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VOL. IX.—NO. 5.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## Turning on the Colonials.

FOR THE REGISTER.

When the Colonial forces in the South African War returned home at the expiration of their contract time, although Lord Roberts and Kitchener appealed to them to stay, an instantaneous cooling of the stream of newspaper eulogy they had been receiving at once began to make itself apparent. The process has continued in the interval at such a rapid rate that The London Times now undertakes to belittle the aid of the Canadians and Australians.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Times, in a special article on "The Irregular Corps in South Africa," written on April 27th last, goes the length of saying: "Among the many vapourings which followed the disastrous operations in Natal and Cape Colony at the beginning of the war, there were none more persistent than that which tended to belittle the service qualities of the British officer and soldier by comparison with the similar qualities to be found in the Colonial troops also employed in the campaign. It is my opinion, that the recruiting of the Colonial corps has been overdone, and that the quality of the army in South Africa has suffered accordingly."

The original recruiting, he further says, epped the Colonies of their best; and "the majority who took up arms at the second call were not volunteers, moved to enlist by patriotism or a sense of duty, but men, for the most part refugees, who shouldered a rifle at 6s. a day, considering it a lesser evil than semi-starvation in the sea-board towns. The recruiting has been overdone, and the fact that you can pick up any South Africa paper and read enticing advertisements, calculated to draw recruits to the ranks of the Prince of Wales' Light Horse, the Scottish Horse, the Bushveldt Carbineers, Kitchener's Fighting Scouts, Midland Mounted Rifles, Cape Colony Cyclist Corps, Oatle Range Corps, Western Province Mounted Rifles, Warren's Mounted Infantry, etc., should not foster the belief that the Empire can put into the field a serviceable volunteer army at a moment's notice."

But if this were not enough, The Times man continues: "More fiction has been written, on the one hand, from a notion of policy, and on the other, from ignorance of real war, on the subject of the irregular soldiers in South Africa than upon any other theme; so that for a period the professional soldier was held at a discount. But all that is past, and the country should not shut its eyes to the fact that in war—even in its changed conditions—the professional will beat the amateur nine times out of ten."

If, as this writer says, the Canadians and Australians were a failure in the war, why did the Imperial Government offer such big pay to the Baden-Powell police, pay that should make the regular soldier, who is declared to be so much their superior, green with envy. And apropos of the Baden-Powell police, it appears they are not satisfied either with their pay or service. The so-called police have been more than once insubordinate, and once at least, at Pietersburg, on the verge of mutiny. They complain that they were engaged under false pretences. They enlisted for police work, but when they have been employed at all—and owing to the lack of uniforms and arms there are large bodies of them loafing around in rags—they have been put upon the most laborious and undesirable of soldiers' duties. In one called "creek" Yeomanry corps no less than three officers have applied already to be allowed to resign, although they have never seen a shot fired. In the same corps the men are in an equally restive frame of mind, and the Commander-in-Chief has visited them to endeavor to re-inspire them with the martial ardour which they lacked when they left home. The lack of sufficient proper clothing for the bitter winter rains is also a prime source of discontent, while the absolute and total failure of the appeal to the public at home for "comforts" for the men has naturally soured them a good deal.

## Jeremiah Keller

Jeremiah Keller was a famous Irish wit and barrister of the last decades of the eighteenth century and the early decades of the nineteenth. Both Moore and Keller came into collision, though under widely different circumstances, with John FitzGibbon, Earl of Clare—"Black Jack" as he was called—the Lord Chancellor of the Union. Moore was examined before Lord Clare, as Chancellor of the University of Dublin, on the Visitation held in April, 1798, to inquire into the existence of treasonable associations in the College, and narrowly escaped expulsion. To Jeremiah Keller Lord Clare, both at the Bar and on the Bench, had the aversion felt instinctively by a mean and treacherous to a noble and generous nature. Keller's powers of repartee were illustrated at the time of Lord Clare's death. "The Lord Chancellor," said a friend, "will be buried the day after to-morrow." "Dead Chancellors," said Keller, "are usually buried." "The Bar will attend the funeral in a body. Will you go?" "No," said Keller, "I will not go to Lord Clare's funeral, but I approve of it."

## Catholic Seats of Education.

### Annual Commencement Exercises at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and the University of Ottawa.

#### St. Michael's College.

Old St. Michael's welcomed a distinguished and bright company to the College Hall on Tuesday morning for the 49th annual Distribution of Prizes. The closing exercises at the Baillan Institution of learning are always enjoyable to the visitors and gratifying to the parents and friends of the college boys. This year's programme maintained the noble reputation of the past all but half a century; and the assemblage of clergy and laity came away at noon deeply impressed with the solid work that is being done for Catholic education on Clover Hill. The students occupied the gallery, and greeted their favorites among the visitors with hearty cheers. The entrance of Archbishop O'Connor at 9.30, accompanied by Rev. Father Marjion, the Provincial, Very Rev. Father Durand, Superior-General, Rev. Dr. Teefy, Superior of the College, and other clergy, was the signal for a burst of applause. At that hour the hall was crowded, ladies in bright summer dresses being in the majority present. Among the clergy present were: Very Rev. J. J. McCann, Vicar-General, Rev. L. Brennan, O.S.B., Rev. J. J. McEntee, Rev. John J. Waters, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Rev. Thomas Galvin, O.S.S.R., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Rev. Father Stubi, O.S.S.R., Rev. Father Barrett, O.S.S.R., Rev. Henry Urban, O.S.S.R., Rev. P. Whitney, Rev. Father O'Leary, Rev. James Walsh, Rev. Dr. Teasay, Rev. Father Murphy (Freelton), Rev. J. M. Cruise, Rev. Father Gibbons, Rev. Father Richardson, Mr. M. Teefy, Richmond Hill, and others.

Father Murray directed the musical programme of the College boys, and a fine orchestra filled up the intervals between the numbers. The programme was as follows:—

PROGRAMME.  
Part First.  
1. Selection—"Burgomasters".....The Orchestra.  
2. Recitation—"Phidippides".....Browning.  
3. Chorus—"Dancing Queen".....The College Glee Club.  
4. Piano Duet—"La Cadenza".....Masters J. Brady and S. Devenay.  
5. Speech—"Honor and Arms".....Mr. W. Sheehan.  
6. Selection from "Princes of the Church".....The Orchestra.

7. Distribution of Medals and Scholarships.  
Part Second.  
1. Piano Duet—"Postillon d'Amour".....Behr.  
2. Song—"Honor and Arms".....Mr. A. J. Savage.  
3. March—"The Orchestra."  
4. Voluntary—"The Orchestra."  
5. March—"The Orchestra."  
6. Distribution of Prizes.....God Save the King.

Following was the list of medals and prizes:—

MEDALS.  
CAMPBELL MEDAL—Classics—(The late Very Rev. Father Campbell)—A. Morley.  
HONORS—W. Sheehan, H. Boland, J. Boland.  
O'CONNOR MEDAL—Mathematics—(His Lordship the Bishop of Peterborough)—M. O'Leary.  
DOWLING MEDAL—Literary Association—Essay upon Laval—(His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton)—M. Wedlock.  
HONORS—J. Hehir.  
GOLD MEDAL—Essay on Irish History—(The Toronto Divisions of the A.O.H.)—Not competed for.  
MANNING MEDAL—Business Department—(Rev. Father Maddigan)—Not awarded.

SCHOLARSHIPS.  
NATURAL THEOLOGY—(His Grace the Archbishop)—R. Walsh.  
HONORS—L. A. Savage; 2, J. O'Donnell; 3, R. Doherty; 4, J. Hehir; 5, P. Brunelle; 6, D. Sullivan; 7, M. Wedlock; 8, W. T. Collins.  
CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE—H. Boland.  
HONORS—A. McCaffrey, W. Sheehan.  
MENTAL PHILOSOPHY—(His Lordship the Bishop of London)—J. Hehir.  
HONORS—L. A. Savage; 2, W. Curtin; 3, J. E. Kelly; 4, M. Wedlock; 5, J. O'Donnell; 6, W. Collins.  
HONORS IN SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS OF PHILOSOPHY—P. Brunelle, N. Campeau, J. Dittman, R. Doherty.

SPECIAL PRIZES.  
GOOD CONDUCT.  
SENIOR DIVISION—Boarders—(Very Rev. Superior-General)—W. J. Hoban.  
HONORS—W. Sheehan.  
SENIOR DIVISION—Day Pupils—(Very Rev. Father Provincial)—D. Murray.  
HONORS—J. Boland.  
JUNIOR DIVISION—Boarders—(Rev. Father Superior)—St. Clair McEvynne.  
HONORS—C. Costello.  
JUNIOR DIVISION—Day Pupils—(Mgr. Heenan)—Norman Brady.  
HONORS—V. Byrne and S. Culliton.  
S. MICHAEL'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION—(Dean Egan)—J. Hehir.  
HONORS—J. Cunningham and A. Morley, ex aequo.  
ST. CHARLES' LITERARY ASSOCIATION—(Rev. Father Fogarty)—Geo. Gannon.  
HONORS—Joseph Doherty.  
LECTURER—(Rev. Father McCann)—First Division—W. Curtin.

HONORS—E. Kelly.  
SECOND DIVISION—A. Morley.  
HONORS—V. McFadden.  
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY—(Rev. Father Minehan)—E. J. Kelly.  
HONORS—A. Savage, N. Campeau, M. Wedlock.

