According to a report made in 1872 the length of the body is 4-2 feet, and of the front teeth only one of the lower incisors is wanting. The right arm was cut off by order of the Pope on the 3rd of December, 1614, and sent to Rome. According to Luceena (Historia da Vida do Padre San Francisco Xavier) the intestines of the Saint were found in their natural state two and a half months after his death. Dr. Savara, chief physician to the Viceroys, who examined the body in 1558, about four years after the death of the saint, also certified that he found the intestines still in the abdomen, and that through a hole in it fresh blood could be taken out. The fourth and fifth toes of the right foot are wanting, they were bitten off when being kissed in 1554 by a Portuguese lady called Dona Isabel de Carome, who was anxious to possess a relic of the Saint. On his right side is placed a staff studded with 49 emeralds, and towards his feet hangs a gold medallion, bearing on the obverse the arms of Portugal. The venerable body of the Saint is clad in the richest vestments, elegantly embroidered and studded with large and valuable pearls, the gift of Dona Maria Sophia, wife of Don Pedro II., King of Portugal. The coffin weighs 600 silver Marcos (300 lbs) and is of the value of \$1,000. There were at one time in the chapel twelve large silver lamps, which were kept burning night and day. Of these only four remain, weighing 152 lbs., the rest having been seized along with other articles of gold by the Government in 1810 and converted into coin. This superb shrine is universally admired as a masterpiece of art, and it is said that with the exception of the far-famed Taj Mahal erected at Agra, there is no other mausoleum in India, or even in Asia, which can equal its grandeur and magnificence. The interior of the chapel is richly gilt and embellished with twenty-seven choice pictures representing the life and miracles of the Apostle. Eight of these placed in four rows from the Italian school require special attention, one of which in the first row represents the hospital of the invalids in Venice, and Xavier, kissing the last moments of a patient, and the other last view at Figen with Duarte de Gama and other Portuguese gentlemen, recreation, him with deep respect and veneration; in the second row Xavier is first seen with a surplus and stout, prying apparently for the cessation of a terrible plague in the Island of Manar, and his visit to the King of Bunjo in Japan; in the third row Pope Paul III, pronouncing his Apostolic Benediction on the eve of his departure to India for the purpose of preaching the Gospel to the heathen; in the fourth row of the remaining three in the last row, these on the two extremes exhibit Xavier first as the servant of certain Japanese Knights, secondly as standing in a fit of ecstasy, while the middle one represents his glorious death at Sauchan.

The body of the saint was last exposed, for a full month in 1890, to public veneration, and it is said that nearly 200,000 pilgrims from different parts of India and other distant places, came to pay their respects and the amount of the offerings received exceeded over ten thousand rupees. Two photographs taken at the last two expositions, one in 1878 and the other in 1890, are to be seen at the Catholic Club Colombo this being a gift from a member of the club who had been to Goa recently. "Ceylon Catholic Messenger."

A COMPETENT MAN.

The directorate of the N. Y. Z. & E. Co. was in session to discuss the matter of selecting a general manager.

"What are your qualifications?" asked the chairman of the applicant for the position.

"I have a cinch on a bunch of senators, can elect senators from every constituency your road touches; can manipulate man contracts to perfection."

"Have you ever had any practical experience in railroad building?" queried the chairman.

"With a disastrous wave of his hand the applicant remarked:— 'Genlemen, I thought you were looking for a modern railroad manager, not for a section hand.'—The Commission."

A PLEASANT MEDICINE.—There are some pills which have no other purpose, evidently than to begot painful disturbances in the system, rather than diminishing them. They might as well swallow some waste material. Parwell's Pills have not this disadvantage, and are not unpleasant. Their action is full and their effect is permanent. A trial of them will

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If You Want a Gas Range BUY THE OXFORD. Because it is the most economical with gas that is made—its patented burners mean an enormous saving in season. You can choose among many sizes and styles at pleasingly low prices. Better call and see them at once at our nearest agents, and be ready for warm days. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS EVERYWHERE. The Gurney Foundry Co., LIMITED. TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

COWAN'S Perfection Cocoa Royal Navy Chocolate. Are absolutely pure, and should be used in every household. First Communion Cards Prayer Books for first communicants. Blake, WEST SIDE CATHOLIC BOOK STORE, 602 Queen St. W. Toronto.

PURE BLOOD. Is the secret of health. Keep your blood in good condition and you will be healthy. We can confidently recommend our spring BLOOD TONIC. They are prepared from only chemically pure drugs. CITY HALL DRUG STORE, Queen St. W., Phone 644.

THE WABASH RAILROAD. Is the short and true route to the Great Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo, May 1st to October 31st. Five solid white vestibule trains daily. It is acknowledged by travelers to be the best line between the east and the west. The only line passing through Canada using the celebrated free reclining chair cars of excellence of equipment counts for aught, the Wabash should be considered as having reached the very apex of idealism in modern railroading. Tickets, time-tables and all information from any R.R. Agent, or J. A. Richardson, District Passenger Agent, north east corner King and Yonge Sts., Toronto and St. Thomas, Ont. C-37.

E. MCGORMACK. MERCHANT TAILOR. 31 JORDAN ST. 1000 SOUTH OF KING. TORONTO. THE QUEEN CITY CARPET AND RUG RENOVATING CO. 100 QUEEN STREET EAST. Phone 8161. JOHN J. DAVIS, Manager.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles of virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELPS MEAT Choppers, Presses, Saws. BREAD GRATERS, ETC. Rice Lewis & Son, LIMITED. Corner King and Victoria Sts., Toronto.

The Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway. Affords the best, the quickest, the easiest, and the cheapest means of transportation between Toronto, Port Dalhousie, St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and The Pan-American Exposition. Magnificent St. Catharines "Garden City" and "Lakeside." Unexcelled electric car service. For information apply to Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Ry., C. O., St. Catharines, Ont., or H. G. Luk, Milroy's Wharf, Toronto, Ont.

"SANDWICH BREAD". When you want something extra nice for your next "At Home" party, your order will be attended to promptly, and you will have the satisfaction of having on the table Sandwich Bread that is perfection. One trial convinces even the most fastidious palate. It's the same price as other bread. So why not have the best? H. C. Tomlin, 421-423 BAY ST.

A PURELY VEGETABLE PILL.—Parwell's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system whether enfeebled by overwork or deranged through excesses in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

THE HILLIER VISITS

Multitudes were engaged on Sunday in performing the jubilee visits...

"THOMAS BECKET" AT ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE.

Active preparations are being made by the management and students of St. Michael's College for an elaborate production of Irving's great play...

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL

Boys' Honor Roll for April. Form IV.—O'Hearn, excellent—W. Hanna, J. O'Donnoghue, A. Schreiner, J. Molan, J. O'Toole, J. Heck, C. March, G. Corrigan, G. Aitkins, F. Boehler...

Following is a list of the boys who obtained the highest number of marks in the monthly competition...

DEATH OF MRS. BLAKE.

Intelligence of the death of Mrs. Blake, wife of the Hon. S. H. Blake, was received in the city by cable from England on Sunday...

REVIEWS.

IN THE FORUM. The story, "How London Was Saved," as told by Mrs. Helen Maffei in the May number of The Forum...

Mr. Pack, "The Sheep and the Foxes," by E. A. Wilcox, and "The Latest Stage of Literary Development," by E. I. Antrim.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR MAY

Boys of girls with weak hearts are not just to come to enjoy the most of the May St. Nicholas...

OBITUARY.

MRS. HAYES, HAMILTON. Mrs. Hayes, wife of Mr. Matthew Hayes, of the Imperial Hotel, Hamilton, died suddenly Saturday afternoon from heart trouble...

JOSEPH LOMAS. Hamilton May 4.—Yesterday afternoon Joseph Lomas, a member of the Army and Navy veterans, died at his residence, 124 Heas street, north, after a short illness...

MR. J. D. LAWLOR. The death of Mr. J. D. Lawlor, of Montreal, occurred at Perryville, N. Y., on Friday...

MGR. FARRELLY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE. A correspondent of the Kingston Freeman writes:—I suppose it is generally known throughout the Diocese of Kingston...

REV. FRANCIS GARNEY'S APPOINTMENT. Frederickton, May 6.—Rev. Francis Garney, M.A., of Carleton County has been appointed pastor of Frederickton parish, succeeding Bishop Casey...

A BROCKVILLE NOMINATION. Mr. O'R'Brien, barrister, is the Conservative nominee for the Legislative Assembly in Brockville.

A New Catholic Work. Catholic readers will be pleased to know that a new Catholic prose work, "Canadian Essays Historical and Critical," will soon appear...

CANADIAN NEWS

MONTREAL

The first concert of the season under the auspices of the Catholic Sailors' Club was given on April 3rd...

CATHOLIC GIRLS' CLUB, MONTREAL

It may be of advantage to many young women, who for business or pleasure visit Montreal, to learn that they can procure the best accommodation on the most moderate terms...

SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON HONORED.

Montreal, May 7.—Sir Wm. Hingston, was the object of a pleasing demonstration at the Hotel Dieu, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of his entering the hospital as a surgeon...

PETERBOROUGH.

Perhaps the most intelligent and appreciative audience that has ever assembled in the Peterborough opera house gathered together on April 23 to witness a production of the Merchant of Venice...

MISS LELAND PRINCE IN NETISSA

Miss Leland Prince in Netissa was all the dramatics intended a cleverly constructed and well acted play...

MR. JAS. MULLIGAN SEEMED TO HAVE

caught the spirit of Lomazzo, and played the part excellently. He proved to be an adept at love making, more particularly in Act V.

Mr. Geo. Lynch in Launcelot was indeed the jester of the evening, and promises to make a first-class comedian. He took the house by storm and called forth rounds of applause...

Mr. Angus McPherson—his deep, resonant voice suited well his white hair and pompous manners. His appeal to Shylock is especially worthy of note...

DEATHS.

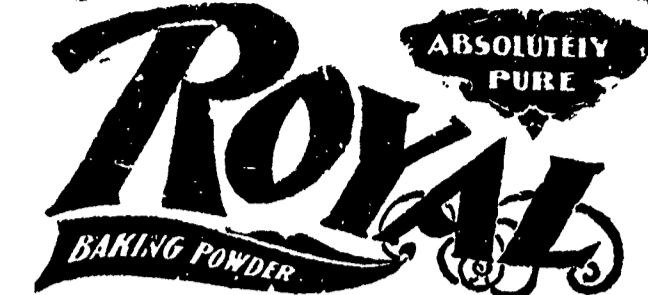
HAYES.—In Hamilton on Saturday, May 4, 1901, Mary Ann, beloved wife of M. (Theo) Hayes, aged 80 years.

TENDERS

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Ottawa, for the following quantities of coal...

TENDERS FOR COAL 1901

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Ottawa, for the following quantities of coal...



No other article used in the domestic economy of the household has so many enthusiastic friends among the housekeepers of America.

The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder attest its superiority.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Installation for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville. Installation for Blind, Brantford.

Latest Markets. Local Live Stock. Report Cattle—Choice lots of export cattle are worth from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt...

Report Cattle—Choice lots of export cattle are worth from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt. Report Hogs—Choice lots of export hogs are worth from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt...

Report Cattle—Choice lots of export cattle are worth from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt. Report Hogs—Choice lots of export hogs are worth from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt...

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