CLASS PRIZES.  
RHETORIC.  
EXCELLENCE—(Very Rev. Father McCann, V.G.)—1, A. Morley; 2, W. Sheehan.  
HONORS—H. Boland, J. Boland.  
SPECIAL SUBJECTS—(Rev. Father Rob. leader.)  
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—W. Sheehan.  
HONORS—J. Boland, H. Boland.  
LATIN—A. Morley.  
HONORS—V. McFadden, W. Sheehan, P. Hopkins.  
GREEK—A. Morley.  
HONORS—H. Boland, W. Sheehan.  
ENGLISH—A. Morley.  
HONORS—W. Sheehan, A. McCaffrey.  
HISTORY—A. Morley.  
HONORS—W. Sheehan, K. Morrow.

BELLES LETTRES.  
EXCELLENCE—(Rev. Father Walsh)—1, J. Redmond; 2, J. L. Gibbon.  
HONORS—J. Sheehan, D. Murray.  
SPECIAL SUBJECTS—(Rev. Father Soledad.)  
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—J. L. Gibbons.  
HONORS—J. Sheehan.  
LATIN—T. Redmond.  
HONORS—J. L. Gibbons.  
GREEK—T. Redmond.  
HONORS—J. L. Gibbons.  
ENGLISH—J. Sheehan.  
HONORS—D. Murray.  
HISTORY—J. J. Carey.  
HONORS—T. Redmond.

FIRST LATIN.  
EXCELLENCE—(Rev. Father McEntee)—1, J. Doherty; 2, T. Dixon.  
HONORS—E. Moriarty, W. Brady.  
SPECIAL SUBJECTS—(Rev. Father Phelan.)  
CATECHISM—T. Dixon.  
HONORS—E. Moriarty.  
LATIN—J. Doherty.  
HONORS—W. Brady.  
GREEK—T. Dixon.  
HONORS—J. Doherty.  
ENGLISH—J. Doherty.  
HONORS—W. Maguire.  
HISTORY—W. Maguire.  
HONORS—T. Dixon.

SECOND LATIN.  
EXCELLENCE—(Rev. Father Egan)—1, S. McGrath; 2, Wm. Egan.  
HONORS—A. Brems, S. Culliton.  
SPECIAL SUBJECTS—(Rev. Father Collins.)  
CATECHISM—S. Culliton.  
HONORS—F. O'Leary.  
LATIN—S. McGrath.  
HONORS—W. Egan.  
GREEK—S. McGrath.  
HONORS—S. McGrath.  
ENGLISH—W. Egan.  
HONORS—G. Tauder, S. McGrath.  
HISTORY—C. Costello.  
HONORS—S. McGrath, R. Parke.

ELEMENTARY LATIN.  
EXCELLENCE—(Rev. Father Kennedy)—1, Norman Brady; 2, J. Coleman, J. C. McAuley.  
HONORS—E. Cassidy, G. Forster.  
SPECIAL SUBJECTS—(Rev. Father Finnegan.)  
CATECHISM—J. V. McAuley.  
HONORS—N. Brady, J. Coleman, J. Brady.  
LATIN—N. Brady.  
HONORS—J. Coleman, J. V. McAuley.  
ENGLISH—Joseph Haffy.  
HONORS—E. Cassidy, G. Forster.  
BIBLE HISTORY—R. Forster.  
HONORS—J. McAuley, E. Cassidy.  
READING—G. Forster.  
HONORS—N. Brady.

FIRST COMMERCIAL.  
(A FRIEND.)  
EXCELLENCE—1, Leo Girard; 2, S. J. O'Connor.  
HONORS—V. Heffron.  
CATECHISM—Thos. O'Connor.  
HONORS—Leo Girard.  
CORRESPONDENCE—S. J. O'Connor.  
HONORS—Leo Girard.  
PENMANSHIP—L. Elisinger.  
HONORS—T. McDermott.  
ARITHMETIC—Leo Girard.  
HONORS—V. Heffron.  
COMMERCIAL LAW—Leo Girard.  
HONORS—S. J. O'Connor.  
BOOKKEEPING—Leo Girard.  
HONORS—L. Elisinger.  
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—S. J. O'Connor and Leo Girard.  
SPELLING—V. Heffron.  
HONORS—Wm. Lynch.

SECOND COMMERCIAL.  
(G. P. MAGANN, ESQ.)  
EXCELLENCE—1, H. Teasler; 2, St. Clair McEvynne.  
HONORS—E. Foy, C. Warner.  
CATECHISM—W. Brophy.  
HONORS—E. Foy.  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR—H. Teasler and C. Warner, ex aequo.  
HONORS—E. Doherty.  
HONORS AND GOODNESS—J. Connolly.  
HONORS—E. Teasler, J. Devine, equal.  
MENTAL ARITHMETIC—J. Lynch.  
HONORS—E. Teasler, J. A. Nealon, equal.

READING AND DICTATION—N. Zimmers, E. Foy, equal.  
HONORS—W. Murphy.  
BOOKKEEPING—N. Zimmers.  
HONORS—St. Clair McEvynne, J. A. Nealon, equal.

ELEMENTARY ENGLISH.  
(M. Teefy, Esq.)  
EXCELLENCE—FIRST DIVISION—E. Costello.  
HONORS—H. Devaney, J. Breen, J. Kirkwood, W. Bradley.  
SECOND DIVISION—V. Byrne.  
HONORS—V. Byrne, C. Loney.  
CATECHISM—FIRST DIVISION—H. Devaney.  
HONORS—J. Breen.  
SECOND DIVISION—V. Byrne.  
HONORS—E. Costello.  
GEOGRAPHY—E. Costello.  
HONORS—J. Kirkwood.  
READING—FIRST DIVISION—J. Kirkwood.  
HONORS—H. Devaney.  
SECOND DIVISION—F. Coste.  
HONORS—V. Byrne.  
WRITING—E. Costello.  
HONORS—W. Bradley.

MATHEMATICS.  
(Rev. Fathers Jeffcott and O'Leary.)  
FIRST CLASS.  
ALGEBRA—FIRST DIVISION—H. Boland.  
HONORS—A. McCaffrey.  
SECOND DIVISION—Thos. Quinn.  
HONORS—A. Morley.  
TRIGONOMETRY—H. Boland.  
HONORS—K. Morrow.  
SECOND CLASS.  
ALGEBRA—S. Murphy.  
HONORS—W. Egan.  
GEOMETRY—W. Egan.  
HONORS—T. Redmond.  
THIRD CLASS.  
ALGEBRA—A. Brems.  
HONORS—N. Brady, J. Coleman, equal.  
GEOMETRY—S. McGrath.  
HONORS—N. Brady, T. Dixon, equal.

FOURTH CLASS.  
ALGEBRA—S. CULLITON.  
HONORS—A. DAVENAY.  
ARITHMETIC—S. CULLITON.  
HONORS—J. BRADY.  
ARITHMETIC.  
(Rev. Father Carbery.)  
FIRST CLASS.  
HONORS—E. Teasler and M. Keough.  
SECOND CLASS.  
C. Warner.  
HONORS—E. Doherty.  
THIRD CLASS.  
J. Kirkwood.  
HONORS—Frank Coste.  
(Rev. Father Rooney).  
FRENCH.  
THIRD YEAR—V. McFadden.  
HONORS—H. Boland.  
SECOND YEAR—1, T. Redmond; 2, M. O'Leary.  
HONORS—S. Murphy.  
THIRD YEAR—A. Brems and W. Egan, equal.  
HONORS—J. W. Kelly, C. Costello, G. Howarth, J. Carey.  
GERMAN.  
S. Culliton.  
1, A. Brems; 2, Jos. Roaler.  
HONORS—J. Donn, J. Doherty, J. Carey.

MUSIC.  
PIANOFORTE.  
FIRST CLASS—John Brady.  
HONORS—J. Sheeh.  
SECOND CLASS—J. Nealon.  
THIRD CLASS—A. Devaney.  
HONORS—A. Gore.  
VIOLIN.  
St. Clair McEvynne, J. Kirkwood, equal.  
VOCAL MUSIC.  
Felix Girardot.  
HONORS—Chas. Burke.  
PLAIN CHANT.  
E. J. Moriarty.  
HONORS—E. J. Cryne, P. Brunelle.

ATHLETICS.  
(The Anglin Cup, in memory of Ed. Anglin).  
CHAMPIONSHIP—Jos. Doherty.  
HONORS—J. W. Kelly.  
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.  
1900—July—L. Monahan—Full Junior Matriculation.  
A. McAllister—Full Junior Matriculation.  
H. Boland—Part II, Junior Matriculation.  
J. Boland—Part II, Junior Matriculation.  
J. McKenna—Part II, Junior Matriculation.  
D. McMillan—Part I, Junior Leaving, 1901—May—W. H. McGuire—Second Year—Philosophy.  
J. T. Mulcahy—Fourth Year—Honors Political Economy.

Before the conclusion of the exercises His Grace delivered to the College boys one of his practical, helpful and encouraging addresses, inculcating veneration of their Church and teachers, and an honorable ambition upon taking their places in the world.

Ottawa University.  
Ottawa, June 19.—The address of the Very Rev. H. A. Cousens, O.M.I., D.D., Rector, delivered at the Fifty-third Annual Commencement exercises of the University of Ottawa to-day was as follows:—  
Most Reverend Archbishop, Bishops and

Fathers, ladies and gentlemen.—It behooves me, as Rector of the University, to make a few remarks on the occasion of the closing exercises of this scholastic year. It is a pleasing duty for me to do so on account of the flattering report that I have to present to our friends and well-wishers with regard to the present prosperous condition of our Institution. Our year's work has been, indeed, most satisfactory from every point of view. Students and professors have contributed towards this successful result. We have had, this year, the happy experience that zealous and devoted professors, with honorable and studious pupils, constitute a perfect college home. Our sincerest wish, then, is that the young men confided to our care during the year may, by their upright and manly conduct, deserve the same praise at the hands of the good and self-sacrificing parents to whom they will soon return.

It is a great satisfaction for us to note that every student, yes, I may even say, without exception, has made a profitable use of the opportunities so abundantly offered him in this University for the development of his moral, intellectual and physical faculties. We believe and maintain that the moral training is the most important, hence it should come first.

Alas! how many Catholic parents there are who overlook this most necessary factor in education, which, were it wanting this essential feature, could claim to be nothing more than "instruction."

We also know, by experience, that a young man who is good and virtuous possesses a foundation upon which he may build a solid intellectual edifice. The heart and mind of man were too closely allied by the Creator to imagine that it is possible to neglect one without injury to the other.

As far as physical development is concerned, the heavy financial burden that we have placed upon ourselves in order to encourage honest and manly sport, is a sufficient proof of our desire to never lose sight of the old adage, "Mens sana in corpore sano."

It is, therefore, for me, a cause of just pride, on this last day of the year, to extend my sincerest thanks to our entire staff of professors whose devotedness, zeal and self-sacrifice have made it possible for our students to attain such a high standard of merit. Thanks, also, to the students for their cordial appreciation of, and sincere co-operation with the efforts made in their behalf by their learned and distinguished professors.

Catholic parents, whether from this Province of Ontario, or from any other province of the Dominion, whether from the United States or from any other country, should become convinced of our sincere determination to ever occupy the foremost place in the field of education. No sacrifice, however great, can deter us from providing the young men of our day with the most improved methods and the latest and most practical facilities that should be a special feature of a leading university.

This fact is made quite evident to-day by the blessing and solemn inauguration of our new Science Hall. This grand and very expensive structure is certainly unsurpassed in this country from every point of view. It will stand as a monument to the self-sacrificing spirit that animates all the members of our Faculty who are devoting their every energy, their very life, to the great work of the education of youth. Its special purpose is to supply the demand that is now so general for a first-class scientific education. We know that this is an age of specialists in every field of human knowledge. This tendency, when applied by political economists to the manufacturing world is called the "Division of Labor."

Thanks to the large and well-equipped laboratories and scientific lecture rooms contained in our new Science Hall, we shall soon be able to afford our students an opportunity of embracing every branch of scientific knowledge in which they may wish to become proficient. We sincerely expect to have here, in the near future, a School of Science that will be on an equal footing with the best schools of the country. The encouragement and assistance of our friends will be required to successfully carry through this project, but I am sure that we may confidently count upon their earnest and hearty support in this undertaking which will redound to the honor of education in Ontario and also, in great part, to the honor of the capital city of the Dominion.

Let me here express, in a very special manner, the sincerest thanks of the Faculty towards the two noble benefactors who have understood that an institution such as ours should not be allowed to stand alone, unaided, unassisted by government or individual. For the first time in the history of the University we have received a donation pure and simple, one that imposes upon us no obligation of a personal nature. The generous sum of five thousand dollars was kindly donated by Mr. M. F. Davis, of this city, and Mr. M. J. Haney, of Toronto, to aid us in the erection of our Science Hall, the cost of which will be a burden on us for many years to come unless our kind friends follow the example of our generous benefactors.

Our earnest wish, in fact the role object of our presence in Ontario, is to disseminate knowledge among the young men who may desire to drink at the fountain of learning.

We realize that we shall be meeting a long-felt want in this city by the inauguration, next fall, of evening lectures on scientific subjects, and especially by opening our laboratories to those who are desirous of acquiring a know-

ledge of chemistry, mineralogy, geology and other analogous sciences. The incalculable wealth of the mineral resources of our country, even of Ontario alone, has opened up a vast field to young men who are specialists in these branches.

Whilst making a special effort in the direction of scientific knowledge, we have not lowered, nor do we intend to lower, in the slightest degree, the well-known high standard of our Collegiate and Arts course. We have always endeavored to present a solid front along the whole line of human knowledge; but, above all, has it ever been our ambition to impart an education that would be practical in the highest sense of the word. I shall not delay you with arguments in support of this assertion. The brilliant success of so many of our graduates, who now occupy high positions in Church and State, is a sufficient proof of my contention.

Moreover, it is a source of satisfaction for us to notice that we have forestalled the want that is now felt in other institutions for a high grade Commercial Department. A visit to our well-appointed Business class rooms would readily convince one that nothing is left undone to impart to our students a thorough and practical knowledge of book keeping, banking, commercial law, and all business requirements that will be most valuable to them, whatever state of life they may embrace.

In conclusion, I wish to extend a hearty God-speed to the graduates in the different departments of the University. By their departure we are losing good and earnest students, but we are also increasing the number of our true and lasting friends, who will always, by their practical interest in our work, prove that they are faithful and grateful children of "Alma Mater."

To the Most Reverend Apostolic Chancellor, to His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston, to the distinguished representative of our Very Rev. Father Superior-General, Rev. Father Tatin, to the numerous clergy both regular and secular, to our large and sympathetic audience, I wish to say, in the name of the Faculty, "Thanks for the kind co-operation of your presence here to-day."

Quebec as it is.  
The following is an accurate picture of Quebec as we have read in a long time. The clipping is the conclusion of an article contributed to The Boston Pilot:—

In the Province of Quebec there is no extreme wealth and no abject poverty. The people are always ready to assist each other, to extend charity to aid any worthy cause, and to alleviate affliction and suffering. No parish is too poor to aid the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, and their contributions put to shame their more pretentious and wealthy neighbors. Nearly every parish has also a Society of the Holy Childhood whose contributions have maintained many missionaries in heathen lands, and saved many precious souls to heaven.

The daily round of duties well and faithfully performed, reasonable competency and peace of mind are prizes beyond superficial wealth obtained at the expense of worry, anxiety, disappointments and ruined health.

The sun rises clear and the day is fair—the habitant is happy and gives thanks; morning comes with lowering skies and night brings affliction. The habitant sees in this the hand of God, gives praise and is reconciled. As comes the day as goes the day—God so ordains, and to His wisdom and goodness be humble submission and praise.

Turning away from the excitement and the artificial life of the popular seaside and mountain resort, and outside the well-worn pathways of tourist travel, a vacation can be pleasantly and profitably spent in the neighboring provinces, with a people and amid scenes more suggestive of medievalism than the artificial, stilted, throbbing life of the Twentieth Century which is in such painful evidence elsewhere.

CATHOLIC ART FOR CATHOLIC HOMES  
The beautiful oleographs which The Catholic Register is offering to paid-in-advance subscribers has already met with so much appreciation wherever our agents have shown them that we have thought well to add to the list advertised in our last issue. Costly pictures are given absolutely free. They are suitable for any home, and will grace the palace or the cottage. It is confidently asserted, and all who see the Pictures instantly recognize the fact, that no paper has ever before offered premiums costing nearly so much.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, June 24.—Green.—Fourth Sunday after Pentecost, Semi-Double.  
Monday, June 25.—White. Double.  
Tuesday, June 26.—Red. Double.  
Wednesday, June 27.—Red.—St. John and St. Paul. Double.  
Thursday, June 28.—White. Double.  
Friday, June 29.—White.—St. Leo II. Pope. Double.  
Saturday, June 29.—Red.—St. Peter and St. Paul. Double.

ledge of chemistry, mineralogy, geology and other analogous sciences. The incalculable wealth of the mineral resources of our country, even of Ontario alone, has opened up a vast field to young men who are specialists in these branches.

Whilst making a special effort in the direction of scientific knowledge, we have not lowered, nor do we intend to lower, in the slightest degree, the well-known high standard of our Collegiate and Arts course. We have always endeavored to present a solid front along the whole line of human knowledge; but, above all, has it ever been our ambition to impart an education that would be practical in the highest sense of the word. I shall not delay you with arguments in support of this assertion. The brilliant success of so many of our graduates, who now occupy high positions in Church and State, is a sufficient proof of my contention.

Moreover, it is a source of satisfaction for us to notice that we have forestalled the want that is now felt in other institutions for a high grade Commercial Department. A visit to our well-appointed Business class rooms would readily convince one that nothing is left undone to impart to our students a thorough and practical knowledge of book keeping, banking, commercial law, and all business requirements that will be most valuable to them, whatever state of life they may embrace.

In conclusion, I wish to extend a hearty God-speed to the graduates in the different departments of the University. By their departure we are losing good and earnest students, but we are also increasing the number of our true and lasting friends, who will always, by their practical interest in our work, prove that they are faithful and grateful children of "Alma Mater."

To the Most Reverend Apostolic Chancellor, to His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston, to the distinguished representative of our Very Rev. Father Superior-General, Rev. Father Tatin, to the numerous clergy both regular and secular, to our large and sympathetic audience, I wish to say, in the name of the Faculty, "Thanks for the kind co-operation of your presence here to-day."

Quebec as it is.  
The following is an accurate picture of Quebec as we have read in a long time. The clipping is the conclusion of an article contributed to The Boston Pilot:—

In the Province of Quebec there is no extreme wealth and no abject poverty. The people are always ready to assist each other, to extend charity to aid any worthy cause, and to alleviate affliction and suffering. No parish is too poor to aid the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, and their contributions put to shame their more pretentious and wealthy neighbors. Nearly every parish has also a Society of the Holy Childhood whose contributions have maintained many missionaries in heathen lands, and saved many precious souls to heaven.

The daily round of duties well and faithfully performed, reasonable competency and peace of mind are prizes beyond superficial wealth obtained at the expense of worry, anxiety, disappointments and ruined health.

The sun rises clear and the day is fair—the habitant is happy and gives thanks; morning comes with lowering skies and night brings affliction. The habitant sees in this the hand of God, gives praise and is reconciled. As comes the day as goes the day—God so ordains, and to His wisdom and goodness be humble submission and praise.

Turning away from the excitement and the artificial life of the popular seaside and mountain resort, and outside the well-worn pathways of tourist travel, a vacation can be pleasantly and profitably spent in the neighboring provinces, with a people and amid scenes more suggestive of medievalism than the artificial, stilted, throbbing life of the Twentieth Century which is in such painful evidence elsewhere.

CATHOLIC ART FOR CATHOLIC HOMES  
The beautiful oleographs which The Catholic Register is offering to paid-in-advance subscribers has already met with so much appreciation wherever our agents have shown them that we have thought well to add to the list advertised in our last issue. Costly pictures are given absolutely free. They are suitable for any home, and will grace the palace or the cottage. It is confidently asserted, and all who see the Pictures instantly recognize the fact, that no paper has ever before offered premiums costing nearly so much.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

ROME THE CATHOLIC PARTY IN ROME.

A meeting of the Catholic Municipal Party of Rome has given occasion to endless faneyings and narrations of the Liberal newspapers of the city. It is not worth while to attempt to make a summary of these varying and contradictory accounts, but anyone who may have chanced to read them will soon discover in the real facts the means of controlling and correcting inaccuracies, which are not only flagrant but fundamental, and which therefore vitiate the fantastic accounts in toto. The meeting was a numerous one. It was held at half-past five in the afternoon in the rooms of the Art and Crafts Society at Testa Spaccata. Its numerous participants represented all classes of society from the clergy downwards. Prayers having been recited according to custom, Count Santucci, the President of the Unione Romana, which is the Catholic organization for municipal elections (as also for provincial elections), read a moral report of the conduct of the party in the Capitol Chamber, and naturally dwelt at length upon the recent crisis. He closed with an appeal for union in general and in particular between the clergy and laity, and urged the plea on the ground that the fight might before long pass from the administrative to the social field, and that there would in that case be involved the most vital economic and moral interests of the people. The Municipal councillor Aureli explained in detail the position of himself as the representative of the party in the commission appointed to examine the designs for the monument on Piazza Termini, which was the occasion of the crisis. Approval was given his speech. A discussion then commenced on the activity of the councillors belonging to the party. Count Gentiloni, who was supported by Comm. Ruggeri, Comm. Pierconti, Count Salimeli, and others, proposed an order of the day approving of the conduct of the representatives, expressing confidence in them, and commending them in this trust. Sig. J. C. Benucci expressed regret that the councillors had not succeeded in obtaining more efficient reform of the regulations affecting religious instruction in civil schools. Cav. Persichetti replied, setting forth the efforts made and the reasons standing in the way of success. Count Salimeli, Professor Molodt, and Dr. Cora proposed that the next day general and partial meetings of the Catholic electors should be held with greater frequency, so as thus to prepare the way to the creation of a proportionate representation of all social classes in the ranks of the councillors of the party, and to bring the representatives into more immediate touch with the electors on all grave questions. This view they set forth in an order of the day, which ended with a proposal for the distribution of the electoral body into groups of trades and professions. After a warm discussion the motion was rejected, and as there was not time for a continuance of the discussion, the consideration of the internal work of the Unione Romana was deferred for another assembly. That the discussions of the day's meeting were heated at times will appear no more remarkable than that—if this be taken for granted—the representatives of the party should not have repeated continual successes in the hard fight at the Capitol. The struggle there and the censure at the Testa Spaccata are two healthy facts, demonstrative of vitality and of strenuous modernity. But the criticism was only partial, affecting, as it did, merely the unsuccess of the efforts regarding religious instruction in the schools and the morality of the states set up on the Piazza Termini. In reality the efforts in both directions continue. The pressure brought to bear upon the municipal administration at the time of the crisis was so great that a technical commission was forthwith named to reconsider the question; the fight for religious instruction goes on. Nor should the advance into prominence in the councils of the party of the Christian democratic idea, produce surprise, since at Rome, as elsewhere throughout the country, the Catholic party is displaying the greatest energy in the theoretic and also in the practical order combating the subversive tendencies of the day and hour. With regard to the bruited disorganization of the party which the anti-clerical newspapers of Rome have spoken of, as a fact, it is disavowed by the very minutes of the meeting in question, and, as a fact, it is warded off by the renown of the Catholic body for compactness under the leadership both of the deceased Count Vespignani and of his successor as President of the Unione Romana, Count Santucci. Any element of disorder would be foreign, and would either disappear or undergo expulsion, gradual or speedy. But these remarks would be out of place in the case of such an organization in the capital city were it not for the exaggerations of enemies within the gates.

ENGLAND

THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL

June 1st being the twenty-second anniversary of the death of the Prince Imperial, Mass was offered for the repose of his soul by the Rev. Father Boone, Rector of St. Mary's, Chislehurst, Kent, where there is a beautiful monument of the Prince erected by the former Rector, the Right Rev. Mgr. Goddard. Preaching on Sunday at St. Mary's, the Rev. Father Cullen, of St. Mary's, College, Mill Hill, referring in feeling terms to the Imperial family so intimately connected with Chislehurst, where Napoleon III. died and where with the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial he spent the closing hours of his life.

THE LATE LADY MARGARET HOWARD

Cardinal Vaughan has granted permission to Lady Mary Howard to erect a Roman Catholic church in Mile End road to the memory of her sister, the late Lady Margaret Howard. The new building, it is estimated, will cost over £7,000, and will be a monument of the generosity and charity of the late Lady Howard, who not only built a extensive elementary school for Mile End, but also established a large settlement for the working girls of East London.

WESTMINSTER DIOCESE

A circular letter on progress and needs in the diocese of Westminster, by Cardinal Vaughan, was read in the churches. With respect to the financial indebtedness of the diocese, it is stated that within the last two years an important scheme for the consolidation of the principal mission debts has been carried out "by making exceptionally advantageous arrangements with one of the largest insurance companies in the kingdom, whereby the whole debt may be automatically wiped out within a period of about 40 years without adding a penny to the amount of interest hitherto due from the missions. But it is obviously desirable that the missions should be relieved of their burden of annual interest by a much earlier date than that. And we trust that they will be so relieved by the adoption of a scheme now under consideration, which will stimulate local co-operation by holding out the prospect of special financial advantages to those who make the greatest exertion. What local and personal effort is capable of accomplishing may be seen by the fact that within the last 10 years over £30,000 have been collected in reduction of capital debt, and in this connection it is right that we should name the late lamented rector of St. James', Spanish place (R.I.P.), the administrator of the Pro-Cathedral, and the rectors of St. Joseph's, Poplar, and of St. Joseph's, Kingsland. So far, then, as the gradual liquidation of old liabilities is concerned, the matter is now thoroughly in hand, and clergy and laity may take heart and look forward with confidence to relief within a few years if moderate effort and zeal be not wanting on their part. On public elementary education £182,000 had been spent, and the number of children in attendance had increased by nine or ten thousand. The number of communicants at Easter duty was 88,610, and the number of those who received annually from 12,000 to 15,000. In regard to the sale and demolition of St. Mary's, Moorfields, provision has been made for the mission, the cost of the site, and the contract for the new church and house being £45,000, while the capital sum has been funded to meet future repairs and provide an income for the maintenance of the clergy. The residue of the proceeds of the sale has been devoted to carrying out the other purposes for which St. Mary's was intended to serve, viz., that of a cathedral. The Westminster land has thus been freed of a heavy mortgage, £20,000, with which it had been burdened from the beginning, a certain sum has been given to the Cathedral building, while the larger amount has been funded as an endowment under the direction of the Charity Commissioners. Attention is next made to the necessity of public efforts, especially in the East end. A collection was made yesterday for the Trinity Fund for new churches and missions at all the services.

ST. WINEFRIDE'S WELL

On Thursday of last week the shrine of St. Winefride was the scene of a most remarkable cure. A Mrs. Fenner, of 9 Forest street, Stratford Road, Manchester, arrived in Holywell some few hours before noon, and returned home positively rid of her infirmity. For a period of about two years she had suffered acutely from deformed feet. Corns had grown on the soles of the feet, and in course of time the ankles became misshapen. Walking was a most painful task to her. She visited a professional man in Chester road, Manchester, but found no respite in her suffering. Mrs. Fenner, who is a Wesleyan, heard of St. Winefride's Well through her relatives, and hastened to Holywell as a last remedy. Before entering the well she spoke fervently of her faith in God and St. Winefride. She had no sooner touched the water with her feet than she cried out that she was healed. The amazed bystanders crowded around her, and praised God for His great mercy. All pain was banished, for she could now walk with ease. In the evening she returned home full of gratitude, promising to become a Catholic, and, further, to dedicate her boy to the priesthood.

MANCHESTER CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

"The Manchester Guardian," of Saturday, says:—The procession of Catholic schools in Manchester yesterday morning was like a beautiful lower festival. In Albert square the air was as fragrant as in a conservatory. Few of the children were without some bud or bloom. Many had posies, some carried baskets richly filled with lilies and narcissus, and others wore garlands of roses and a headdress. White flowers were most to be seen, but there was much of the "sweet strife" of contrasting colors—lilacs and laburnums, geraniums and early cornflowers. Some of the colors were more ornate than those of the hand of Nature paints. One saw, for instance, with a Salford school, a forest of waving green and blue and red and pink. The children carried wands topped with wonderfully made foliage and still more wonderfully made flowers. These were a brave and pretty show of color which helped by the enchantment of distance. As with flowers, so again with dresses white predominated, and especially in the case of the smaller children. At

the head of St. John's Cath. Sch. the school, which arrived first and very punctually at half-past eight o'clock, there were little girls wearing white frocks and pale blue sashes, and little boys wearing white tunics and white caps. St. Joseph's School sent its very little girls in frocks of colors—blue, pink, green and mauve. The boys wore white suits and yellow sashes. It was impossible to mark each arrival. From two sides of the square the stream of young folk poured in. First, there would be a cross-bearer and four acolytes wearing colored cassocks and white surplices. Then a band. Then the children, always beginning with those of smallest stature and sometimes ending with the adult members of various church communities. The assembly occupied an hour and while waiting many anxious eyes were turned to the sky. There was cheerful blue to be seen at times, but occasionally the sun was ominously obscured. Happily—except for the banner-bearers—the wind was high, and the rain held off. Occasionally a bright gleam of sunshine made brilliant the massed colors with which the square rapidly filled. At half-past nine a band played the tune for the hymn, "O God, our Father," and the Rev. A. Book mounted a ladder and waved a flag to mark time. He expected, with the compilers of the program, to hear the words of the hymn sung, but the disappointing experience of previous years was repeated, and this one item of the program was unsatisfactorily performed. The Bishop of Salford afterwards gave a benediction, and then the procession began. The route was along Mount street, Peter street, D'Angelo St., Mary's Gate, Market street, and Pleasantly, to the corner of Portland street. Everywhere the pavements were closely crowded with people, and the prettier features of the procession were often applauded.

IRELAND

LETTERKENNY FETE.

Speaking at the opening of the Letterkenny Fete, in aid of the new cathedral, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, who was warmly applauded by a large assemblage, said that more than once before it fell to his lot to open a bazaar, but he never had the privilege of opening a bazaar to till that day (laughter). "They all knew that there was a sort of prejudice in that part of the country against such a thing as a bazaar. A bazaar was an oriental institution, and for a long time past the feeling was strong there in Letterkenny and around the town that their institutions should be Irish as far as possible (hear, hear, and applause). Hence in 1881 their great celebration was not called a bazaar, but an "Enach"—and when his lordship looked back to that time, notwithstanding the biting, wintry blast that all had to bear, and the constant driving sleet—when he looked back to that time and thought of the richness of the stalls, the songs, the plays, the industries, the congresses, and the bright and national notes of the concerts, and the character of the Fete and everything associated with it, it would be a great injustice to what that Enach really was to compare it with any bazaar held in the country (applause). It stood alone in its Irish character, in its spirit, and one of the proudest recollections of that time, besides the splendid go and spirit of all the people, was the beautiful blending of feeling and co-operation which they had from every creed and class about Letterkenny. His Lordship was proud to exhibit to the people of the county the fact that the people of Letterkenny and of the county were earnestly anxious and determined to do their part to bring the great work for which the Enach was organized to a glorious conclusion (applause). While later on his lordship was pleased now and again to ask some of those who had suffered most in the cold, wintry weather of that time that it affected their health, he was glad to hear that the Enach was the grandest festival of their life, and that the sooner it was repeated the better, if it were only to be in summer days (hear, hear). It spoke much for the ingenuity of the ladies of Letterkenny that they had again discovered some sort of way of once more gathering in money for the great purpose at heart which at once would be bright and shining and which would be freed from anything unnative or incongruous to this soil (applause). They owed credit to all the people of the diocese for the way in which they had supported the great project of the cathedral, but on the present occasion he felt bound to say that ever since the onerous undertaking was started the ladies of Letterkenny were foremost in the great cause, and nothing could exceed the wisdom, or the energy, or the perseverance that they had all round. One all, displayed (applause) His lordship was most grateful to them for that, and he trusted that when the bazaar had concluded its proceedings the result would be such as to gratify their fondest desires. It was something more than brave on the part of these ladies to have undertaken this fete so near the opening, and he would tell them why. Anyone who knew the number of people who were engaged as contractors about this building for the last number of weeks would be astonished how the ladies could find means and a place for holding a festival like this. Men were engaged in the erection of a splendid pile of bells; others busily engaged in the erection of one of the finest organs ever made in Ireland; and a hive of workmen, artists, sculptors, and others engaged at various places throughout the church. However, by using that gentle pressure which is conceded within the law the ladies made good their claim to a part of the building, and the beautiful display that met their eyes in that chapter room showed how admirably they had succeeded (applause).

"IRELAND AND THE ISLE OF MAN"

A very remarkable booklet has just been issued from the press of the Catholic Truth Society, entitled "Ireland and the Isle of Man," by the Rev. E. Walsh, rector of St. Mary's, Douglas; revised and enlarged by the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea. From the dual authorship of two such eminent scholars a good deal might be expected, but we may safely say the interest and charm that attaches to the little book leave nothing to be desired. As the title suggests, the pamphlet is an historical sketch, dealing with the connection that existed for close on a thousand years between Ireland and the mid-channel island. The portion of the book dealing with the vicissitudes of the Church of Man, after the religious upheaval of the sixteenth century, is sadly interesting. It is an appalling chapter. However, in the sequence of this beautiful historical sketch it is somewhat consoling when we are told the connection of the Irish once more set aflame in the Isle of Man by an Irish missionary—Father Gahan, a Jesuit—in the earlier quarter of the century just ended. The story of his life and labors is beautifully told, and has an increased interest from the eventful details of his missionary life before he commenced his apostolate in Man. This book will assuredly have a wide appreciation among the Catholic inhabitants of the Isle of Man and Lancashire, and scarcely less will be the interest of its readers from Ireland who sometimes visit the island. For the latter it will be a revelation to know that every acre of the Holiday Island is stamped with some of the most sacred memories of Ireland and its early saints. The Catholic Truth Society has done excellently in including this admirably compiled little book in its historical series. Works of the kind are most desirable, supplying in many cases, incidents of history quite unknown to the bulk of Irish readers.

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SCOTLAND

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

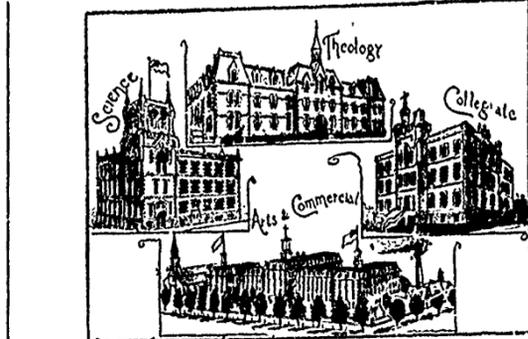
The annual report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland states that the number of committals to prison during the past year were considerably above the average, being 60,500; allowing for re-committals the number of persons actually imprisoned was 41,500, so that one person in each 100 in Scotland has enjoyed the pleasure of his Majesty's hospitality. According to the usual proportion there are in Scotland about 200,000 families, so that one family in every twenty-two has had one member imprisoned. Scotland is a Protestant nation, of the unadulterated Calvinistic type, and apologists of the worldly prosperity argument are fond of pointing to it as a proof of what Protestantism can do for a people. Will they accept the facts and figures of the Prison Commissioners' report as further proof? We doubt it. These Protestant apologists prefer more or less doubtful "facts" dug from the byways of obscure foreign literature, "facts" so cunningly corked as to make either proof or disproof difficult. We have had sent us a letter issued by one of these imaginative statisticians, in which the opinion of St. E. About, a policeman, and Napoleon III. as recorded in 1800, are given regarding the presumed Protestant province of Alsace. No doubt the three gentlemen named were, like Roland's horse, possessed of many excellent qualities, but also like this excellent quadruped, they labor under the serious defect of being dead. There is no need to go wandering afield into what somebody said something or other half a thousand miles away. There are sufficient facts and figures regarding our own country to satisfy all requirements.

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Catholics and Secret Societies.

The raising by Presbyterian societies of the question of the opposition of secret societies to Christianity leads me to explain the reasons of Catholic opposition to the order of Free Masons, writes a Catholic priest to the New York Sun.

already existing degrees of Free Masonry. The avowed object of the Illuminati was to bring back mankind beginning with the Illuminati to their primitive liberty, by destroying religion, by substituting for religion this newest philosophical invention and by reshaping ideas of property, society, marriage, etc.

By Edmund Leamy. I love a love—a royal love— In the golden long ago; And she was fair as fair can be.

name. Thou awakent at dawn, O thou earliest of birds and chantest thy melodious trill. All day long in the depths of the moist woods thou seekest thy nourishment under the dark leaves.

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Pan-American Exposition..... BUFFALO, N. Y., 1901. THE HOTEL BUCKINGHAM and HOTEL MARLBOROUGH.

A Good Thing— Ely's Quick-Fire CHARCOAL Makes the quickest and hottest fire of any on the market.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

You watch me when I'm sleeping, You guard me when I'm playing; Safe am I in your keeping, Along life's troubled way.

PEARL HUNTERS.

A dealer who knows all about the "perils of pearl" says that Yankee invention and the introduction of business methods have very much altered the life and ways of pearl fishers in the Gulf of California and along the Mexican coast.

THE SPELLING MATCH.

Ten little children standing in a line, "F-a-u-l-t-y," then there were nine. "N-i-c-k-e-d fact," then there were eight.

THE ACTRESS AND THE BOY.

It was a dark afternoon in March, and the wild wind tore around Gotham's chimney tops and whistled through its streets, making sad havoc with the clothes and temper of outdoor humanity.

One in Four Has Piles.

The Most Torturing Disease That Man Has Ever Known—The Safest and Most Certain Cure is Dr. Chase's Ointment. Of the grown-up persons you meet from day to day, one in four suffers more or less from itching, burning or protruding piles.

ROBIN RED-BREAST.

Thou art always the same, friend Robin Red-breast! Thy crest wears always the beautiful color of the ripe corn which has given thee thy

THE WHOLE STORY in a letter: Pain-Killer (WERRER PATENT) From Capt. F. L. Lyle, Police Station No. 5, Montreal.

The Yorkville Laundry, 45 BLM STREET. H. P. PALSER, Proprietor. ALL HAND WORK.

The Catholic Register
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO.
PATRICK F. CRONIN,
Business Manager and Editor.

Telephone, Main 489.
THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1901.

OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

A large share of the space available in the present issue of THE REGISTER is taken up with reports of the annual commencement exercises in some of our leading Catholic institutions of learning. We were unable to obtain more this week concerning the proceedings at Ottawa University than a report of the Very Reverend Rector's address, which will certainly be read with deep interest on every hand. There are, however, a few points in it that we wish to particularly dwell upon. Next fall the University will inaugurate its course of evening lectures on scientific subjects, in the new Science Hall just completed. Dr. Constantine's report upon the capacity and equipment of this fine structure is highly gratifying, and when he says it will be unsurpassed in this country he but declares the position which Catholic education in every department should hold throughout Canada; a position which, by the way, depends upon the loyalty of Catholics themselves.

From time to time we hear of large donations given to McGill, Montreal. The Catholic University at Washington is, happily, having a similar experience, though Mr. Carnegie has not endowed it yet. Mr. Michael Cadahy, of Chicago, is the latest benefactor to the amount of \$50,000—a very handsome sum. It would be a creditable thing to observe such noble generosity as this influencing our wealthy Canadian Catholics. Mr. M. P. Davis and Mr. M. J. Hauey have been doing well by Ottawa University, and their example should stir others to act in a manner worthy of leaders in the Catholic body. Let us hope that the new century will inaugurate a record of public spirit amongst us worthy of Catholic zeal for educational advancement in this country.

It is a great pleasure to THE REGISTER to observe the expanding influence and increasing work of St. Michael's College. The Alumni may well feel proud of the place the old College holds in the educational world of this continent, after a history of many difficulties faced and conquered in the course of nine and forty years. The Catholics of the Archdiocese fully appreciate the activity now being shown by the Alumni in behalf of St. Michael's, and would be glad to see it take practical shape in 1902, the Jubilee year. Organization cannot help but enlist new force and tend to greater success in the future.

A word about De La Salle cannot be omitted here. The report which we publish to-day of the contest carried on by outside examiners on Monday evening needs no emphasis whatever to express the practical methods of the Christian Brothers in this city. Those of the examiners who were non-Catholics were agreeably surprised by the conditions of the contests, and paid no qualified tribute to the system as well as to the teachers who train the boys of De La Salle according to the most practical ideas of a commercial education.

There is room for congratulation on all sides in these matters. To the boys going into the world we wish success, and to those going away on their holidays renewed energy when they return to their studies.

POPE LEO AND THE ROSARY.

A Papal letter addressed to the Director of the Association of the Perpetual Rosary in Italy, Father Constanza Maria Bechi, of the Order of Preachers, has just been published. In it the Holy Father says that his hopes of four years ago, when he wrote the Encyclical on the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, are now an accomplished fact, and that now, as Father Bechi has made known to him, there has been organized in Italy also the Association of the Perpetual Rosary, and already many thousands of Catholics by day and by night recited one another in imploring, praising, and supplicating by the Rosary the protection of the Divine Mother for themselves and for the afflicted Church.

selfes and for the afflicted Church. "This for Us," continues Leo XIII., "is a very great joy—for Us who from childhood affectionately loved the Mother of God, and over experienced how beneficially Our hopes have reposed in her patronage." In the October of last year, the year of Jubilee in Rome, the Dominican Fathers of the Minerva applied themselves to the organization of this beautiful devotion throughout Italy, which in France and Belgium was already in a most flourishing state. Their labors were crowned with much success, and at the present moment over four thousand persons are associated in this devotion. When the Holy Father was informed of this he wrote the letter above referred to.

THE MUSES' FETE CHAMPETRE.

The leafy month of June is indisputably the most appropriate time of the year for a garden party on Mount Parnassus. And it is no surprise to us to recognize in the Gentleman Usher of so notable a function our esteemed and refined friend Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., Ph.D. THE REGISTER is indebted to the learned Doctor's publisher, William Briggs, Toronto, for the honor and privilege of being allowed to scan the list of native minstrels, of whose effusions Dr. O'Hagan pens in letters of light the following modest appreciation: "These clankers of Canadian lays, these prophets of the people, sing in various keys—some catching up in their song the glory and spirit of the world without. . . . Their songs are racy of the soil, charged with the very life blood of the people. . . . Nor is there anything of pessimism in Canadian poetry. It is full-blooded. . . . Scholarship, refinement, a keen appreciation of the artistic and a certain boldness of wing, mark the performances of the Canadian singer of to-day. . . . He has drunk copiously from the classical fountains, from the clear streams of Theocritus and Moschus and other idyllic and nature-loving poets of Greece. He pitches his song in a higher and less homely key than did his elder brothers of the lyre; sings of nature in round and graceful notes, and reads the throbbing promise of his country's future in the glorious light of her eyes."

There are whole pages of extract of effulgences fully up to the standard of the foregoing, which the exigencies of space forbid us to use. Not that it would be any compliment if we should publish more of it; because among "the increasing multitude" whom Dr. O'Hagan has invited to meet the Graces and the Nine upon that classic mound, where the Castellan Spring will bubble its accompaniment to their madrigals, we notice the names of all the "society" editresses of Toronto, whose rule it is in return for a card of invitation to confer splendor and eclat even upon the humble five o'clock tea or vulgar "full meal" of the everyday hostess. So that there need be no mingling as to the "writze up" in store for this banquet of the gods and immortals. We certainly commend Dr. O'Hagan's delicate tact in embracing them among his company of poets and literary geniuses. And, indeed, leaving the tact of the matter out of the question altogether, far be it from us to question the soundness of his judgment. For while all the old fogey authorities insist that time alone justly dispenses poetic and literary glory, the contemporaneous laurel being more apt to fall upon the forward brow of mediocrity than on the banded head of shrinking genius, we cordially admit the Doctor's competency to draw the line and say to these troubadours of our land, "Your names alone shall be transmitted to posterity," and to those less gifted minstrels, "Your fame is consigned to sure oblivion."

The chief singer under the Canadian maple, the one's Dr. O'Hagan has in his eye when he refers to Theocritus and Moschus—though for the life of us we cannot imagine why he has slighted the bard of Tivoli; Horace or, to stand by his Greek models, Homer,—is Charles G. D. Roberts. We humbly own our ignorant inability to follow Dr. O'Hagan when he goes into raptures over Roberts. Whatever gossip of the Parnassian groves has reached this sanctum rated Roberts none too high in what is known as the "Milwaukee School" of poetry, created, as we understand it, by the cheaper class of American magazines, and not founded at all upon antiquity too ancient to guess at. But we will accept Roberts as one of the "full blooded" Canadians who have been obliged to take up foreign residence to meet the uncertain fluctuations of the American market. It is only personal knowledge of the mystery of the muse, we suppose, that enables Dr. O'Hagan to crown Roberts as Laureate above the more ingenious group who have not had recourse to emigration, but with more "ardent patriotism" have embalmed themselves in the civil service at Ottawa. Dr. O'Hagan is barely tolerant towards "the erratic and uneven but gifted" writer, S. K. Kenighan, known in journalism as "The Khan." It might have been better not to have sent poor "Khan" the invitation to the late champagne at all. And it is evident there would have been no invitation if

function made, for we miss from the list such deathless names as Bengough and Avde. Perhaps the unique link that bound the latest lyric effusion of the latter poet to the recent alleged dog-tax scandal may warrant his exclusion from the tuncful brotherhood. But we fear it is an unpardonable omission to have dropped the inspired author of that sublime ode, "On tay-ree-oh!" Several names on the list had already been discovered by the public before the Doctor discovered them. It is unnecessary to mention these. They are not seeking the applause of comparison with the ancients. If their work had been appraised apart from "the increasing multitude," reviewed in Dr. O'Hagan's "Canadian Essays," it would have been more congenial to us to mark a hearty acquiescence in the praises they merit, and which Dr. O'Hagan in no stinted way bestows upon them.

SEPARATE SCHOOL TAXES.

A question which, in some degree, must be felt by every Separate School Board in Ontario, was discussed last week by the Finance Committee of the Lindsay Municipal Council. A deputation from the Separate School Board composed of Mr. L. V. O'Connor, Father Phelan, and Mr. E. Kingsley, brought under the notice of the Committee the assessment for the Catholic schools, which was proved to be considerably less than the Town Clerk, Mr. Knowlson, was disposed to allow. The taxes of a number of Catholic ratepayers were not allowed by the clerk, through an error of his own; and this fact having been made clear, the credit asked for was given for the year 1901 only, although the inaccuracy had been going on from the beginning. Father Phelan then mentioned that a hurried examination of the assessment rolls had disclosed the extraordinary fact that the names of other well known Catholics—Mr. Michael O'Brien, formerly Separate School headmaster, Mr. John Kennedy, former Treasurer of the Separate School Board, Mr. James Killen, a member of the Board, Mr. Hugh O'Leary and others—had been erroneously entered as Public School supporters, and their taxes had gone to the Public Schools.

Father Phelan very properly complained that the Separate School assessment had been made in a very loose manner. So far as the discussion reported in the Lindsay Evening Post informs us, there seems to have been a fair enough disposition on the part of the Board to make any matters concerning the school taxes satisfactory and in harmony with the rights of the taxpayers; but, though a proposition to form a joint committee of investigation was not carried on the spot, it was made evident that the Council will investigate the assessment thoroughly.

THE REGISTER believes that in every Municipal Council in Ontario the same disposition would be encountered. Complaints that the Catholic schools are not getting their fair share of the taxes for school purposes are often heard; but in most cases it may be that the blame can be brought to the doors of Catholics themselves, who allow the assessment rolls to be concluded year after year in the perfunctory fashion which officials fall into. Of course, even if municipal authorities were disposed to be unfair, they are still bound by the law, and it only needs to have attention called to errors to ensure correction. The example set by the Lindsay Separate School Board is a good one. There the unwillingness of the Town Clerk to correct his own errors made things more difficult to some extent than perhaps they would be found elsewhere. But there seems to be no disposition on the part of the Lindsay Council to excuse the Clerk's position.

Several times complaints have been sent into this office that the Voters' Lists showed a large number of Catholic taxpayers in Toronto as supporters of the Public Schools. It was only the other day we had occasion to investigate the complaint of a very large taxpayer to find that while the Voters' List was wrong the assessment roll was right. This, however, was but an indication that the officials at the City Hall are not as careful as they ought to be, and that it demands the intelligent attention of Catholics themselves, behind the vigilance of the Secretary of the Separate School Board to correct this feature of the question. Certainly there is no more imperative duty imposed upon any taxpayer than to see that his taxes for school purposes are applied in the direction which he desires they should go.

A REPLY TO MR. S. H. BLAKE.

We take the following from the columns of the Ottawa Evening Journal: Editor Journal.—The Hon. S. H. Blake's trip across the Atlantic has improved his temper, but it has seriously injured his memory. In his letter of yesterday he makes a poor attempt to belaud the issue in a multitude of words—and threatens more. Let me recall the simple question to be settled. Under date of May 10th, Mr. Blake made the following statement: "Until it is established by legitimate evidence that there has been an alteration in that oath in this country, I

shall affirm that the oath is as before at the present moment, and contains these words: That the Pope is the true and only head of the Catholic or universal Church throughout the earth, and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to His Holiness by my Saviour Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical Kings, Princes, States, Commonwealths, and Governments, all being illegal without his sacred affirmation, and that they may be safely destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I shall will defend this doctrine and His Holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers, especially against the now pretended authority of the Church of England, and all adherents in regard that they and she be usurper and heretical opposing the sacred Mother Church of Rome. . . . I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Calvinists, Huguenots, and others of the name Protestants, to be damnable, and they themselves are damned, and to be damned that will not forsake the same. I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of His Holiness' agents in any place in which I shall be in England, Scotland and Ireland, or in any other territory or kingdom, and shall come to and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise."

"This is the class of oath administered." I at once asked Mr. Blake for his authority for this oath. My words were: "Let Mr. Blake give the edition and page of the Roman Pontifical from which he took this oath. Civil oaths are to be found in the statutes of the State, ecclesiastical oaths, likewise, form part of the Canon law of the Church. I challenge Mr. Blake to point out the particular decree or Canon Law, or of the Roman Pontifical or of the Ritual, in which the oath he quotes is to be found."

I repeat this challenge now. I am not to be drawn away from the vital point by a vain consideration of Galileo and St. Bartholomew's Day and the Massacre of the Huguenots and Baronius and "Killing no Murderer." Mr. Blake quoted and gave extensive currency to an alleged oath, which is a vile slander and impudent forgery. He now endeavors to quietly ignore his offence. He shall not be allowed to do so. Am I trespassing too much upon his well-known courtesy and fairness when I ask him again to tell us, without more ado and with a brevity in keeping with the limited span of human existence, his authority for the oath he quoted with such a gleeful flourish of triumphant trumpets? M. F. FALLOM, O.M.I.

EX-REMISSER HARDY.

Many well-deserved eulogies have already been written of the late Hon. A. S. Hardy. But the disposition in Canadian politics is so strong to deal only by the undiscerning methods of partyism with the characteristics of public men during their lifetime that it is little wonder some or them pass from the arena practically unknown to the bulk of the people for whom they have legislated. Ordinary wreaths in very many instances are accordingly meaningless to the average reader, who naturally asks himself why those discoveries of excellence in the character of the deceased were not made sooner.

Arthur S. Hardy was known for many years throughout Ontario as the "wicked partner" of the successive ministries in which he served. Those who had the opportunity of seeing the man from day to day understood the epithet quite differently, however, from the meaning which probably attached to it on the outside in the minds of nine people out of ten. Mr. Hardy took life more humbly, perhaps, than his friends on either side of the Assembly. There was always a twinkle in his eye accompanying undertone of pleasant banter during his most declamatory moments. This was the head and front of his "wickedness" in the honest opinion of his opponents. For while he was visibly enjoying himself before their eyes, his words, when translated into cold print, lacked nothing of the effectiveness of the strong political address. He knew it. In the course of one of Mr. Speaker's "At Homes," to which members of the Assembly and the press only are invited, a representative of the chief Liberal organ was entertaining the company with an imitation of Premier Hardy in debate. The young newspaper man had caught almost perfectly the peculiar contradiction that exhibited the good nature of the speaker he was imitating. Everyone was convulsed when Mr. Hardy walked into the room, and quickly understanding the joke upon himself, stayed to enjoy it to the finish, being first to congratulate the young newspaper man upon his talent for comedy. That incident well denoted the character of the man. He was kind and generous at all times; and it was with unfeigned regret that all who knew him heard of his physical breakdown, which left but a brief evening to his life's day of hard work. He was a man who respected the rights of every class of his fellow citizens, and who really had no enemies in the community.

PAPAL BRIEF ON GREGORIAN CHANTS.

Many recent newspaper paragraphs have attracted the attention of lovers of ecclesiastical music everywhere as indicating the mind of the Sovereign Pontiff on the subject of Gregorian chant. Today THE REGISTER publishes the text of the Papal brief which has been addressed by His Holiness to Dom Paul Dellauro, O.S.B., the Abbot of Solemes.

LEO XIII. POPE.

Beloved Son, Greeting and Apostolic Benediction.

We know and have raised in other circumstances your labors in the science of those sacred chants which according to tradition should be attributed to Gregory the Great as their author.

For like reason, it is impossible for Us not to approve the efforts, so laborious and so persevering, which you have expended in seeking out and spreading ancient monuments of this nature. The diverse fruits of these labors we see continued in the sufficiently numerous volumes which you have sent Us from time to time, and which we have received as most acceptable presents. These works, we have learned, are now largely brought to the light of day, strike the public eye, and are in many ways in daily use. All the zeal expended in the illustration and propagation of this companion and auxiliary of the sacred rites deserve praise, not only because of the talent and industry therein employed, but also—which imports very much more—because of the development which may be hoped therefrom for the Divine cultus.

Indeed, the Gregorian chants have been composed with the utmost skill and discernment to illuminate the meaning of the word. There is in these chants, provided they be skillfully executed, great power, marvellous suavity mingled with gravity, which, easily penetrating to the soul of the auditor, can excite therein pious movements and nourish salutary thoughts.

It is fitting, then, that all those, whoever they be, especially of belonging to either branch of the clergy, who feel themselves capable of attaining some result in this science or this art, work therein zealously and freely, each according to his power. Provided that mutual charity, and the submission and respect due to the Church are safeguarded, the labors of so many men engaged in the same study may produce abundant fruits as up to the present your own studies have brought forth.

As pledge of Divine grace, and also of Our paternal benevolence, we accord most affectionately in the Lord to you, beloved son, and to your brothers the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, 17th May, 1901, in the twenty-fourth year of Our pontificate. LEO XIII.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

May 29 was the Moore anniversary, and in this connection the Liverpool Daily Post published a timely story. "In the city of Dublin, on the evening of the 28th May, 1779, a young barrister who lodged in the house of a Mr. Moore, a grocer in Angrier street, invited some friends, including the then famous Irish advocate, Jeremiah Ke'ar, to dinner. Immediately after dinner, the servant who waited on the company informed them that Mrs. Moore had just presented her husband with a fine baby boy. The host proposed the adjournment of the party to a neighboring inn, where their conviviality could be indulged in without disturbance to the mother and infant. 'Quite right,' said Ke'ar, 'that we should adjourn pro re nata.' The baby, whose birth caused the adjournment, and was the subject of Ke'ar's legal wit, was Thomas Moore, the illustrious Irish poet."

The fact that Prince von Loewenstein, President of the German Catholic Union, has undertaken a systematic campaign against duelling may render it of interest to note that no revolution of public sentiment has been more remarkable than that which has almost within the limits of a lifetime banished from these countries the evil custom of duelling, which had so long defied the condemnation both of the Church and the Law. To give a single illustration of the modern character of this revulsion of public sentiment on the subject of duelling. On the occasion of Pitt's duel with Tierney in 1798, Walberforce desired to bring the subject before the House of Commons in the form of a resolution, but he could not find more than five or six to support him, and accordingly relinquished his intention. No fewer than five of the Prime Ministers of the last century met their opponents in duelling encounters—Shelbourne, Pitt, Fox, Canning, and the Duke of Wellington. Peel twice challenged political opponents, of whom one was O'Connell.

Professor J. Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S. of Trinity College, Dublin, is the first Irishman who has become the President of the Chemical Society in London. He has to travel to London to take the chair at all his meetings, as he must have

as nearly as much of the Irish Channel as the Lord Chancery, who was wittily termed the Lord Channel-Sailor. At the last meeting of the Chemical Society the Professor was welcomed by two budding chemists who read a paper entitled, "Some Derivatives of Biocyclopentane," of which the last number of the scientific periodical "Natura" prints the following succinct summary, viz.—"Trimethylkotobilypantanoictricarboxylic acid when digested with potash yields trimethylhydroxybutanoictricarboxylic acid, the anhydride of which is converted into the anhydride of a stereoisomeric acid by distillation. Ethylidimethylcarboxytrimethylolomethanoic acid is similarly hydrolysed by potash giving the lactones of two isomeric dimethylhydroxybutanoictricarboxylic acids."

THE REGISTER ventures to say that students of English history will agree with its appreciation of the following morsel by Goldwin Smith, in the latest issue of The Weekly Sun, as one of the best bits of writing that have come from his skilled hand. "Shakespeare is now forced into the service of jingoism. He lived in an age brilliant in its way, but full of heroic religious wars, bloody persecution, political murder, and violence of every kind. It might have been thought that though we could not surpass his art, we might have improved on his humanity. But let that pass. Shakespeare was, of all dramatists, the most dramatic. Those who have studied him most find it very difficult to read beneath the mask of the dramatist the heart of the man. In 'Henry V.' he was pointed with perfect fidelity the victor of Agincourt, the spirit of his soldiery, and the feelings of the English people at that time, intoxicated as they were with the momentary success of an unrighteous and insane enterprise. Turn now from 'Henry V.' to 'Henry VI.' There you see the end of jingoism. You see the conquest of inquiry ignominiously lost, a lasting stain brought on the honor of the nation by the burning of Joan of Arc, the aims of the English people perverted, their character inoculated with violence and rapine, a reign of faction and political murder, the insurrection of Jack Cade, the Wars of the Roses, the wreck of liberty, and, erected on its ruins, the despotism of Henry VIII. Canada, an English jingo joyously says, 'has tasted of the entrancing odour of military glory.' She has; and if she drinks deep, she may find the lees bitter and deadly as did the victor of Agincourt."

An Abominable Extortion.

For THE REGISTER. A scandal was added to the shock which the people of Toronto experienced from the tragic end of two of the Aurora bank robbers. The authorities had engaged after the death of the man Ryan, alias Jones, in an unseemly dispute with the sister of the deceased, who came from the United States to claim the body and give it burial. The body was applied for without any loss of time. The coroner sent the girl to the Magistrate, who sent her in turn to the Crown Attorney, who sent her to the inspector of detectives, who sent her back again to the coroner. Meanwhile an infamous invention had been started in the newspapers, calculated to drive the girl in shame from the city. A gentleman who was closely observing the attitude of the authorities came to THE REGISTER and said: "All this official hoop-pous, if the sister's wish is defeated, can lead to one thing only, and that is the sale of the body to the medical school, and the making of \$30 by the sale. The dead man is not a convict, and any relative who claims the body has a right to it. They are playing a game of 'send the fool further' with the sister, and a claim for fees will be made upon her eventually if the body is not sold."

Acting upon this information, THE REGISTER made inquiries, and learned that Mr. Dewart, Crown Attorney, had promised the girl to give the remains up for burial as soon as she had established her identity. Tuesday morning's Globe (June 4th), however, published the following:—"The sister of Thomas Jones, the head burglar, yesterday convinced Coroner Powell of her identity, and he instructed the Inspector of Anatomy to hand over the remains to her for burial in St. Michael's Cemetery. In the afternoon fiction arose over some \$27 in fees that the officials claimed before delivering the body to Mrs. Black, but this, it is believed, will be arranged for this morning, and the funeral will take place this afternoon."

The question is, Why should the officials demand fees for keeping the body longer than they need have kept it? This whole matter requires looking into, for another case is at present under investigation which will startle the public if the facts are as represented, that from a poor mother in Toronto, by a similar abominable extortion, \$30 was obtained before she could have the body of her little son, killed accidentally on the water front.

A Sample of Cable News.

Belfast, June 9.—A religious riot of the too familiar kind occurred here this afternoon, caused by a Catholic Corpus Christi procession, which excited the ire of the Orangemen. About 8,000 of the latter hooted the Catholics and pelted them with anything that was handy. The Catholics retaliated, and in the fighting which followed several persons were injured. The police charged the victors with their stones and arrested many of them. The rioting was stopped, but the excitement continued, and there were isolated disturbances until midnight.





THE MODERN PULPIT.
Wink, in Baltimore American.
A truly modern preacher
Discusses every ad
at comes to mind, notices
it to be good or bad.

An Unlooked-for Conclusion.

For thirty years Captain Walworth's home had been on the rolling deep, and for as many seasons he had cherished in his heart an idyllic dream. While battling waves and swearing at the rollers his fancy had bubbled to him of green fields, and he longed for the day when he could retire from his sea-faring life with a competency and pass his declining years in the realization of that dream.

Abernathy caught his breath like one on the verge of a precipice. To have risked a declaration at such an unpropitious moment would have been madness indeed, and with cold chills running down his back at the thought of the danger he so narrowly escaped and yet dashed and bewildered by the unknown peril which still impended, he stared at Nellie Bowman's right arm, which was all of her, for she had permitted him to see, with open-mouthed apprehension.

When Abernathy reached Captain Walworth's house that night, with the duck eggs in the four pockets of his coat, well buffered in wool, he paused at the gate to see if the way was clear. As he stood with his hand upon the latch he thought he had never seen the old place look so beautiful. Through a vista of cape jasmines and white roses he beheld the dining-room lamp softly shining through the half-closed Venetian blinds, and as the night wind rose and ebbed, the white blossoms swayed like snowy censurers and waited toward him their witching sweetness.

It was midnight in the rooms of Bacon and Abernathy. On Jim's countenance the pallor of fright had given place to the flush of anger. When he stood in the honory speechless with shame and praying for the earth to swallow him, Bacon, under the guise of friendship, had come to his assistance, but now that Abernathy recalled the manner in which he had been extorted from his difficulty by his rival, he detected the cruel and crafty inwardness of the apparent kindness and his indignation waxed hot.

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ter of the old seaman and remembering the frame of mind in which he had left Nellie, Jim thought it extremely probable that Bacon's visit would be abbreviated, and the interview likely to ensue between Bacon and himself on the former's return presented food for thought.

Ordinarily the captain would have shifted his seat that he might not overhear the conversation, but this morning he remained in the place even after he heard his niece's dainty feet descend the stairs and enter the room. Queer things had happened on his premises of late, and he felt justified in his present course.

WHY THE POPE WEARS NO CROSS
The question was recently asked by some enquiring Protestant visiting Rome, "Why does the Pope not wear a cross like the bishops?" A learned priest and theologian gives the following explanation of this fact.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

The many friends of the Christian Brothers congregated on Monday evening in the De La Salle Hall on Duke street to witness the scholastic contests among the boys who will graduate this year. The results were highly successful, and too much praise cannot be given to the Brothers for the good, practical training they have given the pupils.

Ball's College, Waco, Texas, and Rev. Father Roche, C. S. B., superior of the college in Houston, Texas, have arrived to take part in the retrograde and elections of the community.

GRADUATING CLASS OF ST. MICHAEL'S. Mr. J. J. Foy, K. C., invited the graduating class of 1901, St. Michael's College, to luncheon at the Temple Cafe on Monday last to meet some of the members of the Alumni Association, of which he is president.

DEATH OF EDWARD MURPHY. Thousands of Catholic citizens in Toronto and scattered throughout Murphy of this city. He died on Monday at his home on Bernard avenue, after an illness of six weeks; Canada will hear with heartfelt regret of the death of Edward but the end was not so soon anticipated.

DEATH OF MISS HELEN FOY. On Sunday last, at the residence, 185 Jarvis St., Toronto, the death of Miss Helen Josephine Foy, occurred after a short illness, which had developed into pneumonia.

DEATH OF HARRY TROMAN. Mr. Harry Troman, well known in Catholic musical circles in this city, died at Crewe, England, on June 2nd, of pneumonia.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF EDWARD MURPHY. Thousands of Catholic citizens in Toronto and scattered throughout Murphy of this city. He died on Monday at his home on Bernard avenue, after an illness of six weeks; Canada will hear with heartfelt regret of the death of Edward but the end was not so soon anticipated.

BINDER TWINE PRICE.

The Ontario Government Fixes it at Eight Cents. A Big Improvement Has Also Been Made in the Method of Parcelling It—Packaging Material Will be Useful.

You Know...

Advertisement for North American Life insurance. Includes text: 'the uninsured are in no more peril than the insured, but their families are.' and 'INSURE NOW and select a strong Company like the NORTH AMERICAN, with FINANCIAL POSITION UNEXCELLED.'

Advertisement for The Catholic Register Picture Premium. Includes text: 'THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PICTURE PREMIUM' and 'To Pay-In-Advance Subscribers.'

Advertisement for The Catholic Register Publishing Co. Includes text: 'THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO. 9 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.'

Advertisement for Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate. Includes text: 'COWAN'S Cocoa and Chocolate' and 'And get the Choicest Quality.'

Advertisement for King & Yorston. Includes text: 'King & Yorston' and 'Manufacturers and dealers in Office Furniture, Chairs, Seatees, etc.'

Advertisement for Wm. Knaggs. Includes text: 'Wm. Knaggs' and 'Artistic Violin Maker and Repairer, Dealer in Fine Strings, Bows, and Accessories for Violins, etc.'

Advertisement for Binder Twine. Includes text: 'Binder Twine SEASON 1901.' and 'FARMERS' SPECIAL' binder twine supplied to Farmers only at 3c per lb.

Advertisement for Bradshaw's Chewing Gum. Includes text: 'BRADSHAW'S CHEWING GUM' and 'IT IS THE BEST'.

Advertisement for Toronto Osteopathy. Includes text: 'TORONTO... OSTEOPATHY' and '667 SHERBOURNE ST.'

LATEST MARKETS.

ST. LAWRENCE MARKET. Receipts of farm produce were 800 bushels of grain, 15 loads of hay and several loads of dressed hogs and potatoes.

THE FINE STEAMER ARGYLE.

The steamer Argyle, owned by The Lake Ontario Navigation Co., is now open for engagements for the excursion season. This large steamer, having a carrying capacity of over eight hundred, is fitted out to meet the most fastidious.

DEATHS.

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